THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 17, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

OUR BANNER has been unfurled with Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR inscribed thereon since the third day of July 1847, and we are proud to say, that it still remains displayed in all of its original beauty, and it will not be struck until after the 7th November next, when, we cannot entertain a doubt, the free and independent voters of the country, from the frosty regions of the North to the sunny climes of the South and from the sea-beat Atlantic to the placid shores of the Pacific, will proclaim the indomitable hero of the Rio Grande, President of these United States. It will be a consummation devoutly to be wished by all cool, sensible and discreet citizens. Violent partizans, office holders and all that tribe of mercenary place-men, who measure a candidates fitness by the chance afforded of their getting a part of the spoils, may not cordially respond to the success of Gen. Taylor, but the good sense and conservatism of the country and of its patriotic measures, will carry him into power with a force that cannot be resisted. Gen. Taylor stands upon solid ground—moderate in his views—honest in his purposes, having no partizan notions to be gratified or feelings of aggrandizement to foster—with a determination to administer the government strictly according to the constitution and the examples of the first Presidents, the country may look for the happiest results under his administration.

A very respectable portion of the Locofoco party, not by any means with the unanimity of the whole, have presented the claims of Gen. Cass, but it is well known that the larger part of that party in the great State of New York have openly repudiated his nomination, and there are very considerable and talented detachments of the Democratic party who nobly sustain Gen. Taylor, who stands upon ground and presents pretensions sufficient to invite the support of all the sound thinking and well meaning men of the country.

Gen. Taylor, after the fourth ballot of the Philadelphia convention, received a very strong and decisive majority. Some pressed the claims of others, but it was manifest Taylor's platform was a common ground upon which all Whigs could stand, and Democrats too, who desired to see the government administered upon high constitutional and conservative principles. The convention refused to pass a unanimous vote in favor of Taylor because he was not pledged to carry out the views of the Whig party, and would not be an instrument in the hands of any party, still it was well known that the Whigs have ever gone against the spoils system, and the cardinal ground upon which they stand is the avowal of the principle, that the government should be administered upon high conservative views. In Gen. Taylor they find a patriot of moderate sentiments, and they know that he will command that strength, which will overpower Gen. Cass and all his selfish followers, and we shall have purity in the government and the best counsels to animate the people. Gen. Taylor's virtues have been tried. If the people desire to compare military claims, Gen. Taylor stands preeminent. As a statesman, he is no narrow, contracted public servant, but a comprehensive patriot, and the Union and all her great interests will be safe in his hands.

Talk about non-committalism; who is more so than Gen. Cass, and it seems he does not desire to be interrogated upon the subject, as one may judge from his acceptance of the nomination of his friends. As a Whig, a moderate Whig, an ultra Whig, if you choose, we cordially sustain the claims of Gen. Taylor, not that we press his claims as an ultra Whig, but upon the holiest principles, believing that his election will put an end to the spoils system and to that wild and extravagant spirit of *radicalism* which threatens to engulph every thing in its destructive vortex.—We prefer to take old Zack on his own platform, uncommitted and unpledged, with the promise to be guided by the constitution and to discharge his duty faithfully, (who doubts it,) and we hope and sincerely believe there is enough sound patriotism in the country to carry him triumphantly through the canvass.

It must be borne in mind that notwithstanding the Whigs have nominated Gen. Taylor, his position is unchanged. He does not stand pledged to carry out their views, and all honest men who are disposed to be conservative, and to see the integrity of the Union preserved can rally to his support. Gen. Taylor has said, uniformly, that he was the people's candidate, and would accept the nomination of any respectable portion of his fellow citizens, with the understanding that he was not to be considered bound to carry out their specia views. This is his position yet. He is consistent. Let all his true friends press his claims on the true grounds. With such a standard bearer in this canvass, success is certain. Cass stock has declined at least fifty per cent, and before the election we think his friends will hardly be able to strike a dividend amongst the spoils-men. We shall manfully sustain the cause of our country in this struggle, and who can say ought against the noble old patriot, Gen. Taylor. We shall have occasion hereafter to make other comments upon this subject. We are full of the glorious prospect, but our space this week must terminate our remarks now. We congratulate all our readers on the auspicious field before us. Taylor and victory are the watch words—the prosperity of the country our motto.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for Vice President, is the comptroller of New York, to which high office he was elected by over 38,000 majority. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means of the 27th Congress.

A SALUTE.—The whigs of Boston fired one hundred guns on Monday, in honor of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.—Last night's Western mail brought us intelligence of the reception of the Whig Presidential nominations at several points in Ohio, viz: at Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Zanesville, &c. At all these places the nominations were well received—the Whig papers not only promising to them a most cordial support, but expressing the fullest confidence in their entire success by receiving the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in November next. At Columbus, especially, on Friday night, as we learn from the State Journal—

"There was a good degree of *spontaneous combustion* in the *ratification* of the nominations by the citizens. Without any preconcert, the show was magnificent and the enthusiasm seemed unbounded. Every one seemed to be operating upon his own hook. The principal houses in the city were brilliantly illuminated; bonfires were built at the intersection of streets; rockets and fire-balls glanced through the air; music lent its animating charms; and cannon lent their thundertones to speak the tidings were the lightning has no voice. Our entire population—men, women and children—seemed to be out, and in the best of humor with themselves and with each other.—Festivites, songs and speeches occupied the time until about 11 o'clock."

A dispatch from Cleveland, June 10th, says they had a large ratification meeting the night previous. The Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, addressed the meeting. There seems no doubt the Reserve will support the nomination.

The Ohio delegate in the National Convention it will be recollected, expressed great dissatisfaction with the nomination, and seemed to say that Ohio would not support it.

TAYLOR IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal thus speaks of the nomination of Gen. Taylor:

The intelligence came by electricity, and it went with an electrical thrill to the hearts of thousands of rejoicing Whigs in our city. Never upon any occasion have we seen our party more elated, more buoyed up with enthusiasm and confidence. Almost every Whig lip wore its brightest smile, and almost every Whig eye flashed with unwonted billiancy. The convention has done well; it has done nobly; it has fulfilled the wishes, the highest expectations of the country; it has inspired the Whig party with a confidence that nothing can impair.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.—The newspapers from all parts of the country abound in comcoments upon the nomination by the Whig Convention of TAYLOR and FILLMORE. The Whig journals, almost without exception, look upon the ticket as bearing on its face the assurance of success. While individual preferences for others are expressed in some quarters, the general tone is one of cordial acquiescence.

The strong hold which Gen. TAYLOR possesses upon the hearts of the American people will be demonstrated, we believe, more clearly and extensively in proportion as the canvass advances. It is one of the qualities of a great character to grow in the appreciation of the observer the more it is contemplated. Every new test develops some new aspect of integrity, disinterestedness, devotion to country and to duty; and when all the characteristic elements are blended together and are seen to form a harmonious unity, the admiration which each trait calls forth is enhanced by the contemplation of the whole.

As the representative of that true conversatism and moderation which form the distinctive features of the Whig system, Gen. TAYLOR stands pre-eminent. Let us turn from the strife of the political arena and divesting our minds of all the excitements produced by such strife, mingled as it always is with more or less of individual passions and collateral incentives to undue zeal and warmth, and looking to the real principles which distinguish parties in their original elements, we shall find in the character of Gen. TAYLOR one of the most complete illustrations of constitutional conservatism which the country. Obedience to the laws and to his official superiors has marked him always. He never hesitates to take responsibility—but it is the responsibility of doing his duty at all hazards. Neither precipitate nor rash, his courage has all the coolness of deliberation and all the firmness and daring of a concentrated mind fully aware of the crisis, whatever it may be, and altogether resolved upon its purpose.

In the days of MADISON, this disciple of the stern Republican school would have been called a Democrat. But inasmuch as his democracy has not been so progressive as to run beyond the limits of constitutional principles and the requirements of an enlightened patriotism, the name could be applied to him now only in its better sense. He is a good enough democrat, however for many of his fellow citizens who are attached to the party so called. But the honest and clear headed old patriot himself cares but little about names—thinking that realities are better.

If elected to the Presidency, as in all probability he will be, Gen. TAYLOR undoubtedly will show himself every inch a President. He is a man of work and he always does it well and throughly.—His administration will be likely to form an epoch in our country's history; for he will impress upon it the stamp of his own strong and manly an elevated character.—*Balt. American.*

THE WHIG PLATFORM.—The declaration by Gen. TAYLOR of the principals upon which, in his judgment, the Government ought to be administered, is a re-assertion of the original and genuine principles of the Constitutional Whig party of this country. These principles divide themselves into two general classes: *First*, those which relate to the structure of the Government and the distinct and specific duties of each department, Executive, Legislature and Judicial. *Secondly*, those which pertain to full and fair expression of the public will through the organization of the Government so constituted and defined.

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive," says Gen. TAYLOR, "to interpose his veto is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

The use of the Veto involves the only case in which the Executive can lawfully interfere with the Legislative functions of Congress. It is a power to be used only in extreme cases, with great deliberation and under a sense of deep responsibility. For the usual and the fair inference is that the two Houses of Congress, whose business it is to mature, consider and pass upon every measure of legislation, will know what the interests of the country require, since the Members represent every part of it, and what the wishes of the people are, since they come directly from them.

But instances may occur in which factious combinations might be formed in Congress from which precipitate or unjust legislation would follow. The President is expected to hold himself above such influences; he is expected to vindicate both the Constitution and the People whenever the purity of the one and the interests and honor of the other are in danger from a dereliction of duty on the part of Congress. Such occasions, it must be persumed, will be rare.

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair," continues General TAYLOR, "ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed while questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government and acquiesced in by the people."

The President, from the moment he assumes the Executive chair, is an *official* personage. It is his duty to act in a representative, not in an individual capacity. He takes an oath to support the Constitution, which he can do only by acting within his own proper sphere, having respect for the functions of other departments of the Government, with a sacred regard to the requirements of the Constitution and the public interests, It is not for him to attempt by his influence to dictate to Congress what it shall. He may recommend measures to their consideration, and it is his duty to do so. But if Congress should see fit to act other than he has recommended, he should respect the freedom of legislative action, and unless in his judgement and conscience, some constitutional principle is involved, it is his duty to yied a mere matter of opinion or preference, and to acquiesce in the decision of Congress.

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected; and carried out by the Executive."

We shall conclude with this quotation from General TAYLOR'S declaration of principles. The enumeration here made includes such subjects as involve those ordinary powers of legislation which belong to every Government. The exercise of them is a matter of expediency, of policy, and may be adapted to the varying exigencies of the country and the circumstances of the times.—The general will of the people upon any particular occasion should determine as to the policy, in relation to any of these matters, which might be most conductive to the national interests.

Balt. American.

The Concordia (Lousiana) Intelligencer has the following particulars of the murder which took place a short time since at a ball room in that vicinity:

The two gentlemen, Elijah Adams and Rowland Robertson, met in a ball room, and to the astonishment of all those present who were aware that they had allowed a dispute about property to interfere with their feelings of friendship for each other, they linked arms and walked together to an unoccupied corner of the apartment. Scarcely had they reached the desired position, where their conversation might be strictly private, when Robertson was seen to strike Adams a violent blow in the face. Adams had scarcely felt the blow, ere with a revolver he shot Robinson through the body. The effect may be imagined. Confusion, consternation, shrieks, and the most melancholy excitement swallowed up with power of magic, all the happiness of the scene. The bleeding and life-yielding form of Robertson, in the tragedy, was now the only remaining feature in the festival.

The senses of the whole people of the parish were stunned with the intelligence. The two men who had given such a fearful *finale* to this occasion of festivity, were well related, and of equal personal respectability. *They had been brothers-in-law!* Adams was a widower, having been the husband of Robertson's deceased sister. The unfortunate Robertson, at the time of the catastrophe, had scarcely realized the passing away of his honey-moon, and his young and unsuspecting bride was mingling happily in the life of the ballroom, when the report of death in the room adjacent staggered the senses of all. Robertson expired on the succeeding evening. Adams surrendered himself in open court on Saturday morning, and claimed to be admitted to bail. The District Attorney, P. A. Roy, Esq., having been apprised of his intention, was prepared with witnesses for the State. The court, after a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, judged the case one of manslaughter, and held Adams to bail in the sum of 5,000. This he gave on the spot.

ALBANY BARNBURNERS.—The Barnburners of Albany held a meeting on Friday evening. The N. York Post says—

At least 3,000 assembled in the Capitol, but that edifice being insufficient to contain the whole mass, the assemblage adjourned to the Park.

Mr. John Van Buren first addressed the meeting. He remarked that the duty of the Democratic party here was plain. They must preserve their organization, and nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the 22d inst. They must also nominate an electoral ticket in September. Mr. Mr. Van Buren positively denied the existence of any arrangement to compromise the difficulty between the sections of the party in this state. He declared emphatically that compromise of any kind was utterly impossible.

A series of resolutions were then read, and adopted by the meeting, declaring—

First—That the rightful delegates from New York having been excluded from the Baltimore Convention, they nor their constituents were bound to acquiesce in a result intended to degrade and disgrace the citizens of New York.

Second—Re-asserting their faith in the Wilmot Proviso.

Third—Appealing to democrats of other States to oppose Cass's election, and

Fourth—Sympathy to the republican revolutionists in Europe.

A New Movement in Mexico Contemplated.—From the New Orleans Bulletin we learn the following piece of intelligence of the contemplated formation of an Independent Republic of the Northern States of Mexico. The idea has been broached before, but it seems now to be seriously entertained.

"A gentleman of this city, who has very lately been in Tampico, and who came passenger in the Tay, informs us that reliable persons living in that place stated to him, that if peace was declared between the United States and Mexico, they would get up a revolution against the latter country, and declare themselves independent. Their scheme is to unite with the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and San Luis, and declare for a Republic—invite a few thousand Americans to join in with them, and by blocking up the mountain passes, beat off the foe at all points, and compel Mexico to acknowledge her as an independent nation. Their plan, though a wild one, has a host of supporters, who have even gone so far as to form a national flag, a fancy affair, with the letters R. S. M., Republic of Sierra Madre, and to nominate Gen. Shields as President."

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. E. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM B. BECKWITH to Miss SARAH C. TRAVERSE, both of this county.

On the 13th inst, by the same Mr. THOMAS SARD, to Miss LOUISA TWILLEY all of Dorchester County.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 7th inst, DEXTER ANDERSON infant son of Samuel D. and Camilla Lecompte aged 7 months and 24 days.

Suddenly at her residence at Cooks Point on Sunday morning the 11th inst, Miss ELIZABETH PATTISON, relict of the late Henry Pattison in the 52 year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Tuesday morning the 6th inst., EMILY WADDELL, consort of James A. Waddell, Esq.

Death is at all times and under all circumstances, a mournful event, and when it strikes down in the spring-time of life one who has been the solace of our cares—the light of our home—the guardian spirit of the domestic circle—it is the saddest bereavement that can occur to us in this sad, bright world. For such a pang the world affords no relief—consolation can only be found in humble trust and reliance upon Him, who tasted death and endured the ignominy of the cross to redeem a fallen world. To that unfailing source we would point those who mourn the death of the beloved subject of this notice, in full confidence that "earth has no sorrows that Heaven cannot heal."

In the death of Mrs. Waddell society has lost one of its brightest ornaments—the domestic circle one of its most exemplary charms. Dutiful and affectionate as a wife—kind and indulgent as a parent—meek and humble as a christian, and exemplary in all the varied relations of life, the domestic hearth has become desolated—the heart of an idolizing wrung with agony, and the bosoms of numerous relatives and friends penetrated with profound grief at her untimely death. But we rejoice that amidst their sorrows they are cheered by the consoling reflection, that she is now an inhabitant of that purer brighter world beyond the skies. As had been her life so was her death—calm and peaceful. No struggle with expiring nature marked her exit from earth—no contortion of the countenance announced the triumph of death—filled with christian hope and confidence and resignation she sunk gently into the slumber of death—stealing from existence like a strain of ocean music when it dies away sweetly and slowly upon the moonlight waters.

It is hard to become reconciled to the loss of those we dearly love—the heart will bleed when its cords are riven—human nature in its weakness will repine at the decrees of Providence, when they snatch from us those whose age and circumstances in life enabled them to enjoy its richest pleasures—but we should remember that amid the minstrelsy of the happiest hearts on earth there are more hearse-like airs than carols. We should not repine at the decrees of our Heavenly Father. His eye alone can penetrate the shadowy future and discern the trials and sorrows that menace our earthly existence; and when he calls his loved ones home to share the beatitudes of Heaven, we should believe in humble faith that however painful the blow that crushes our hearts, it is dictated by a wise and merciful regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all whom it affects. May the surviving relatives and friends of the beloved subject of this notice treasure her example in their hearts, and be prepared when death calls them hence to meet the summons with the same confidence and resignation she displayed, and be re-united with her in that blissful clime whose glories and happiness are unmarred by sorrow, disease or death.

Fare thee well, a track of glory
Shows where'er thy steps have been,
Making life a lovely story,
Earth a rich romantic scene;
Dim when duty's way before us,
As the magnet charts the sea,
May thy pure star glowing o'er us
Point the path to Heaven and thee!

E. R. H.

☞RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Bethesda Methodist E. Church, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will, by Divine permission, be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY the 25th instant. Ministers from abroad will officiate on the occasion. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

M. D. KURTZ,
W. RINK.

je 17—2w

History of Babylon

AND INCIDENTALLY OF EGYPT.

MR. L. DAVIS, will Lecture on this subject at the Court House on MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clk. Admission 25 cents, children and colored persons 12 cts,—families at reduced prices.

These Lectures embrace many deeply interesting facts connected with sacred and profane history, and are illustrated with a numerous collection of SPLENDID ILLUMINATED PAINTINGS, exhibiting Babylon in its glory and its ruins.

Such a large number of "very superior paintings" beautifully illustrating a subject in itself of the highest order is seldom to be found. A sight of these alone (it has been said) is worth twice the sum charged, and the lecture does not fail to give entire satisfaction to the intelligent mind.

June 17, 1848. 1w

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on

MONDAY the 10th day of July next,

all those tracts or parcels of land called "Ennalls' Wood Yard Regulated," "Linkwood" and "Taylor's Inlet," containing about 181 acres. These tracts, (together with 20 acres of woodland to be taken from the farm where Mrs. Elizabeth K. Rawleigh now resides, and which will be sold with the above) compose the farm and plantation where Jeremiah H. C. Rawleigh now resides, known as the Brick House Farm, and was devised by the late Stephen Rawleigh to his three sons, Jeremiah H. C., Robert W. and Stephen Rawleigh. Together with the 30 acres of wood land to be added as above, the farm contains about 211 acres. The arable land is tolerably good, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. The farm is situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about equi-distant from Salem and Hicksburg, and is believed to be healthy.—The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one third cash on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months, to be paid in equal instalments, and secured by bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the entire purchase money the trustee will convey to the purchaser the said farm free of all claim of the above named parties. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the first day of January next.

E. R. HOOPER,
Trustee.

June 17, 1848 tds

Proposals.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the constructions of a Methodist E. Church, in the Town of East New Market, Dorchester county ask that proposals be forwarded on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dimensions of house, 46 feet length by 32 feet breadth; 18 feet elevation, with one floor; Vestibule, 10 feet deep the entire width of the house; a Gallery to extend as far as the Vestibule; one large entrance Door, and two doors to pass from vestibule to the seated part of the Church Ten Windows to be 10 feet by 4—in the clear, (the frame to the square or plates) to be of good quality white oak; Sills 8 by 10 inches, with a Girder the entire length of the house, to be pillowed one half of the length; and the Sills to be underpined two feet high with *stone* or hard brick.

The upper frame to be of good gum or pine; siding full 3-4 of an inch thick, best quality; Flooring to be of the best yellow or North Carolina pine 1 1-4 inches thick; Shingles of best cypress, at least 3-4 of an inch thick at butt. To be seated with three blocks of Pew seats, of best white pine, with *cherry scrolls.*

The Walls *around* to be sealed with good plank to the height of seating; House to be lathed and plastered with full coats, (and with the exception of the Roof) to be painted complete with three coats.

The contractor will be required to furnish all the materials of best quality, and do the work in a workman-like style and durability. Address

JAMES THOMPSON, on Behalf Committee.

Dorchester County Orphans' Court,
3d day of June, 1848.

On application of Levin H. Campbell, adm'r. of George Parker late of Dorchester co. dec'd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 3rd day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1848.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Parker, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of June, 1848.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, adm'r. of
June 17, 1848—3w George Parker, dec'd.

Notice.

The Commissioners and Trustees of the Primary Schools for Cambridge election district, will meet the first Monday in July, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. There will be business of importance before the board, and punctual attendance will be desirable.

June 17.—3w A. C. THOMPSON.

Lands for Sale.

I will sell at public sale on *SATURDAY the 1st day of July next*, at Federalsburg, the Real Estate of which my grand father, Thomas Hurlock, died seized. The said real estate lies in the upper part of this county—persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIS HURLOCK.

June 17, 1848—2w

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of likely negroes, either in families or otherwise, for which the highest prices that the Southern market will justify will be given in cash.—Persons having negroes to dispose of will do well to see me before they sell. I can at all times be found at the Hotel of Mr. John Bradshaw. Communications will be promptly attended to by myself or agent. WM. HARKER.

Cambridge, June 17. 1848.

ORANGES AND LEMONS just received & for sale by S. & H. RYRN.

OIL BLACK PEPPER, just received by
je 3 S. RUTTER.