THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR SHERIFF

JOHN 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.

For Assistant Elector.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.

"The power given by the Constitution to the "Executive to interpose his Veto, is a high con- "servative power; but in my opinion SHOULD NE- "VER BE EXERCISED EXCEPT IN CASES OF CLEAR "VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, OR MANIFEST "HASTE AND WANT OF CONSIDERATION BY CON- "GRESS. *Indeed, I have thought that for many "yeare past the known opinions and wishes of the "Executive have exercised undue and injurious in- "fluence upon the Legislative Departments of the "Government; and for this cause I have thought "our system was in danger of undergoing a great "change from its true theory. The personal opin- "ions of the individual who may happen to occupy "the Executive chair, ought not to control the ac- "tion of Congress upon questions of domestic po- "licy; nor ought his objections to be interposed "where questions of constitutional power have been "settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.*

"Upon the subject 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 OBSERVED AND "CARRIED OUT BY THE EXECUTIVE."

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

☞The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 2d day of October.

OCTOBER ELECTION.—The election for Sheriff and three Commissioners will soon take place in this county. Mr. RICHARDSON, a gentleman who is well qualified for the office—a man who has always been consistent in his political life, and who is now a true Taylor man—is the Whig candidate for Sheriff. The Locofoco party, distracted, reduced, and shown of their weakness, has thought it useless to have a ticket at all. But we would not have our Whig friends to forget the importance of being awake. After they have found it impossible to elect a *known* Locofoco, they choose to come before the people as *independent* men, and if one were to hear all their appeals he would almost be induced to believe that they knew nothing about party; when at the same time they have been induced by, and always expect the full strength of the Locofoco party.

Mr. M. M. DEAN has announced himself as the *independent* candidate for Sheriff, and as usual, his appeal is directed to the *honest, incorrupted* portion of the people. Do you think, friends, that if the Locos were in the ascendancy in this county you would find them addressing "independent voters?" Do you think that this Mr. DEAN, who directs his appeal to the incorrupted and independent, is not corrupted himself, aye, wool-dyed in Locofocoism? Does he think that Mr. Richardson is not worthy of the support of the honest, incorrupted and independent citizens of Dorchester? We would not have our friends to judge this man by his address, put forth by a committee or written by some one in his absence. Be not deceived by Locofocoism. Think not that a Locofoco can be independent until he is snugly fixed in office. Attend the Whig meetings now being held in this county, but whilst they may speak of Gen. Taylor, we would not have you forget the importance of going to the polls and giving to John Richardson an overwhelming majority.

☞Having been engaged out of town for several weeks, our paper perhaps has not received that attention which the importance of the political crisis calls for. We hope, however, that in a few days we may be at the "headquarters," where we shall be able to inform our readers of "the signs of the times."

THE HEALTH OF OUR TOWN AND COUNTY.—The editor of the "Democrat," with about as much consideration as he generally evinces when writing upon the subject of politics or the "growing crops," stated in his paper of the 13th inst. that "the health of our town and county has never been so bad at any season for a number of years as at present." We have been requested by some of the most respectable of our physicians, as well as citizens, to contradict the article which appeared in the "Democrat" of that date, and inform our readers that there is, comparatively, very little sickness in our town or county. Although Cambridge *is* situated on the Eastern Shore, we will venture the assertion that there is not a more healthy town in the State.

Since the above was in type the following, from two of our most respectable physicians, has been handed us:

MR. EDITOR—Erroneous reports having got abroad relating to the health of Cambridge calculated to deter strangers from visiting us, we as practising physicians consider it but just to our village and its citizens to state thus publicly, that there is but little sickness in the town, and that very mild—readily yielding to remedial means.

ALEXANDER H. BAILY, M. D.
THOMAS H. HANDY, M. D.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—The attempt of a few disorganizers in New York, under pretence of friendship for Mr. Clay, to distract the Whigs of that city, cannot meet with countenance or sympathy from him. This much we were prepared to say, when the New York movement was started, and how justly we might have said it will be seen by the following extract of a letter from him. We copy it from the New York Express, of Saturday morning. In publishing it, the Express says:

When we first heard of the intended so-called Clay movement in this city, we addressed a private letter to Mr. Clay, not expecting in return any answer which we could put in print,—but we have received an answer, in which we are authorized to say as follows:—

ASHLAND, Sept. 8th, 1848.

"JAMES BROOKS, Esq.:—

"I have given, and shall give no countenance or encouragement to any movement to bring my name, as a candidate for that office (the Presidency) before the public." * * *

"On one point I desire no secresy, and that is, that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency.

"My warm regards to your brother,

I am truely your friend, and obedient servant,

H. CLAY."

HENRY CLAY FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—The Poughkeepsie American says:—"A recent letter from Henry Clay, dated and post-marked at Ashland, is in possession of a gentleman of this village.—In this letter Mr. Clay says that he yields a cheerful submission to the action of the Philadelphia Convention. We have seen the document."—The Louisville Journal contains a similar statement in regard to Mr. Clay's position, made on the authority of Mr. Clay himself.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RECENT LETTER.—*Its effects in New York.*—The recent letter of General Taylor, together with the explicit avowal of Mr. Clay that he will not consent to the use of his name for the Presidency, is destined to exert a great influence on the result of the ensuing Presidential election. Already, David Graham, Esq., one of the leading Clay men of New York, and also one of the committee of nine, appointed to get up a Clay electoral ticket, has declined acting with his Clay friends any longer, upon the grounds that Gen. Taylor's last letter was satisfactory, and that he felt in duty bound to support him for the Presidency.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SECOND ALLISON LETTER.—This document, so manly in its tone, so explicit in its declarations, is already made the subject of misrepresentation. It is curious to observe the malign ingenuity on the one hand, and the unblushing effrontery on the other, by which the best and nobles sentiments are sometimes distorted or falsified under the unhappy influence of party rancor.

The official paper says of Gen. Taylor's second letter to Capt. Allison, that it "opens with the monstrous statement that while in Mexico he felt himself compelled to conceal his political opinions for fear of alienating from him those gallant soldiers who had eagerly rushed forth and rallied under his banner to defend the rights and honor of their country on the battle-field!"

Let the reader observe this allegation. There is no obscurity about it; and if there were it is all removed by the reiteration of the charge in the same column, in which Gen. Taylor is made to avow, "that if during the war of his country, he had spoken out his real political sentiments he must have encountered the indignant scorn even of his own troops."

In immediate connection with this version or rather perversion of what Gen. Taylor says, we place the very thing that Gen. Taylor does say.—Speaking of the first presentation of his name as a candidate for the Presidency he remarks:

I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle; for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty.

How plain and simple is this statement! How just and elevated and patriotic are the sentiments it expresses! Yet this very passage has been seized upon and made the foundation of a calumny so monstrous that no subsequent retraction of it can do away with the foul injustice that now marks its utterance.

This miserable system of detraction, which so often imparts a disgusting characteristic to party contests, as though men when they become partizans discovered some new code of truth and honor, is so ill-suited to the calm temper of the public at this time that it may be remarked upon and exposed with some probability of a salutary result. It is no new thing to find Gen. Taylor denounced in the columns of the Union for statements and opinions which that paper has made and expressed for him, not only without warrant from any declaration of his, but with a most deliberate perversion of his real language and true meaning. If the Union would stop this practice it might be none the less efficient in promoting the cause of Cass and Butler—to say nothing of the cause of morality.—*Balt. American.*

POLITICAL.—The letter of Mr. Clay, refusing to become a candidate for the Presidency, has increased the confidence of the friends of General Taylor in the success of their candidate. The New York Herald says:

"We do not suppose that the ultra Clay movement will, in the face of Mr. Clay's letter, and his positive refusal to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, be further persisted in. It is extinguished by Mr. Clay himself; and that refusal, coupled with the probability of Gen. Taylor's receiving the support of independent men throughout the country, renders the election in November next, of the hero of Buena Vista, much more certain than it has yet appeared. Mr. Clay having abandoned the field, therefore leaves but three candidates in the field, between the partizans of each of whom there will be a regular triangular fight—General Taylor having the best prospect of success."

Politicians are apt to be too sanguine, and to permit their judgments to be controlled by their wishes. We are free from such influences, and do not draw our conclusions of the result of the Presidential contest from the exaggerated estimates of partizans. We have heretofore given it as our opinion, that the main battle ground, in this contest, will be in Ohio. We are satisfied that, without the votes of that State, General Cass must be defeated: and the question is, can he obtain them? That is yet to be determined; but it is certain, that the friends of General Taylor are making the most powerful efforts to secure Ohio; and we learn from a gentleman just returned from that State, that no doubt is entertained there of the success of the Taylor electors.—*Clipper.*

THE POSITION OF THE WHIGS.

It is quite amusing to observe the spirit of self-congratulation with which the friends of Cass and Butler contemplate, what they are pleased to imagine, the distractions of the Whig Party. Overwhelmed themselves by this enemy to their success, their hopes of triumph, (if they indulge them at all,) are founded upon the fancied presence of this same enemy in our ranks. But alas for them the wish is farther to the thought. For, while it may not be denied, that the Whigs, in the present campaign, are not animated by that glowing enthusiasm which they have ever displayed in the cause of their "favorite son," it is nevertheless true that, as a party, they cleave with all tenacity to the principles they have heretofore advocated; on this point there is no distraction. In evidence of it, the murmurs, which may here and there be heard at the *nomination* of Gen. Taylor, are grounded upon the supposed want of evidence that he gives to them his cordial concurrence.

These murmurs are to be regarded simply as a protest against the nomination, *as a precedent*: they are not, and cannot be regarded as indicative of an intention to oppose that nomination—They exhibit that same spirit which the Whig Party exhibited in the late trying scenes in Mexico—protesting against the propriety and constitutionality of the war, as a precedent, yet in view of the country's glory, and the safety of its army, giving its best blood as an offering.

The Whig Party is united, and firmly too, in the conviction of the downward and destructive tendency of the measures and policy of the present administration, and consequently, of that which will be upon us, should they be defeated in the coming contest. Upon this deeply settled conviction of the righteousness of their own cause, and their utter want of confidence in that of their adversaries they rely for success, and not upon the mere enthusiastic cheering, the "noise and confusion," with which the people so often greet an honored name. They have exacted no pledges to measures of mere partizan policy, which are variable in their nature, but they have had repeated and open assurances of his concurrence with them in the advocacy of their distinguishing principles, prominent among which is "opposition to the one man-power—a power which they deem utterly repugnant to the spirit of our Government."

In this view of the case what are we rationally to infer will be the course pursued by the Whig party? That they should oppose a candidate, who will interpose no obstacles to the enactment of such measures as the people, through their representatives may desire, and sustain one pledged against them in toto. A candidate opposed to them in principle and advocating the most obnoxious measures? Or, that they should rally in defence of that old man, who is admitted to be *honest*, and has proved himself *faithful* and *capable* to the discharge of every duty assigned him; a candidate agreeing with the Party in his construction of the principle and design of our Government, and in all things opposing the grasping and destructive policy of their opponents?

Principle and consistency can dictate but one course, and that is, to sustain the Party through the party nominations.

Commander Mackenzie.—The following brief but eloquent article is from the New York Courier of Friday:

We learned with deep regret yesterday of the sudden death of ALEXANDER SLIDELL MACKENZIE, Commander in the United States Navy.

This distinguished officer had but recently returned from active service in the Gulf of Mexico, where—whether serving in the trenches at Vera Cruz, or commanding on board his ship—U. S. steamer *Mississippi*—he manifested ever the same coolness of conduct, devotedness of patriotism, and skill in his profession.

Capt. Mackenzie's character was one in which the sense of duty and of the obligations of his station was paramount, under all circumstances, to any selfish considerations or calculations.

He was of humane and gentle disposition, united to great resolutions of purpose His mind was carefully cultivated, and his whole course and conduct in life were directed by an ever present and deep sense of religion.

In the most trying circumstance of his life, the mutiny of the Somers, he evinced the sternness of justice which has given to the first Brutus an enduring name.

He acted there as the guardian alike of the honor of his flag and of the numerous lives entrusted to his care—both put in jeopardy by the meditated crime. He shut his heart to the claims of mercy—that the highest demands of justice and an outraged service might be vindicated.

It was a fearful responsibility which he met manfully with a bleeding but resolute heart.

The circumstances of his death we know only by report—that while riding on horseback near his residence on the North River, just above Tarrytown, he fell to the ground and immediately expired from some affection of the heart.

As a literary man Capt. Mackenzie has placed his name among our best writers—and in his own profession he was known as one of its most zealous, ardent, and best instructed officers.

He will be mourned by his country, which he loved with deep filial affection; by his brother officers, who knew his worth but most of all by his friends and his immediate family, to whom his loss is indeed irreparable.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*Gold Mines in California!* Passed Midshipman E. F. Beale has arrived at Washington with despatches from Com. Jones, and Mr. Larkin, our Navy Agent at Monterey, California,—He travelled from the Pacific to Vera Cruz in ten days! These despatches, the Union says, confirm what is said by Mr. Larkin, in the following letter to the Navy Department, in relation to the discovery of an immense gold region.

MONTEREY, California, July 1, 1848.

"This part of California is at present in a state of great excitement from the late discovery of an extensive gold region on the branches of the Sacramento river. All our towns are becoming vacated. The gold is obtained on the surface of the earth to three feet deep; the workmen needing only a pickax and shovel to dig up the dirt, and a tin pan to wash it in. Many men, during the months of May and June last, obtained five to thirty dollars per day. I have myself seen eight men (in a company) average fifty dollars each per day for two or three days. I was with them. This gold is on public land, and has been found over a tract of one hundred miles."

The New York Journal of Commerce also contains a letter from Monterey, which says:

"It has been discovered that the sands which border the American Fork and the Feather River, branches of the Sacramento, are full of particles of gold, resembling in shape squirrel shot flattened out. It is got by washing in any vessel, from a tea saucer to a warming pan. A single person will gather by this process from one or two ounces a day—and some have gone as high as a hundred dollars worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are now engaged in washing the sand. All labor of every other kind has stopped except a little farming. Mechanics, doctors, lawyers, merchants, sailors and soldiers, have all gone in mass to the gold region. Talk to a laborer about hiring him for fifty dollars a month, and he will turn up his nose at you. Offer him ten dollars a day and he will tell you he is bound to Feather river. One man, who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars' worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over an ounce.—A trough, such as you feed pigs in, will bring in the gold region fifty dollars! Put a piece of sheet iron, punched with holes, on it, and it will bring over a hundred. My friend J. R. paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his companion gave twenty for a chamber pot—all to wash out the gold in. It beats all the dreams of romance and all the golden marvels of the wand of Midas.—And yet it is true, if there be truth in man where gold is concerned."

From the Pacific.—The Washington Union, speaking of the arrival in that city of Midshipman Beale from the Pacific, says—

He is just from Commodore Jones's squadron: and he has performed the most rapid journey that has ever been known from the Pacific to Washington. He left Commodore Jones at La Paz on the 1st of August, came by Mazatlan and arrived at the Port of San Blas on the 10th, and pushed his way by horses and mules across the country to the city of Mexico, where he arrived on the 17th. He was detained by Mr. Clifford three days for despatches, and in 48 hours passed from Mexico to Vera Cruz, about 275 miles, sleeping not more than ten minutes at a time. From Vera Cruz he sailded to Mobile, and arrived here on Saturday evening. Mr. Beal crossed from the Pacific at San Blas to the Gulf at Vera Cruz in the unexampled journey of ten days on the road, and was detained at Mexico three days. He brings despatches to the Secretaries of State and the Navy.

He found the country full of insurrection, robberies, and murders. He passed several murdered bodies on the road. It was said at Mexico that their were only about $200,000 of the $3,-000,000 left on hand: and when it is all exhausted, fears are entertained of an insurrectionary spirit and serious disturbances.

Brilliant Spectacle.—It is rumored that two vessels are to be sent over Niagara Falls, on the 28th inst. The Iris says:—At 12 o'clock, M., the Pirate, a vessel of 100 feet in length, with several wild and tame animals on board, as passengers, with appropriate flags and steamers, and will be started from her moorings two miles above the Falls. It is intended to have this craft so well secured, hatches and all tight, that she will make the awful leap entire, with spars and rigging all standing. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, a fire ship, loaded with all manner of combustibles, will be ready to slip her cables, showing a ship on fire, until, after two miles through the rapids, she will make the fearful plunge while still in a blaze.

C. M. Clay.—In the Louisville Courier this gentleman publishes a certificate of "Jose Maria Zambonino, Colonel of the Mexican army," dated City of Mexico, August 1st, under whose charge the Encarnacion prisoners were marched to San Luis. Alluding to the occasion on which C. M. Clay is said to have begged his life as a nephew of Henry Clay, the Colonel says—On that day Captain Clay behaved himself with that coolness and serenity peculiar to his character, giving no signs of fear, notwithstanding the risk both he and his companions were running. *Nor did he implore for himself either grace or mercy, whilst in favor of his companions he claimed (pedia) indulgence.*

Reception of Gen. Smith.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith had a brilliant reception from the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia, on Monday.—Gen. Smith is a native of Philadelphia, but left that city 28 years ago and took up his residence in the South, since which he has been engaged in the Florida and Mexican wars, in both of which he won the highes honors.

A Monster Battle-Ship.—The ship-of-the li Vermont, which was launched last week at Bo ton, is pierced for 120 guns, but will carry on 84. She is nearly as large as the great ship Pen sylvania, and like her she lay idle and unfinishe on the stocks until her timbers were nearly ro ten before she was launched.

The Mexican Indemnity.—It is stated that o the 27th of October, the Treasury Departmer will be ready to pay the balance of the Mexica Indemnity. The balance remaining is about or and-a-half million of dollars, due in sums of $50 and upwards, all of which will go into the hand of American citizens.

Massachusetts.—The Whig State Conventio met at Worcester on Wednesday, about twelv hundred delegates being present. The Hon George N. Briggs was nominated as a candidat for re-election for Governor, by acclamation, an Hon. John Reed for Lt. Governor. For elector at large, the Convention nominated the Hon. Le vi Lincoln, of Worcester, and Edmund Dwight of Boston.

BALTIMORE MARKET, September 30.

FLOUR—Howard street $5,50; City Mills $5, 50, without finding purchasers.

WHEAT—Sales of good prime red wheat a 108 a 110 cts.; white wheat 110a118 cts.

Sales of white Corn at 57a59c; yellow 60a62 cts

DIED.

In Vienna, on Saturday morning the 9th inst. after a short illness, Mr. HENRY WILLCOX, in the 47th year of his age, leaving his family and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

Corner Stone.

BY Divine permission, the Corner-Stone of the Methodist Epispocal Church East New-Market, will be laid with appropriate services, on THURSDAY the 28th inst, at 10, A. M. Distinguished Ministers from a distance will be in attendance. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

M. D. KURTZ.
Sept. 23rd, '48.—2w. W. RINK.

DR. E. D. DAILEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Vienna and vicinity, that he has located himself *permanently* in Vienna Dorchester county, for the pupose of practising his profession in all its branches and may be found at all times at his office when not professionally engaged.

At night he may be found at B. H. Crocket's Hotel, Vienna. [sept. 23rd, '48—3w*

Adam's Landing

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell that very desirable business location, situated on the Great Choptank river, in Caroline county, one mile above the town of Denton. The great advantages and facilities belonging to this place are rarely to be met with. There is on this property a very large wharf, a Store House, Granary and Dwelling House, with other convenient out-buildings; also a Fishery, and a very fine lot of ground attached. This is a fine place for the Boating business. Persons wishing to purchase property of this description would do well to examine this. The terms will be made accommodating. Persons wishing to examine the property will call on Mr. John Tylor, living on the premises, or the subscribers.

JAS. & THOMAS MULLIN.
Union, Sept. 23, 1848—2m

Military Academy,

OXFORD, MARYLAND,

Principal—J. H. ALLEN, graduate W. Point.

Visitors—the Governor of Maryland: the President of Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October. The Academical Department has been in operation one year, and has received a very flattering support. The Arms and Equipments, appropriated by the Legislature, will be in readiness by the commencement of the Fall term. The new buildings (in addition to those heretofore used,) will be completed, and the Institution will then go into full operation.

Circulars can be obtained of Cushing & Brother, 262 Market street, Balt. or of the Principal.

Sept. 23, 1848. 3w.

Vendue Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, I will expose to public sale on *TUESDAY the 10th day of October next,* (if fair, if not the next fair day,) at the late residence of William J. Howard, deceased, near the Big Mills, all the said deceased's Personal Estate (negroes and grain excepted), consisting horses, mules, cattle, hogs, wagon, carts, a valuable yoke of oxen, blades and top fodder, and a variety of farming utensils, together with sundry household and kitchen furniture. The terms will be such as are usual on such occasions, and will be particularly made known at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Sept 23, 1848—3w Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Cyrus Lord use of James E. Douglass, against the goods, cattles, lands and tenements of William Smith, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, to wit: one tract, piece, or parcel of Land, lying and being in Vienna district, called "Harper's Meadows, Addition to Discovery, Lot No. 7 of Nanticoke Indian Land," containing 80 acres, more or less—and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY the 16th day of October next,

I will offer at public sale for cash, at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 2 P. M., all the said Smith's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the aforenamed lands, to sitisfy the above writ of fi. fa. and costs, due and to become due.

KENDAL M. JACOBS,
Sept 23, 1848 ts Sheriff.