THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 5, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR SHERIFF

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

FOR COMMISSIONERS

WILLIAM K. TRAVERSE,
FIELDER G. JONES,
THOMAS ANDREWS.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District. J. M. S. CAUSIN,
2nd do J. P. ROMAN,
3rd do ANDREW G. EGE,
4th do J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th do B. C. WICKES,
6th do J. C. DIRICKSON.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

☞As the following from the able editor the New York Express, seems so appropriate to the Whigs of Dorchester as well as the whole country, at this time, we do not think proper to trouble ourselves by preparing an article upon the subject. We hope that this article may meet the eyes of every friend of Gen. Taylor, and that they will read it carefully and do what they think best to promote his election. Newspapers ought to be circulated, not only amongst the Whigs, but among all the people. Gen. Taylor seems to be very fond of volunteers, and knowing the feelings of many of the Locofoco party relative to the conduct of the Mexican war—what it has cost the country, and what the future results may be, we feel quite sure that there are many—yes as many as fought with him at Mexico—honest men—men who will not be led by dishonesty—who wish to volunteer their services against, not the Mexicans, but against a set of demagogues—a set of politicians who would do any thing to advance their own interests—who, when snugly fixed in office cry to the "*dear people*"—whom they often address—peace, peace, in time of war, and who only think there is war when there is a danger of their being removed. This time has come. The country has just passed through a war. Taylor was the General—a man that has honored his station—and the people, the honest people, as in the days of Washington, feel that they ought to give "honor to whom honor is due." But what say those politicans. They are trying and would have the people believe, because Gen. Taylor says he is a Whig, that he is not entitled to the praise—that there were Lieutenants and many others that could have done the same. People of Dorchester, we have too much confidence in your intelligence, we believe yeu know too much about the history of the Mexican war to believe this.—You know, that at the commencement, when they knew it was their duty to send Gen. Scott, because he was a Whig, they made excuse, and published "a hasty plate of soup." You know that when they found out that Gen. Taylor was a Whig too, after he had been as successful as man could be, that they tried to have a Locofoco as Lieutenant General—you know, in fine, that while General Taylor has had an enemy in front, he has been compelled to look to them behind.—But old Zack has whipped the enemy in front, and is now ready to fight those behind. He will have a mighty army. Many that did not think the late war justifiable, will now glory in our cause, and we believe the defeat will be more disastrous. Read the article alluded to:

"THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES, with very *very* few exceptions now,—and in all the sections of the Union, too, have agreed to support, and are supporting, Gen. Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President.—The union of the Whigs is now as good as it was in 1840, when General Harrison was nominated. True, was there then less discord in the Free States, but then there was more in the Slave States, so that the account is balanced.

But, as an effort was necessary in 1840 to elect Gen. Harrison, so like effort in 1848 is necessary to elect Gen. Taylor. Presidents, now a days, are not made against the will, and interests of some two hundred thousand officeholders, reaping the rich spoils of the Government,—without organization or concentration of effort,—without arousing the people, and pressing upon them the necessity and importance of the contest, they ever wage with spoils and spoilers. Gen Taylor's name and nomination are powerful. The White flag, we bear under them, is a glorious flag. But neither name nor flag will make any man a successful victor against some two hundred thousand officeholders,—unless the people are summoned to rally around them, and to bear both name and flag in the midst of the hosts of enemies.

To summon and to arouse the people is now our duty as Whigs. The disappointments, the prejudices, and the heartburnings among ourselves are now nearly all hushed up. What few were to leave us, have almost all left. Concord, Harmony, and a determination to succeed, have taken the place of bickerings and dispute. Now, then is the time to form our ranks, to consolidate our forces to introdoctrinate them in the duties and tactics of the campaign, and to march forward to meet the common enemy whom, for twenty years past we have been contending with, but various success, in the field.

First ORGANIZATION is indespensable. Nothing is sure without organizatino. An army of a hundred thousand, without organization, may be beaten by five thousand well organized men.—The best of parties, with the best of principles, is but chaff in the wind if there is no concentration of energy or action, no common impulse or general direction or thought. They who think together must act together, and in so acting can they alone give form to their thoughts.

Looking, then, to the importance of such organization, the "Rough and Ready" Clubs seem to us the best way of bringing it about. They should be formed, we think, in every city, village, country, and town, of the United States. *Rough and Ready*, the sobriquet of our candidate is a good name. It is not objectionable for being warlike, or for provoking a war spirit, but it expresses a characteristic of our country and countrymen well embodied in the person of him whom we mean to have as our Chief Magistrate.—*Rough and Ready* Clubs, then let there be wherever the Whig flag is unfurled.

But, second,—*Inteligeace*, as well as *orgnaization*, is needed. "We must circulate the documents." Men must be trained not only in the true faith, but in reasons for their faith. The lives of Taylor & Fillmore, and the life of Cass as contrasted, must be distributed far and wide.—The Allison Letter, and the sound Whig principles it evolve must be expounded fully and ably before these Clubs.—The way the Veto Power has been exercised, and the necessity of a restraint of it, is a glorious Whig topic, for the discussion of which no true Whig can ever be weary. Intelligence of all sorts is not only indispensable for Whig success,—and even a Whig victory obtained without it would not be such a blessing as we would wish to see realized. Intelligence not only guides the way to victory, but teaches the uses to be made of it when won.

Besides a Whig President and a Whig Vice President it must be remembered that we have to elect a new Congress, and in that new Congress more, under General Taylor, acting upon the principles of his Allison Letter, than upon any of our Presidents, is to be *the government*. Congress is to make the Laws. The Executive is to excute them. To establish Whig principles, then, by this Congress, we must select upright and able defenders of our faith as candidates for Congress. We must look out that they be sound upon the subject of the Currency, and upon the Tariff, and that they be true to the principles Mr. Clay has generally set forth as the fixed Whig principles of our party. To be able to elect such men, their principles must be well advocated in Rough and Ready Clubs,—and to promulgate these principles, intelligence must be circulated far and wide."

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—From private letters which have been shown to the editor of the Boston Transcript, it appears that the Dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were on the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partriges abounded along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches & estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieuts. Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea and their adventures in the Holy Land.

ANOTHER PAYMENT.—Another payment of ten thousand dollars was made to the treasurer of Maryland, on Tuesday last, by the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. This makes about thirty-three thousand dollars paid to the State by said company within that portion of the fiscal year which has expired, and the sum will be increased within the year.—*Clipper.*

THE OREGON BILL.—The Oregon territorial bill, including the "Wilmot Proviso," passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by a decided majority, and motion to reconsider was laid upon the table; thus placing the bill beyond the reach of a reconsideration. This bill is confined to the territory of Oregon; bills for organizing the territorial governments of New Mexico and California remain for the action of the House, that body having rejected those which originated in the Senate. The most lively interest will now be experienced with regard to the future movements of the House, during the few days yet remaining of the session. Appearances indicate that the latter bills alluded to will be evaded.

By the official publication of the fortification bill, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the batteries on Sollers' Point, which, with the $3,000 on hand, makes $18,000 applicable to the work during the present year. For Fort Monroe the sum appropriated is $20,000, and for the Pea Patch, on the Delaware, $50,000.

JUDGE MCLEAN. The Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, says that Judge McLean is now in that city; and at the same time, copies without contradiction, the statement made by Mr. S. P. Chase at a public meeting, that the Judge had come out in opposition to the election of Gen. Taylor, and would use his influence against him.

THE BILL SIGNED. The act, extending three months extra pay to officers and soldiers of the army serving (or having served) in Mexico, has been signed by the President, and is now a law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Concord Statesman says that some of the democracy in New Hampshire talk of bringing out a Van Buren Electorial Ticket, and thus defeat the election of Cass by the people in that State.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

General Zachary Taylor.—Dear Sir: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 7th instant, and continued from day to day until the 8th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their President to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ therein designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who never shrinks from any responsibility, nor fails to discharge any duty assigned him by his Government, will not now refuse the enthusiastic call of his countrymen.

I am, dear sir with sentiments of very high regard, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention.

BATON ROUGE, LA, July 15th, 1848.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence imbodied in my nomination by it, to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished, the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. Morehead,
Greensboro, Guildford county, N. C.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday, disposed of the Territorial Bill in a very summary manner. This important measure had passed the Senate, as our readers are aware, on the previous day. It was passed in that body by a decisive majority—having been previously matured by a select committee of eight Senators, representing equally the North and the South, and composed equally of members of the Whig and Democratic parties;—amended in the Senate while under consideration; and discussed during long and patient sittings.

This measure, so matured, amended and discussed, and recommended to the consideration of the House by the emphatic sanction of the Senate,—how was it treated? It appears by the record of proceedings in the House on Friday, that: "On motion, the bill from the Senate '*to establish the Territorial Governments of Oregon, California and New Mexico*' was taken up, and Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved *to lay the bill on the table.*" The latter motion prevailed by a vote of 112 to 97.—A motion to reconsider being set aside by a still larger majority, the bill was conclusively defeated

This was a brief and rapid mode of accomplishing a predermined purpose. The bill underwent no investigation in the House; it was not referred it was not discussed; *it was not read.* Rejected it was to be and rejected it was.

It is useless to inquire whether the measure in question was more favorable to the North or to the South. Perhaps its impartiality was its chief fault in the eyes of those who were mainly instrumental in defeating it.

There are intimations in abundance that political views and objects in relation to the approaching Presidential election had a large share in the considerations which operated to destroy the compromise. Upon this point it is for the public to judge, as present facts and future developments may warrant. If the intimations should prove true, it will not be the first time that such considerations have exerted a controling influence over the National legislature.

What remains to be regarded now is the probability that some other measure may be submitted embodying a more satisfactory composure on the great point at issue. The probability, we fear, is small. The Senate, it will be seen, with a knowledge of the action of the House, has fixed upon the *fourteenth* of Agust as the day of adjournment. Mr. CALHOUN could see no motive now for remaining. Mr. DOWNS said that having done his duty he was prepared to adjourn so soon as the indespensible business was disposed of. Mr. DOUGLASS was not willing to adjourn until something had been done for the government of the Territories now without law.

Possibly a bill might come from the House, in a few days, which would be satisfactory to all parties. The same ground was taken by Mr. BENTON. Who would give any assurances, inquired Mr. HANNEGAN, that a bill of compromise will come from the House? Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was in favor of waiting three or four days and thus going before the country on the great issues raised, if nothing can be done which the South would accept. The conclusion of the whole matter was announced by Mr. ATHERTON, of New Hampshire, who was in favor of sitting until the fourteenth, if necessary to complete the appropriation bills. But he wished it distinctly understood that he was so *from no hope that the House would present a bill which would be acceptable to the South.*

Mr. ATHERTON, no doubt, spoke advisely.—The same view was taken by Mr. TURNEY, of Tennessee. Both gentlemen appeared to think that the House would be likely to present nothing but a prohibition of Slavery—the Wilmot Proviso.

Nevertheless there yet remains a period of two weeks during which the friends of conciliation may continue their efforts. Let us hold on to hope while there is still any room for hope. It will be time enough to contemplate the gloomy prospect of National chaos when we are left to contemplate nothing else. The omens are indeed foreboding; but the Republic has encountered such before; and the prognostications of the tempest once averted the skies afterwards were only the brighter.—*Balt. American.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A FINANCIAL OPERATION OF GEN. CASS—EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—LOOK AT THIS.

Under the above caption, the Louisville Journal asserts, that in 1836, Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, Henry Hubbard, a United States Senator, F. O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr., and Ramsay McHenry, all these of Washington, formed themselves into an association, under the title of the "Western Land Association," for the purpose of speculating in Western Land.

Mr. Secretary Cass, the chief of the speculators, paid in $20,000, and others paid in $100,000. The plan was to enter lands, and then hold them up for a large increase of value. Mr. Cass, as Secretary of War, having important advantages over private individuals, was invested with the control of the whole business—he selected his own agents to enter the lands, agreeing to be responsible for their acts.

Large purchases were made under the direction of the War Secretary, and he continued to have the management for years.

At length the members of the company began to suspect that all was not right, and they applied to Gen. Cass for information without success.—A consultation was had, and Henry Hubbard, now the Sub-Treasurer at Boston, was appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Hubbard opened a correspondence with Gen. Cass, but getting no satisfactory information he wrote a final letter asserting that Lewis Cass "was a rascal," under which charge Gen. Cass was quiet and silent, and to this day the association has not been able to get any thing out of him.

Such is the substance of the charges in the Louisville Journal, and which the editors say they are authorised to make, by a member of the company, a gentleman who paid $10,000 into the hands of Gen. Cass or his agent, and has never received any thing in return. Most men would say it was censurable for the Secretary of War to engage in speculations in government lands, as he could use his official station to the detriment of others, and to his own advantage, but if it be true, as charged, that this governmental officer also acted unfairly and dishonestly towards his associates, the "business transaction deserves an odious immortality."

If no sense of propriety could restrain General Cass, while a member of President Van Buren's Cabinet, from becoming the chief of an association of Land Monopolists, what can restrain him from like speculations if he were President?

The editors of the Journal say that they have sent Gen. Cass a paper containing these charges, that he may answer, or authorise some one to answer them. Let us see if the "noise and confusion" is too great for him to be heard.

It is a notorious fact that forty-nine out of every fifty of the volunteers who served under Gen. Taylor, in Mexico, now go for him heart and soul, entirely regardless of what their former political predilections may have been. Almost the only exceptions to this rule are to be found in scoundrels who have been punished for their villainy by General Taylor. The old soldier had such an inate loathing and contempt for everything dishonest and dishonorable, that he invariably denounced all who were brought before him convicted of stealing and other flagrant crimes, as being unfit for soldiers, and who would cower before an enemy; and he did not hesitate to inflict on all such severe punishment. Whenever you hear one of old Rough and Ready's Volunteers abusing him you may set it down as a pretty certain fact that such volunteer has been caught stealing, or been found guilty of some dirty action, for which Gen. Taylor gave him an opportunity to learn how he liked to have his thumbs tied. Every honest and honorable man that served under Gen. Taylor, speaks in the very highest terms of admiration of the brave and good old man.—*Ex. Paper.*

TERRITORY OF OREGON.—Joseph L. Meek, the special agent for the territory of Oregon, now at Washington, addresses an earnest "appeal and remonstrance" to Congress, in behalf of that territory; and hints that if nothing for the protection and government of the people there, is done at this session, they must break "the bonds of sympathy" now existing with the United States.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MAN.—The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press announces the death, on Sunday last, of an old patriarch, John Packett, Esq., near Smithfield, in that county, aged about ninety-five years, For many years of his life, Mr. Packett was an inmate of Washington's family, and enjoyed the regard and confidence of that great man in an eminent degree.

Free Soil Convention.—This Convention is to meet in Buffalo, New York, on the 8th instant, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. There are a number of gentlemen spoken of as likely to receive the nomination of that body, among them Messrs. Van Buren, Hale, Clay, McLane, Wilmot, &c.

New Bedford Boys and Girls—Yesterday, July 24, two gentlemen, one aged 90 years and 8 months, and the other (the driver on the occasion) 86 years and 10 months, and a lady aged 86 years and 10 months, drove out of town 3 miles, to visit two of their playmates, ladies, one aged 86 years and 9 months, and the other 83 years. If any of your contemporaries know of a smarter set of boys and girls, let us hear from them.—*New Bed. Mercury.*

Mass Meeting.

GRAND RALLY FOR GEN. TAYLOR IN DORCHESTER COUNTY.

THERE will be a grand rally of the friends of GENERAL TAYLOR held at CAMBRIDGE on *MONDAY the 28th day of August,* (inst.) All those who desire to see purity, honosty and economy restored to the administration of the Government, who desire to have arrested the growing lust for war and conquest which threatens to engulph the Union in unutterable woes, and who believe that General Zachary Taylor will faithfully adhere to and preserve the Constitution, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. Let the turnout be worthy of the people of Dorset, and worthy the distinguished services and noble character of him whose election it is designed to promote.

The Hon. George R. Richardson, Col. Jos. S. Cottman, John C. Derickson Esq., Hon. John M. S. Causin, J. Morrison Harris Esq. and Coleman Yellott Esq., will be present to address the meeting.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Aug. 5, 1848 tm

DIED.

At his residence in this county on Tursd morning 25th ult., Capt. LEVIN FOOKS, after long and painful illness.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 31.

The supply of Flour is light, and we hear only some small sales Howard street at $5.75; which price it is generally held. Some sales City Mills were made to-day at $5.75.

GRAIN.—The grain market is very much depressed. Sales of prime red wheat at 86 to 95 white Wheat at 95 to 105c. Corn, white, 44a4 yellow 50c. Oats 18 a 23c. Rye 70c.

Public Celebration

THE Sons of Temperance, Vienna Division No. 60, intend holding a public meeting a Vienna, on *SATURDAY the 12th day of Augus* inst. The ground selected for the encampmen is very pleasant and shady, and preparations ar being made to make all comfortable who will fa vor us with their company. The members fro other Divisions are earnestly requested to join u in the good work. The Hon. B. J. GOLDSBO ROUGH and others will address the meeting.—Dinner will be furnished on the ground. Th public generally are invited to attend by

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
Aug 5—2w of Vienna.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land beautifully situated upon the Choptank river and within a few hundred yards of the town of Cambridge. This farm was the residence of the late Wm. W. Laird, contains about 232 acres of land, and is improved by a good Dwelling House, Barn, Ice House and the necessary out-buildings. The location and soil are desirably adapted for a dairy and market farm. The town of Cambridge affords a good market, and in addition to this there are four steamboats weekly to the city of Baltimore, which leave Cambridge about 9 o'clock in the morning, giving ample time to gather fruit, vegetables, &c. so as to have them in Baltimore market by four o'clock on the same day. To a person wishing to engage in this business, there are few places offering greater inducements for very profitable investment. A long credit, if desired, can be given upon a large portion of the purchase money, provided ample security be given and the interest punctually paid.

Apply by letter or otherwise to

WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Horns Point, near Cambridge, E. S. Md.
Aug. 5, 1848—tf

Hawkins's Mineral Spring.

The following statement in reference to the above named Spring is from Doct. JOSEPH E. MUSE, to which the public attention is respectfully invited:

BY request, I have made an analysis of the waters of a Mineral Spring in the keeping of John Hawkins, situated a few miles from Cambridge, Dorchester county.

These waters have several foreign substances—all of them inappreciable in quantity with the exception only of the oxide of Iron, held in solution by carbonic acid.

The inappreciable contents alluded to are, Sulpher, in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and the carbonates of lime and magnesia—in quantities too small for any medicinal effects.

The oxide of Iron, whose solvent is exclusively carbonic acid, I have ascertained, with considerable care and accuracy, to be only one grain of carbonate of Iron in a quart of the water—and though the quantity may appear small, yet it is sufficient to entitle it to the name of a "Chalybeate."

The celebrated waters of Tunbridge, in England, are characterized as "Chalybeates." though they contain only one grain of "oxide of iron" in a gallon of the water—and they are much resorted to for medicinal purposes, as a "Chalybeate;" and they rank as high, perhaps, as the Zopletz waters in Bohemia, which are said to contain thirty two grains in a gallon,—because, perhaps, of the fact, well settled, that small doses of Iron, often repeated or persevered in, are preferable to large ones.

The effects of Iron on the animal economy are well known: and the other contents of Hawkins's Spring are too small to counteract or modify them.

For the benefit of those who may not be informed on the subject, it may be well to state that the effects of "*Iron*" are, to stimulate the fibres of the stomach and abdominal viscera—to augment the tone of all the muscular fibres—to strengthen the nerves, and impart energy to the weakened system. aug. 5,—3w

To Rent

For the ensuing year, 1849, the Farm where I now live, situated in Blackwater and formerly the residence of the late Levin H. Wall, deceas'd. It is divided into three fields of 130,000 cornhills each. The dwelling is in pretty good order, with all necessary out houses.

Also to rent, a Lot of ground containing about 3-4 of an acre, situated in the village of Church Creek. For terms apply to

RICHARD COLSTON.
Aug. 5, 1848—3w

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received on *SATURDAY the 19th instant* for keeping the Nanticoke Bridge. There will be a meeting of the Directors on that day to receive proposals and select a Keeper.

By order of the President.

HOOPER C. HICKS,
Aug 5, 1848—3w Trea's. N. B. Co.

To Rent.

THE subscriber will rent for the year 1849 the Dwelling House, with some Lots attached, where he now resides. Also one Store House in Church Creek, formerly the property of Noah Dixon dec'd. Also one small House and Lot at present occupied by Holton Reddesh; and one Blacksmith Shop, with some tools. For terms apply to THOS. C. JONES,
July 29 1848—3w Church Creek.

HAMS.—Just received a fine lot of family bagged hams, for sale low for cash.
July 29—3w S. & H. BYRN.