# THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1848.


FOR PRESIDENT

## GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞Communications and advertisements that are crowded out of this paper, shall be attended to in our next.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.—The example set by France, in casting off the throngs of royalty, has created a perfect revolutionary ferment in all Europe. There is a moral volcano of immense magnitude now active under the monarchical foundation, and its explosion will scatter blood upon the winds. We look forward for the most terrific and sanguine results in the political, moral and physical condition of Europe, and while we hope that the fires of Democracy, lighted by France, may glow with a genial and pervading warmth, until they gladden the hearths of all the down-trodden people of the old world, we fear that blood, alone, will keep the flame alive.—It is a hard thing to lay aside forever the birthright of power; and the pretended adhesion of princes to the popular clamor is but a subterfuge, enforced by the existing condition of things.—Liberty is too valuable to be purchased by any thing less than blood; and as the people of Europe seem determined to have the one, they must be content to pay the price thereof. Italy, Spain, Portugal, the German Confederation, with all its principalities, duchies, and powers, Ireland, England,—aye, even old England herself,—must all become republics, if France be but true to herself. The words of Napoleon, which we have printed, have foreshadowed these events, as though the spirit of divine inspiration had directed his utterance. Hereditary power must die, and be a thing forgotten; the church must stand by itself; the people WILL be sovereign, and the example of the United states will be embalmed in the history of every age.

Hereafter the Cunard steamers will leave Liverpool for America every Saturday, and Boston and New York every alternate Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The Alexander Gazette of yesterday says that the Potomac fisheries continue to yield large supplies of shad and herring.

The citizens of New Orleans have tendered a a public dinner to General TWIGGS, just arrived there from Mexico; and also to Gen. S. W. KEARNY, about to embark for Very Cruz. Both offers were declined, for want of time to accept them.

M. Pageot, late Minister from France to this country, it is said, intends making Kentucky his place of permanent residence.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.—The election in New York city for municipal officers, on Tuesday, resulted as follows:

*Mayor.*—Havemeyer, (dem.) 20,886; Brady, (W.) 19,931—majority for Havemeyer, 955.

*Common Council.*—Aldermen, whigs 10, dem. 8; Assistant Aldermen, whigs 7, democrats 11—democratic maj. on joint ballot 2.

The Whigs have elected their Mayor in Brooklyn by 1,174 majority.

Albany gives the whig Mayor 100 majority.

COMMUNICATED.

*To the Editor of the Chronicle,*

DEAR SIR:—In the published proceedings of the meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, held in Cambridge on the 3d and 4th instant, the fact of myself, among others, having addressed the meeting is noticed; and it is also stated that the resolutions as published, were *unanimously adopted.* With the view to place myself in a proper position, not only before my friends at home, but more especially before my Whig associates in the Maryland Legislature, with whom I acted during the last winter, I have felt called upon to publish the following exposition.

I was present only upon the first day of the meeting, at which time I offered a series of resolutions, as a substitute for the original proposition, then under consideration, upon which I based my remarks. The meeting adjourned before the vote was taken. Why it was these resolutions were not published among the proceedings I know not, but will add, had they have been, to use a legislative phrase, *I should have stood right upon the journal,* and been relieved from the necessity of offering this publication.

Without introducing these resolutions here, I will remark, they were drawn up entirely in accordance with the proceeding of our whig friends in Congress, in our State Legislature, and of the Maryland Whig Central Committee, and recognized to the fullest extent the binding effects of the Whig State Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the second Thursday in May next, and of the National Whig Convention which will assemble on the 7th June next in the city of Philadelphia. Whilst I upon this occasion repeat my unchanged preference for General Zachary Taylor, as *the Whig candidate* for the Presidency of the United States, I am opposed to all *independent organization of party,* believing as I most conscientiously do, that all such action must and will tend to the unquestioned defeat of this distinguished individual for this high and responsible place.

The time was, as is well known to my friends in the Maryland Legislature, with whom I acted last winter, that I held contrary opinions to those expressed above; but circumstances have since changed, and I have been forced to adopt my opinions, and course of action, to the circumstances which now surround us.

Previous to the determination of the Whig party to hold a National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, I was anxious and urged privately and publicly, the policy and propriety of running Gen. Taylor, by general consent, as the opposition candidate to the nominee of the Democratic National Convention which will assemble in Baltimore next month. I still believe this would probably have been the more certain way of insuring success. The great Whig party of the country, however, have thought differently, and I with great pleasure acquiesce in their decision.

I do not subscribe to the opinion that the time has arrived for the dissolution of the two great parties which divide this country. The people are not yet prepared for so radical a change. The ardour and virulence of party feeling is too rife in the land, and I much mistake the signs of the times if the ensuing Presidential contest is not to be one of much warmth and party zeal, and to be fought to a very great extent at least upon the old platform of party. It is true that time, and *circumstances,* have settled *for the present,* some of the old issues which have divided us, but the Whig party is still the great conservative party of the land, and as such must ever maintain its identity.

The Whigs and Democrats have both determined to hold National Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Once these nominations shall have been made and fairly presented to the consideration of the people of this nation, it requires no prophetic eye to see, and to predict, that the party press of the country upon both sides, as well as the politicians of the country will be fully enlisted in support of their respective party candidates. Not only the judgment, but the passions of the people will be appealed to, and the result must be as already foreshadowed, a warm and heated party contest. I ask in sober earnestness, under these circumstances, what shade of a shadow of a chance will Gen. Taylor possess for the Presidency unless he become the nominee of the Whig National Convention? I answer none on earth. How perfectly suicidel then the policy of any party action at this time on the part of the friends of General Taylor, unless it look exclusively to the promotion and to the securing of his nomination by the Convention which will assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next.

The organization of a Taylor party, by a State Convention, and the appointment of electoral candidates irrespective of the old parties, and of the action of the proposed Whig State Convention, or of the Whig National Convention, must, in my humble judgment have the direct and unquestioned effect to injure instead of promote the cause of Gen. Taylor. Besides, should the Whig State Convention nominate Whig electoral candidates for Maryland, as they will do, pledged to the support of the nominee of the Whig National Convention, and should the Whig National Convention nominate Gen. Taylar for the Presidency, as I believe it will, the result must be that the people of this State will have presented for their support two sets of Taylor electors, emanating from distinct and seperate organizations of party. In the event of such a contingency the effect must doubtless be to give the vote of Maryland, (largely Whig as it certainly is,) to the Democratic nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

As the sincere and ardent friend of General Taylor, I have taken the responsibility of giving publicity to these opinions. As a public man I have never felt myself justified in withholding my opinions upon any public measure from my immediate constituancy, and perhaps my official relations to the people of Maryland may justify to some extent this unwilling obtrusion upon the public notice.

Very truly yours.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

Eldon, 11th April, 1848.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

HENRY CLAY WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION OF HIS PARTY.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

CINCINNATI, April 12, 1848.

I transmit you the following important communication from Henry Clay, which has just come to hand. It is published by his authority:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish the proper occasion for the full, frank and explicit exposition of my feelings, wishes and views upon that subject, which it is now my purpose to make. With a strong disinclination to the use of my name again in connection with that office, I left my residence in December last, under a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be thought of as a candidate. In my absence, I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude, but though no one was authorised to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself, on reflection, I thought it due to my friends to consult with them before I took a final and decisive step.

Accordingly, within the course of the last three months, I have had an opportunity of conversing fully and freely with them. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose. They represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, particularly in the free States; that at no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great States of New York and Ohio would in all probability cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate; that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate residing in the slave States but to me; that there is a better prospect than had heretofore at any time existed, that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three States, and none could be defeated upon whom all of them should be united; that numbers of our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me; that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States, they—the friends to whom I refer—are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented for the American people. I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made and are sincerely believed. It has been moreover urged to me that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name if it should be requested; and I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made, that whilst life and health remain, a man is bound to render his best services upon the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends and above all, to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congenial to my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those injurious consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be, I shall escape both. I have therefore finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States: and whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescense. It will be seen from what I have related, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving any consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Owing, perhaps, to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow-citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring that I have no regrets to express—no complaints—no reproaches to make on account of any such preference, which I am fully persuaded are generally founded on honest and patriotic convictions. H. CLAY.

Ashland, April 11, 1848.

## HIGHLY EXCITED EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

*REVOLUTIONS ALL OVER EUROPE!!*

In Milan, riots of a serious character had broken out, and at the departure of the courier the people and the troops were fighting in the streets. The cause of the riots was the idea possessed by the people that the Emperior was not sincere in granting a constitution.

Much rioting had taken place at Munich.—The police office had been demolished, and the windows of the palace assailed with stones. The soldiery had forcibly scattered the mob; but it was thought that the abdication of the king was by no means unlikely. There are rumors to the effect that he had already abdicated.

The monster meeting at Dublin came off without disturbance, no interference having been made by the authorities. An address to France was adopted, also a petition to the Queen of England for the repeal of the Union.

On the next day, Smith O'Brian, Meagher, and Mitchell, were arrested for sedition, and put under heavy bonds to await their trial on the 13th of April. Great excitement existed in Dublin on account of the arrests.

Scotland was becoming more quiet. Riots have ceased in England, and all was quiet.

In Hanover the censorship of the press has been voluntarily abolished by the king. The attempted emeute was a complete failure.

The failures of M. d'Eichtal is the principal intelligence from Paris. The French republick was progressing. In the provinces of France, the commissioners of the government had been using to the full the almost unlimited powers granted them by the circular of M. Ledru Rollin.

All Russia and English workmen have been ordered out of France. Fifty four different clubs have been formed in Paris, to aid liberty throughout the world.

A Republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, where 400 political prisoners have been liberated. 15,000 insurgents are under arms

Republican principles are constantly advancing in Germany, Denmark and Holland. The King of Bavaria has abdicated. A new Cabinet has been appointed in Austria.—Great military preparations are being made in Russia, but no outbreaks have occurred.—There has also been a revolution in Sardinia. A Constitution has been published by the Pope.

A successful insurrection had broken out in Milan and Lombardy; the Austrian troops were entirely defeated. Spain remains quite as also Portugal. Great distress exists in commercial affairs on the continent.

The Patre announces that Duch Luxemburg has established a Republic. The town of Luxemburg has however, not shared in the movement, from being at mercy of the fortress.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 11th inst. announces that a report was circulated that a Russian fleet was to pass through the Sound for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples; the Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

IRELAND.

The European Times says:

The Irish Confederation having resolved to have a demonstration in the open air, assembled at the North Wall on Monday last, when the elder Mr. Richard O'Gorman took the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy, and O'Gorman figured in the proceedings. Mr. J. Mitchell, of the United Irishmen, was the first spoksman, who extolled the present revolution of France usque ad nauseam; the rest of the speeches, including that of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who intends, he says, to form a new combination of the Irish people, were upon the usual exciting topics, with little or no novelty.

The meeting afterwards separated. About 1000 of them, however, marched through the city, four abreast, gave a few hisses at the Castle gates, but were so well watched by the police that no breach of the peace took place. The Commandant of the Forces, Sir E. Blakeney, was loudly cheered by the mob. The decision of the House of Commons against the proposal for including Ireland within the operation of the income tax is a fresh proof of the desire of that body to lighten the burdens of the sister country, perhaps more than even strict justice to the heavily taxed people of England entitles it.

Dublin, March 22. To-day the city has been in a state of great excitement. At 12 o'clock, Messrs Smith O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell, accompanied by a large circle of friends, both of the Young and Old Ireland sections, moved from the Confederation rooms in D'Olier street the head office at the Royal Exchange, to give bail for their appearance, in compliance with Mr. Porter's notifications. The shouting all along the line of route was tremendous, and more especially in front of the old parliament house. By accident, a troop of artillery was passing at the same moment with their guns, which appeared to quicken the enthusiasm of the procession.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ROME.

La Laga Italiana, of the 18th, contains a formal proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental Constitution, by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

The College of Cardinals (chosen by the Pope) is to be constituted a Senate, inseparable from the same, and two deliberative councils for the formation of the laws are to be established, consisting of the 'High Council' and the 'Council of Deputies.'

The judicial tribunals are to be independent of the Government, and no extrardinary Commissions Courts are to be in future established. The National Guard is to be considered an institution of the State.

The Senate will be chosen par pieference from the Prelates, Ecclesiastic, Ministers, Judges, Councelors of State, Consistorial Lawyers, and the possessor of an income of 4000 scudi per annum.

The Pope will appoint the President and Vice President.

FARTHER BLOODSHED IN BERLIN.

Up to the morning of the 18th, when the King's patent had appeared, all was peaceful in the capital. At a later period the King received a deputation from the Town Council of Berlin. A large crowd assembled between one and two in the afternoon in front of the place, and began to cry out for the withdrawal of the troops from the palace, expressing their joy at the concession which the King at once made by shouts and hurrahs. The King came out on the balcony, and was greeted by an immense shout of joy. The crowd was most dense, and it pressed on in front of the palace to welcome his Majesty.

Seeing them approach somewhat closer than was thought advisable, a staff officer of cavalry rode to make them retire; and it seemed evident that he was about to be violently reated, a detachment of cavalry advanced to support him. At this moment two shots were fired, though from what quarter they came it was impossible to say. The anger of the people was fully aroused, and the attack on the troops became general in most of the streets. By degrees, as the fighting continued arms were obtained by the population, and soon the combat became more equal, there being arms on both sides. The people defended themselves behind barricades, and continued the attack from the roofs of the houses.

*Sweden.* The news of the proclamation of the French Republic created great excitement in Stockholm; the students assembled, and had a grand torch light procession, eving "Via de la Liberte! "Vive la Republique Francis! "Vive la Sueda!" "A baseless Jesuits!" The police very wisely abstained from all interference, and the students, after parading the city, quitetly dispersed.

*Russia.* The Emperior Nicholas, of Russia, in an ukase directed to the Minister of War, has commanded the immediate organization of all the military reserves. A large portion of the army of Russia is to be placed on a war footing, and to be assembled on the 1st (13th) April.

*Revolutionary and Republican movements.* Letters received on the 24th, from Belgium, state that an insurrection had occurred in Ghent, with a view to expel the Jesuits from that city. A mob of between two and three thousand, vociferating "Vive la Republique!" bent their course to the church and residence of the Jesuits, the latter of which they demolished, and then commenced operations upon the church, and but for the timely arrival of the cavalry, gendarmes and police, this splendid church would have been demolished and ransacked of its valuables. The city, however, still continued under great excitemen, and it was feared that the mischief was not yet over.

*Expedition to the Dead Sea.*—The Washington Union says:

We learn by a letter from Constantinople, 27th February, that Lieut. Lynch and some of his officers have arrived there on their way to the Dead Sea. They were to leave Constantinople in a few days, and hope to be at the end of their journey by the latter part of March, or early in April. Our minister had an audience of the Sultan for Lieut. Lynch—an honor which has been rarely granted to any officer lower than an admiral or commodore.

RUNAWAYS.—On Saturday night last a large boat containing eighteen negroes who proved to be runaways from the Western Shore, landed at Kent Island, where the latter were subsequently apprehended, brought to Centreville and lodged in the County jail. It appears that they are from Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, and supposed when they struck Kent Island that they had reached Delaware, where had their wishes been realized, the under ground Railroad would readily have conveyed them to the North—as it is they will probably make the Southern tour.—*Centreville Times.*

BALTIMORE MARKET—April, 12th, 1848.

The flour market exhibits not much change—there were sales of about 400 bbl. Howard street brands at $5 87. City Mills $6. Corn meal $2 37 per bbl.

The supply of grain is small. Sales of good to prime red wheat 133a138c; white do. nominal at 145a150c; corn is selling at 41a43c for white, and 45a45c for yellow; oats 32a35c; rye 75c.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore on the 28th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. Vinton, THOMAS W. CRAIG, of Dorchester County, to Miss EMILINE MARSHALL, of that city.

In Baltimore on Thursday evening, 6th instant, by Rev. Robt. S. Vinton, THOMAS E. CHILLESON to Miss MARY ANN WHEELER, formerly of this County.

On the 6th instant, at the parsonage of Rev. A. Collins, WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, of Baltimore city, to Miss CLARISA APPLEGARTH, of Cambridge, Md.

DIED,

On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY F. LOCKERMAN, consort, of W. C. Lockerman, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Dr. F. Waters.

OBITUARY.

Died, near Church Creek, on Tuesday the 18th ultimo, Capt. WILLIAM NIELD, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Nield, in the 27th year of his age.

Captain Nield was for some time a faithful member of the Methodist E. Church.

It is not the purpose of this notice to pass an unmeaning and heartless eulogy upon the dead, but with melancholy plasure to pay a slight tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth. To those who knew the deceased, it is unnecessary to say, that his deeply afflicted family have been deprived of a fond and dutiful son, a kind and affectionate brother, and society of a useful and cherished member. His sterling integrity, his amiable and upright deportment, his mild and unassuming manners won for him a large share of the public regard. Through a long and severe illness no complaint was uttered; to each and every test of his faith he submitted with the most quiet and perfect resignation, affording a beautiful illustration of the power which true piety bestows upon its possessors, to bear with almost superhuman calmness the most severe dispensations of Providence. If infidelity required another example to rebuke and silence it forever, that example has been furnished in the person of the deceased. What but true religion could have sustained and cheered him, as day by day and inch by inch his frame yielded to the steady progress of a hopeless disease? What but "the witness within himself" could have enabled him to meet the "King of Terrors" not only with an entire freedom from *fear,* but with actual *joy!* What but the brilliant light from Heaven itself, could have dispelled the dark clouds which gathered around his closing scene. No man ever sank to rest leaving behind him more indubitable evidence that he had prepared himself to enter a blissful eternity. If we may be allowed to intrude into the sanctuary of domestic sorrow, we would say to his bereaved and stricken family, that though it has pleased the Mighty Author of all to remove from them *such* a son and such a brother, every pang must be soothed by the reflection, that he has passed from death unto life, and *now lives* forever free from those distressing sufferings which it was his lot to endure whilst with them.

☞The Balt. Sun and N. Y. Christian Advocate will please copy.


## A Card.

Those who have borrowed books of me will do me a kindness to return them at once, without fail. Many of them have been out of my care from one to five years.

April 15—3w WILLIAM REA.

**1.50.**—Who would be without a Family Bible when they can obtain one for One Dollar and Fifty cents, with large print, well bound, family record, plates, &c., at the new Bookstore in Cambridge. Also letter, foolscap, and wrapping paper, cheap.

ap. 15 O. L. CLEVELAND.

## New Spring Goods,

*FOR CASH OR TRADE.*

THE subscriber has just returned from market with his new Spring Goods, embracing a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware; hats, boots and shoes, and fancy goods. He has on hand 30 nests woodware, 17,000 lathes for plastering, cotton yarn, meal, &c., all of which he will sell at greatly reduced prices for cash or trade, exclusively. Persons wishing to buy on those terms, will find it to their advantage to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Come and see the difference in prices.

SAMUEL WEBB,

April 15—3w D Vienna, Md.

P. S. No further time nor credit can be expected by those who have failed to pay any part of their last years account. S. W.


*By the Orphans' Court of Dorchester Co.,*
April 11th, 1848.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by James P. Donoho, acting Executor of James Donoho late of Dorchester county deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 11th day of July next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some paper published in Dorchester county before the 1st of July 1848. The Report states the amount of sale to be $1800.00.

Test, THOS. H. HICKS,
April 15, 1848—3w Reg. W. D. C.


## Cheap Books.

Just received an authentic account of all the battles of Mexico, from the commencement to the close of the war, with a list of the killed and wounded—together with a brief sketch of the lives of Scott and Taylor, including the Treaty of Peace, with fifteen beautiful engravings complete, for 25 cts. Also many other new and interesting works, for sale.

O. L. CLEVLAND.

Cambridge, April, 15, 1848. 3w.

**Paper Hangings and Borders,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Importers, invite the attention of country merchants and others to their large assortment of Paper Hangings, Borders, and wide Window Papers, which they offer at the lowest prices. As they are the largest manufacturers in the country they are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.

No. 217 Baltimore Street,
near Charles st., Baltimore, Md.

ap 15, 1848—4w