THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 27, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 5th June.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION will assemble in about ten days from this time. No one knows upon whom the nomination will be conferred. Delegates have been selected from every State, many of whom go instructed. We have advocated that policy which, in our humble judgment we supposed, if carried out, would most likely result in the success of the Whig party.—Our admiration of the great Statesman of the West is not a jot inferior to that of any man living. Our confidence in his patriotism, his talents, and political integrity is unabated. His election to the Presidency would be by far the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon the country, and his nomination by the Whig National Convention as the candidate of our party, whatever may be the opinion of many as to his availability, would be acquiesced in by every good and true Whig.

As the humble organ of the Whig party of this county, we have from time to time, given our views calmly and with great deference to the policy that ought to govern the party in the selection of its standard bearer in the approaching canvass. This we conceived to be our province, as well as our duty. We have been actuated solely by the motive of advancing the cause of the Whig party.

In less than two weeks the National Convention will nominate the candidates. Till then, the wisest course that we can pursue, fellow-whigs, is to remain quiet—to keep perfectly cool, and not suffer our feelings to get the better of our prudence. Let us, then, cease our angry strifes and contentions about men; they are unworthy of Whigs who have so long and faithfully fought side by side for their time-honored principles.—Let us await the action of the Convention, and then, with one heart and one purpose, rally around the standard of our party. It is due to ourselves, our principles, and our country, to pursue this course, and if we do not, our defeat is certain; and will it not be deserved?

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—When we say that this body has assembled in the city of Baltimore, we have said as much as our information would justify up to the present. We have before us the proceedings up to Wednesday morning, and they are so rich and so characteristic of Locofocoism, that we really feel sorry that we have not sufficient space to give a detailed account. To use the language of a prominent locofoco, as yet it is but "confusion worse confounded." Although it had been stated by the papers of that party that there would be but one set of Delegates from the city of New York, yet the Barnburners are there, and we see by the proceedings, have succeeded in having admittance into the Convention—and thus instead of that State having 36 delegates, as the Old Hunkers are to have seats too, she will have 72. This may seem strange to our readers, but if they could have been where we were at on Monday, and seen the confusion and excitement that prevailed, we are inclined to think that they would have dermined it almost impossible for them to make a nomination.

Already like the Convention of '44, it is not who is most competent to take charge of affairs, but who can quell the excitement—and hence, to prevent breaking up in a "row," we should not be surprised if another "out-sider" was taken up. For the want of time and space we have to conclude our remarks for the present. We will not not go to press until the arrival of the steamboat, so that if there is any thing further, we will give it.

STILL LATER.—The steamboat has arrived, and we learn from a Baltimore paper brought by her, that on last Thursday evening Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, after ballotting four times, was declared the nominee of the Convention for President, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, on the second ballot, for Vice President. The proceedings of Thursday occupy nearly four columns of the paper, and are of such a nature that could not fail to please the Whigs. We suppose however, that it will be styled by some Locofocos who went to Baltimore for the purpose of "showing off" and were refused even a *seat* in the Convention, a "*harmonious*" one.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT AND STAFF.—Major General Winfield Scott and staff, fresh from the fiels of glory and the Court of Inquiry in Mexico, arrived at the Quarantine about 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, from Vera Cruz, whence they sailed in the brig Petersburg, Capt. Wilson, on the 1st instant. Soon after the arrival at the Quarantine, Gen. Scott took a boat, accompanied by Major Frazier, and his servant, for Elizabethport, and thence in a carriage to Elizabethtown, the place of his residence, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The following officers composing his staff, went to New York:—

Capt. H. L. Scott, Lieut. S. Hamilton, Lieut. Thomas Williams, Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, Capt. O. L. Clinch, and Surgeon John Walters.

Gen. Scott will spend a few days with his family, and then proceed to the Court of Inquiry, which will assemble at Frederick, Maryland, on the 29th inst., to continue the inquiry into the charges preferred against Gen. Pillow.

☞The steamer "Thomas Jefferson" has been chartered for an excursion to our town on next Monday.

CONVICTION OF LANGFIELDT.—The case of Langfieldt, for the atrocious murder of Mrs. Rademacher, in Philadelphia, a short time since, was given to the jury on Thursday night, and on Friday morning they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. EMORY.—We deeply regret to learn that the Rev. Robert Emory, President of Dickerson College, who recently arrived in Baltimore from Cuba, died at the residence of his uncle in that city on Thursday night last.

The Philadelphia papers contain the following address:

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

TO THE YOUNG WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Whigs:—The Whigs of Philadelphia have delegated the nndersigned, in their name, to solicit your attendance at the Whig Young Men's National Cenvention of Ratification, to be held in Independence Square in this city, on Thursday the 8th of June next.

Whatever preferences or prejudices may be entertained, in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, it is our duty, as members of a party acting together for patriotic purposes, to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The preservation of the Whig organization, at all times important, and the maintenance of its harmony and unity of action, are now demanded, by every consideration, which can influence all, alive to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential contest, and the consequence to flow from their abitrament. The destiny of the nation, and the character of its institutions, will be *permanently* affected by the result of this struggle. Distracted, divided and discordant, we shall fall before the onset of a powerful opposition, animated by the hope of retaining power, and instignated to exertion, by the rewards of active partizanship. United, firm and resolute, and inspired by the purest and most elevated ambition—that of rescuing our beloved country from the perils which envelope her—no combination, how ever strongly comented by selfish purposes, can prevail against us.

As a band of brethren, then, prepared to surrender every private feeling, we invoke you to assemble, with us, on the consecrated, ground where the Declaration was first proclaimed, which gave us a place among the Independent nations of the earth. There, after the example of our ancestors, and in the same spirit of devotion to Republican Liberty, and the Constitutional Government, which actuated them, let us devote ourselves to a contest involving the principels, to the support of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. There, let us show our regard for their illustrious memories, by engaging in an effort to vindicate, and restore to its pristine purity, the Constitution which crowned the sufferings and patriotism of the war of Independence.

You need no appeal from us, as an incentive to action. The history of the present Federal Administration, from its origin to the present time, with its disastrous influence upon the trade, commerce and character of the nation, is sufficient, itself, to arouse the most apathetic to a sense of duty. That guarantee of prosperity and industry—the Protective Tariff Act of 1842—which during its existence, replenished an exhausted treasury with revenue, and brought back comfort and employment to the home of the laborer, was prostrated by Congress, at the dictation of an Executive, whose followers had pledged him to his support. In its repeal, the known wishes of the people were disregarded, and the most solemn promises violated, with a recklessness hitherto unknown to the laws of honorable political warfare.

Obedient to the pledges of a partisan caucus, rather to the duties of his station, and the national interests, the Executive next sought to plunge us into a war with England, for the sake of a few acres of wild waste and mountainland, beyond the line of 49 degrees, in the sterile and uncultivable region of the Oregon. Foiled in this attempt, by the firmness of the Senate, and, apparently instigated by a destructive passion, upon a question of diplomatic etiquette, by his own act, and without consultation with the war-making power, he commences hostilities with the Republic of Mexico. From time to time, through his official organ, he has ovowed his intention to prosecute the contest, until the nationality of Mexico is extinguished, and its independence is adsorbed in the American Union. Whatever may be our opinions as to the causes of the war, as Whigs, we are unanimous against the right of the Executive, to engage the nation in hostilities, without the *previous* assent of Congress, which body the constitution has exclusively invested with the power to make and declare war. Against schemes of conquest and spoliation on the part of this government, we protest in the same terms that we would apply to the unholy invasion of Poland, by the despotic sovereigns, who have parcelled her bleeding remains amongst themselves, and upon whose crimes a fearful retribution is now being inflicted by a people, driven to resistance by long continued outrage.

Apparently determined to obstruct every effort upon the part of the Representatives of the People, to promote the interests of their constituents, the Executive has vetoed bills appropriating money for the repair and construction of harbors on the storm-swept coasts of the Northern lakes and the Atlantic border, and for the protection of human life on the Western waters, by the removal of obstructions from the channels of the great rivers. In consequence of this unjustifiable interferance of the Executive with the action of Congress, upon domestic questions, hundreds of valuable lives have been lost. and millions of property destroyed, and the shores of the lakes are now nearly bereft of artificial havens.

It is in vain to deny it; the *forms* of a republic alone survive. We are governed by the will *of one man*. The voice of the People, as expressed through their Representatives, is set at nought.—The constitutional privileges of Congress are no longer respected, and the passions and prejudices of a single individual, at no time distinguished by any high attributes of mind or character, now sway the fortunes of this country. Shall we suffer the Constitution to be thus violated with impunity? Shall we, when the Old World is arousing itself against the ONE MAN POWER, calmly permit that odious instrument of popular oppression to be established on the ruins of our Repuplican institutions? At least, let it never be said of us, Whigs, that we slumbered when the tosin of national peril was sounding in our ears. Let us raise the banners of Popular Privilege, and wage an exterminating war against this enormous Executive Prerogative, that threatens to overthrow and crush beneath it, the coordinance branches of the government.

We cherish the glory that has been reflcted upon the nation, by the brilliant achievements of our army, in the victories, which in despite of the faults of the Administration, have lighted up its progress, from the Gulf to the Sierras, that encompass the memorable field of Buena Vista, and the table land, on which the City of Mexico stands. In common with all, but the instrument of power, we are indignant at wrongs to the Generals, whose valor and skill led our troops to triumph, against the most appalling odds. While the country was yet resounding with acclamation at his unparalled actions, we have witnessed with the deepest humiliation, an effort made in Congress to deprive one, of even the empty honor of a congratulatory vote, and subsequently, a recommendation from the Executive to supersede him in command, by a person, who had never set a spuadron in the field. Every mail now brings the proceedings of a Court, created for the purpose of destroying the reputation of another General, whose victories, in two wars, have filled the world with his fame.

Against an Administration, thus lost to every honorable impulse, dead to every patriotic emotion, bent only on schemes of personal aggrandizement, and resolutely determined on compassing its aims, in defiance of the Constitution and Laws, we again call you, Young Whigs to the field. The city of brotherly love will be proud to receive you as her guests, and the Whigs of Philadelphia, where the colors of our faith have never yet been struck, since they were first planted on her battlements, will be rejoiced to open their doors, and greet you as fellow-soldiers in the glorious cause of National Regeneration.

E. JOY MORRIS,
W. S. PRICE,
H. W. AREY,
CHAS GILPIN,
ALEX. MURPHY,

Philadelphia, May 12, 1848.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamer Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, brings dates to the 6th inst. from Liverpool and London. The intelligence is very interesting from France and the continent.

The crops in England are shooting forth with the most promising appearance, and every thing betokens a rich, luxuriant and seasonable harvest.

The Corn market throughout the three kingdoms, influenced by the state of the weather, and the encouraging prospects of the crops, we less active and prices have receded. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still improving.

Russia, Sweeden and Denmark have formed a treaty offensive and defensive. The difficulties in Baden still continue, but the republicans have been generally defeated.

A serious affair has taken place between the moral force and physical force repealers in Limmerick, Ireland. Mitchell and Meagher, it is said, came near being killed, and had to flee in disguise. There is nothing new of importance from England.

France continues quiet. The returns of the election are now complete, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of ultra-Republicans and Communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and his moderate party. Indeed so clearly and emphatically has this expression of popular feeling been manifested that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory.

Opening of the National Assembly. We have received details of the proceedings at the opening of the French Chamber on the 4th inst. which passed off satisfactorily. The members of the Provisional Government, distinguished by the colored sashes, went in procession to the Chamber from which all persons having arms were excluded. Loud applause greeted them on the way, and on their arrival in the Chamber.

M. Audry de Puyreveau, senior deputy, took the chair as president; after which M. Dupont ascended the tribune, and delivered the following speech:

Citizen Representatives: The Provisional Government bows before the nation, and renders homage to the supreme power with which you are invested. Elected of the People, welcome to the great capital where your presence excites a sentiment of happiness and hope, which will not be disappointed. Depositories of the national sovereignty, you are about to establish new institutions upon the large basis of democracy, and to confer on France the only constitution fitting for her—a Republican Contsitution.

Thus having proclaimed the great political law which will definitively constitute the country, you will citizens, like us, occupy yourselves in regulating the peaceable and efficacious action of the Government in the relation which the necessity of labor establishes among citizens, and which must have for its basis the sacred laws of justice and fraternity. In fine, the moment has arrived for the Provisional Government to resign into your hands the unlimited power with which the revolution invested it.

You know whether with us the dictatorship has been anthing more than a moral power, exercised amidst the difficult circumstances in which we were placed. Faithful to our formed convictions, we hesitated not to proclaim the nascent republic of February. To-day we inaugurate the labors of the National Assembly to that cry at which we will always rally—"Vive la Republique." (Applause.)

Some business was gone through in the after sittings, but it was not expected that the President of the Republic would be declared till next day.

The number of votes received by Lamartine, was 259,800, and by Ledru Rollin, 131,587.

It is very remarkable. that while the Abbe Lacordaire, one of the most eloquent preachers in the Catholic Church, and the Abbe Daguerre, one of the most popular of the Paris clergy, were both rejected as candidates for the representation of Paris, the celebrated Protestant clergyman, Coquerel, was elected. The circumstance is remarkable, as showing how little the elections were influenced by mere questions of religion. The Catholic cure, the Dominician friar, the Protestant clergyman, and the Jew advocate, Cremieux, frequently figured on the same list; sometimes, indeed, in company with the infidel D'Alton Shee, whose boast it is that "he is neither Catholic nor Christian."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—A telegraphic to the New York Commercial Advertiser from Pittsburg, May 22, 7 P. M., says:

"The committee on the state of the church have this day reported on the 'plan of separation,' passed by the general conference of 1844.

"They declare it to be of no effect—'null and void,' for reasons which they assign at some length.

"The conference decided not to act upon it immediately, and it was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

"The report will probably give rise to a protracted and earnest discussion."

A correspondent of the same paper represents that the committee endeavor to show that the "plan of separation is unconstitutional for various reasons, but ground their decision principally on the fact it cannot, in accordance with the "discipline" and constitution of the church, be made binding upon the church members. For instance—they say, in effect, the humblest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church cannot be expelled from communion therewith—or be *excluded* therefrom, which is the same thing—without trial.—But to draw a line through a district—make a "border'" in the very centre of a church—and say to those on the other side, "you must be excluded from us," would virtually be expulsion without trial. Other reasons are to be assigned which involve only minor principles.

He expects the report will be adopted, although it will meet with strong opposition.

The committee on boundaries have reported in favor of the abolition of the southern line in full, leaving the church north and south to establish stations where they please.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Honor of Gen. Scott.—The citizens of Elizabethtown, N. J., who were disappointed in rendering honors to General Scott on the day of his return from Mexico, Sunday, gave him an enthusiastic public welcome on Monday. A procession was formed, which marched to his house, and committees from New York alighted and invited the General to visit that city by request of the Councils. Gen. Scott declared that he did not intend to put himself in the way of public invitation, but he hoped to meet his fellow citizens in New York at an early day.

Gen. Scott is said to have replied to Mayor Chetwood on the occasion, with much emotion:

"He said it was more than thirty years since he first took up his residence in this borough—that he never left it without regret, nor returned to it without pleasure. It was his home, and when abroad, on public duty, it was the home of his better half, his wife and children.

"Returning now from a scene of distant service, after enduring sufferings by sea and land, he was deeply touched with the hearty welcome here given to him. It was the more touching in coming from neighbors, friends and countrymen. He was poor in all but themselves. He could give nothing in return but a soldier's heart, and the grasp of a soldier's hand, and that heart and that hand his neighbors had this day made their own forever."

MARYLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.—We are happy to learn, says the Easton Gazette, that this valuable Institution, which was established in November last at Oxford, in this county, by Professor J. H. ALLEN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, is succeeding remarkably well. It has already obtained pupils from the adjoining counties and the Western Shore, as well as from this county, and will receive a considerable accession to its number at the commencement of the fall term, on the 1st October. It is proposed to erect new buildings for the accommodation of the Institution, the plans for which are very handsome, and may be seen during court at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company. The buildings are to be erected by a stock company, to be composed of all who may feel an interest in the establishment of such an institution. We have been requested to state that the shares are fifty dollars each, and that a subscription paper containing the terms may be seen by calling at the Insurance office. We hope our citizens will give a liberal support to an undertaking which bids fair to prove one of great value and extensive usefulness.

"OLD HUNKERS"—"BARNBURNERS."

We could never understand the origin of the designations 'Old Hunkers" and "Barnburners," applied to the two sections of the Locofoco party in the State of New York—but the New York Herald enlightens us considerably on this subject. It says that the Hunkers are so designated from their devotion to the spoils, always taking care to supply themselves with a "hunk" from public treasury. That the Barnburners are those who disappointed in the endeavor to obtain a "hunk," are disposed to burn the house which contains the spoils. That the one party the rats who have possession of the grain in the barn, and the other those rats who, being unable to obtain entrance and a share of the spoils, would rejoice to see the barn consumed, that the gluttons might go supperless to bed as well as themselves. We have no doubt that this is a true picture.—*Raleigh Reg.*

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A week or two since, a man named Bruce, living near Cincinnati, committed suicide in the following manner:

"He went to the church-yard and dug his grave beside his wife, who had been buried some sixteen months before. Having procured a coffin under some pretence, he conveyed it to its destination unobserved. He then took off his cloths, except his shirt, put on a night cap, and laid himself in the coffin which he had previously placed in the newly made grave, with a loaded pistol in it. He now drew on the cover of the coffin, and then placing the pistol to his right temple, fired it. It is supposod he died instantly. There was no doubt that Bruce was crazy, as he had been partially so since his wife's death.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 24.

The flour market exhibits no change in price. Small sales to-day on 'change of Howard street brands at $4.87, which price holders are firm in asking. City Mills held at $6.12; Corn meal $2-25 a 2.44; and Rye flour $3.87.

No change in Grain. Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 135a 144 cts. White Corn 36 a 39 cts., and sales of yellow at 40 cts.; Oats 33 a 37 cts., with sales.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Franklin Willson, in the High st. Baptist church, W. S. SMITH, of Dorchester county, Md, to Miss E. R. WINDOWS, of that city.

On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. ISAAC WRIGHT to Miss SARAH ANN HUBBARD.

On Tuesday the 16th instant, by the same, Mr. DANIEL S. HUBBARD to Miss ELIZA ANN COLLINS, all of this county.

DIED,

In Baltimore on the 8th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Ann Maria Sewel, aged 17 years; and on the 15th instant, her mother, ANN MARIA TUCKER, wife of Samuel Tucker, aged 47 years.

In this town, on the 14th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PENINGTON, in the 30th year of her age.

Mrs. Penington has left a husband and four children to endure the shock of this bereavement. She was ill but a few days, when the violence of her disease baffling the skill of her physician, terminated her earthly career and furnished another example "that in the midst of life we are in death.' Her body is now reposing in the quiet of the dreamless grave, but her soul we trust is an inmate of the mansions of heaven. R.

Religious Notice.

THE REV. MR. DONELAN, the Catholic Minister who officiates at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in Baltimore, will preach at the TOWN HALL in Cambridge on MONDAY Evening next at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. It is the intention of Mr. Donelan to deliver a course of Lectures in Cambridge, of which due notice will be given on the above evening. May 27

To Rent

For the year 1849, the Farm near the Big Blackwater Bridge whereon James M. Reed now lives. This farm contains three fields with about 180 thousand to a field. Persons desirous of renting will view the premises and apply to

JOHN E. APPLEGARTH.

May 27, 1848 3w

WANTED on or about the first of July next, a good Cook. To one that can come well recommended, good wages will be given.—For particulars enquire at this office.

House Wanted.

WANTED to rent a House in Cambridge.—Possession desired by the latter end of June. Address "HOUSE" at this office. [May 27, '48.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that beautiful situation in Cambridge where he now resides, directly opposite the M. E. Church. The dwelling and out houses are in good order.

He also has on hand a quantity of Lumber for sale. LEWIS ROSS,

May 27, 1848—3w* Cambridge.

IN CHANCERY,
16th May, 1848.

ORDERED that the sale of the property in the cause of Thomas Higgins and wife against Anne Shippy, made and reported by the Trustee Henry Page, now deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the be shewn to the contrary on or before the 17th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper in Dorchester county once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be one thousand dollars.

True copy.

Test, LOUIS GASSAWAY,

May 27, 1848—3w Reg Cur Can.

A. APPLEGARTH,

CORNER OF GUILFORD & BOWLY STS.,

Opposite Bowly's Wharf, Balt.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of LIME, for building and agricultural purposes; PLASTERS, BRICK and HAIR, together with an extensive assortment of FEED, which in regard to quality and prices cannot be surpassed. Those persons wishing any of the above articles are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to offer such inducements as have not been heretofore extended in this market, and which cannot fail to be most satisfactory to all who may favor me with their orders.

A large quantity of HAY direct from N. York.

May 27, 1848 6m

The Easton Gazette will copy as above, and charge advertiser.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers being authorized by the last will and testament of the late Colonel John Jones, will offer at public sale in lots to suit purchasers, or in the whole, 121 Acres of valuable Timbered Land, in Peters's Neck, within two miles of Tobacco Stick. This land will be sold at public sale at Samuel Craig's store, on

SATURDAY the 5th day of August next,

say at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known, which will be chiefly credit. This land would be sold at private sale if application be made to the undersigned before the above named day. We will also sell, on the same day, the house and lot in Tobacco Stick now in the occupancy of Henry Craig. Persons desirous of purchasing will view the premises.

THOMAS C. JONES,
JOHN JONES of Col.,

May 27—3w Exct'rs. of Col. Jno. Jones.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James Rea, Esq, at the suit of Stephen Hurley use of Anthony C. Thompson against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of William H. Stanley and Elisha Young and to me directed, I will sell at the Court House door in Cambridge, on

SATURDAY the 17th of June next,

all the right of the said Stanley to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: Ennall's Purchase or Indian Lot, 3 1-2 acres; Lady Day, 50 acres; 1 gig and harness, 1 yoke of oxen, 8 head of hogs more or less; 1 bed and furniture, and will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias and costs. Terms cash.

WM. W. LECOMPTE,

May 27, 1848 3w Constable.