# THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE,—MD.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 30, 1849.

J. M. FRAZIER Editor,


C. PEIRCE,—Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, is our authorized AGENT to receive subscriptions and advertisements for th "CHRONICLE."


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We wish all the subscribers of the "CHRONICLE" to become AGENTS, and send us as many names as they can.

*All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*


**The Whig Congressional Convention.** By reference to another column of our paper it will be seen that the Whigs of Dorchester County, are requested to meet in this town, on Thursday July the 12th, for the purpose of electing five delegates, to represent this County in the Congressional convention; which is to be held at Barren Creek, on Thursday the 2nd day of August next. As the day of the Whig meeting here, falls on the same day of the procession of the Sons of Temperance, it is expected, and earnestly wished, that a large number of the members of our party will be in attendance. This too is absolutely necessary; for in order to make the nominee of the Convention acceptable to the body of the Whig party, the feelings of the different districts of all the counties should be known and represented.

We understand there will be several gentleman urged before the Convention, by their respective friends, but it is not our purpose to advocate the claims of any. We therefore await quietly the decision of the Convention, and then we are prepared to do battle for its nominee. And it matters very little, whether he comes from Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, or Worcester; so he is a good Whig, and a worthy man, he is entitled to the suffrage of every Whig in the District, and the vote of every *true* Whig he will most surely receive.

It is said that Mr. Benton's speech is causing quite a commotion amongst the politicians in Missouri. The Jefferson Inquirer, (now the official paper,) the Boonville Democrat, and the St. Louis Union have taken sides with Col. Benton since his speech at Jefferson. The Metropolitan and the Glasgow Banner have hung out the flag of opposition, and the Republican says it is probable that the Fayette Democrat will do likewise. The Platte Argus, before the speech, was evidently disposed to take ground against Col. Benton, and the Louisiana Banner denounced the "appeal" in the strongest terms. Yet notwithstanding all this opposition at *home*, some of the Locofoco papers in Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan have hoisted the name of old "Bullian" for President in 1852. But its "no go"—the "*mint drops*" won't do.

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, has been suffering so severely, from an attack of Cholera Morbus, that his case, at one time, was considered extremely critical. But we are happy to learn, that at the last accounts, he was considered out of danger.

We call the particular attention of our readers to Dr. Higgin's Notice in another column.

The communication from Baltimore, signed X. has been received. It shall find a place in our columns, whenever the *real* name of the author is made known to the Editor. The name of the author of every communication, should be known to the Editor to whom it is sent.

Let us here from you 'X' immediately.

Harvest is now upon us, and from all the information we can gather from the different sections of the county, we put Dorchester down at an average crop. This, we assure our friends throughout the State, is a fair estimate, and one that may be relied on.

GEN. TAYLOR IS A WHIG.—*Proof*—He promises one thing before an election, and does another after.

We give it up—Gen. Taylor has fairly won the title of a *Whig!*—*Ohio Statesman.*

We should like to know who it was that subscribed to the Baltimore platform of 1844, to go for the whole of Oregon or none, and afterwards compromised on the 49th parellel. Was he a Whig? Will the editor of the Statesman be kind enough to enlighten us into the subject!

We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that some 10 or 12 emigrants for California, by overland, returned to St. Louis on the 14th. Some of these persons went as far as three hundred miles out, when, becoming discouraged from the fatigue and hardships of the journey, they gave up the trip, and are now on their way back their friends. Two or three are from the vicinity of Chicago; others reside in Ohio and Kentucky, and they all agree that the undertaking was more than they could conveniently stand.

"OLD WHITEY "arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st inst, on his way to Washington.

THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN, Esq., of Easton, declines being a candidate for Congress.

The communication of "a citizen "was received too late for publication.

The late Ex-President Polk, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, a few days previous to his death.

CELEBRATION.—The Declaration of Independence will be read, and an oration delivered at the Court House, in this town, on Wednesday the fourth of July.

The public are invited to attend.

No news of importance by Fridays boat.

## An Appeal to the People.

A more reckless opposition was never started than that now organizing against Gen. Taylor. Before the policy of the administration has been developed; before a single act has been consumated, save a few removals and appointments, the administration is assailed with savage ferocity, the President denounced as a liar and a cheat, and the eminent statesman who compose his Cabinet characterised as a set of "low, intriguing and corrupt demagogues."—And all this, for what? What has been done that these torrents of vituperative abuse should be poured out upon the President and his Cabinet? We ask again, what has been done?—Why, forsooth, a few—a mere handful, not half as many as should have been—*a few* of the hundred and fifty thousand Locofoco office holders who have been fattening on the public treasury—A FEW (not one out of a hundred) of those *disinterested patriots*, who have been removed from office, and their places filled by friends of the administration! This is all that has yet been done. General Taylor has been guilty of giving the Whigs of the country, (a party that has been proscribed for twenty years past) some share in the public offices of the country! With Locofocos this is *the* unpardonable sin. The offices of the country have been in their possession so long, that they think nobody has any right to them.

In view of the virulent and unprincipled opposition that is now organizing against the administration. it becomes the friends of Gen. Taylor every where—all those who aided in his election, and who desire his administration should be judged candidly and impartially according to its acts—to rally around the standard that carried us triumphantly through the late contest, and guard it from threatening dangers. All we ask is, that the administration be not condemned in advance. Give it a fair trial. Surely no man who cast his vote for Gen. Taylor will consent for him to be denounced before trial.

But as *Southern* men it becomes our solemn duty to sustain the present Conservative Administration. If nothing else will avail to open the eyes of the people of the South to the necessity of standing firmly by the administration, the fact of the UNHOLY COALITION, that is forming between the *Democracy* of the free States and the *Freesoilers* and Aoolitionists, must.—This condition is formed throughout the free States to put down Gen. Taylor, because he is a Southern man, and they know he will stand by, and if necessary spend his blood in defence of the rights and institutions of the South.—Under such circumstances, can Southern men hesitate as to the course which duty points out for them to pursue? They MUST stand by their Southern President; they MUST rally around the man of their choice; they MUST sustain the administration; and they MUST send men to Washington who have both the will and the capacity to do so in the councils of the nation.—*St. Louis Era.*

## Conservatism.

The principle of conservatism, if it is intelligent and wise, will always rule in a free country, where there is civilization with its accompaning virtues. If it is unwise and will not earn. it never can obtain an ascendency unless by indirection, by the incident of a reaction, or by some casualty.

It is in perfect consonance with the order of things that the enlightened intelligence of a country, conjoined with its substantial interests, should constitute its governing power. There may be excitements now and then which will throw the land from its propriety. But the general permanent influences which control both government and society must come from above. not from below.

*Conservatism*, therefere, ought to understand its true position and know well its duties, if it would preserve its power. It will have to recollect that there is continual progress in a county like this, where so much activity prevails, where improvements are so rife, where every succeeding year discovers something unknown to its predecessor. The wisdom of true Conservatism shows itself in recognizing every new element of real influence so soon as it becomes fairly developed—every element that arises from the genuine growth of the Republic and that has a natural affinity with the public mind and the national interests. Every influence of this sort, if not harmonized with the governing power, is necessarily antagonistical.—It does not choose to be smothered; it cannot be crushed; it will vindicate its own existence and its right to further growth.

A Conservatism which holds on to obsolute ideas; which cannot discriminate between a shadow and a substance; which clings with a miserable fatality to personal and petty interests as though the functions of government were intended only for personal accommodation and advancement, and the possession of power carried with it no other privileges or responsibilities than are comprised in the attainment of such ends—a Conservatism like this is a blind Conservatism unworthy of the name, beggarly in its nature, and not capable of governing an intelligent people.

The Conservatism of England, founded upon mere material and physical elements than can have any political existence in this country, has yet displayed a sagacity and a comprehensive spirit of wisdom unequalled in the history of wisdom unequalled in the history of governments. We are not commending the basis upon which it stands; but, taking it as it stands and judging it by the laws and conditions of its own being, there is no denying the fact that it has kept pace wonderfully with the progress of English civiliazation, and has preserved in a most remarkable manner its affinities and sympathies with the national mind and feelings.—Whenever aubuses and errors connected with it, becoming obvious and offensive, have proved to be the sources of weakness, it has given them up; it has been careful to note the development of every new influence emanating from the instrumental agencies of the kingdom or from its intellectual resources, and all such influences have been blended more or less with itself; so that, from its original narrow basis of feudality, it has enlarged its foundations and expanded its area until it has come to include within its precincts the leading representatives of every prominent interests in Great Britain. It has a great deal yet to do, in the way of identifying itself with the wants and wishes of the British people; but there is no government in Europe that can make wholesome changes more readily or more in accordance with its existing Constitution.

[*Communicated.*]

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

Mr. Editior:—

We beg leave to recommend Daniel M. Henry, Esq. of this County as a suitable individual, to represent this Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. H. is known amongst us, as a gentleman of high moral and intellectual attainments. He is one of those calm and deliberate individuals, who in times of political excitement, are always useful and important members of a legislative assembly. Questions are now agitated in our Country, and probably will be, until settled by the action of Congress which require in our representatives, the exercise of great moral firmness, and an elevated patriotism. If there ever was a period in our history, when those who represent the people in our National Councils, should be governed by no sectional feeling, but in their legislation, should look to the interests of our whole Country, and the preservation of our glorious Union, it is at the present moment. We are confident that such would be the course of Mr. Henry, if elected to Congress. He has ever been known as a Whig, in whom his own party have placed the most implicit confidence, and he has commanded the respect of those, whose political principles were in opposition to his own. Modest and unassuming in his deportment, he is held in the highest estimation in the community in which he lives. In him we should have a faithful and efficient representative and we hope the Convention to assemble for that purpose, will place him before the people of the District, as the candidate of the Whig party.

MANY WHIGS.

The above was received, after an editorial, in reference to the Congressional Convention, was prepared for the press.

EDITOR.

*Latest News by the Steamer Hugh Jenkins of Thursday in advance of the Mail.*

## FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship Palmetto at New Orleans on the 19th inst. from Galveston, the Delta has papers of that place to the 18th instant.

The reports that five hundred Americans had been killed by the Indians in Mexico, are supposed of the "flying" order.

A Mr. Martin had arrived at Galveston from San Francisco and Mazatlan, having traveled through Mexico. He made the journey from Mazatlan to Roma, on the Rio Grande, in twenty-five days on horse back. He met about five hundred Americans between Durango and Roma on their way to California. He reports that they all appeared well pleased with the route. He says the expenses of the journey from San Francisco to the Rio Grande, including $65 passage on the steamer from San Francisco to Mazatlan amount to $150.

Judge Webb has withdrawn his name as candidate for Governor, leaving Cov. Wood and Col. P. H. Bell the most prominent candidates for the office.

The Western Texian announces the death of Capt. Joseph Weihl, at the camp of the 3d Infantry, near the Salado, on the 25th ult. Capt. Weihl was long a resident of Galveston.

The force for the protection of the frontier, ordered to be raised by Gov. Wood, is to consist of one hundred men. The term of service is fixed at three months.

The Indians, about twenty in number, had attacked a ranche, about two miles from Sabinas, in mid-day, and killed over a hundred Mexicans. Four escaped who did not take refuge in the stone house. The Indians carried off all the horses and mules, but no attemp was made to follow them.

**Gold Diggins.—Some of the Fortunate.**—The Albany Argus publishes the following extract from Mr. Hy. Judson who went out to California in Col. Stevenson's regiment, and after being honorably discharged at Montery, left that place with a party of five others, fellow-soldiers, for the mines, well supplied with tools, provisions, a cart, three yoke of cattle, &c.:—

"We were twenty-one days making the journey here from Monterey; when we built us a log-house, killed our cattle, jerked our beef, and had everything snug and in order in two weeks. We went to work a fortnight ago, and in this short time our party have dug over one hundred and eighty pounds of gold, which given us nearly $5,000 a piece. I happened to discover the spot from which we dug all this gold; which is the only good luck I ever had. We have nearly six months' provisions left—an advantage, when every necessary is so extravagantly high, which you can appreciate. After the rainy season, next spring, I shall start for the North and Americau Forks, where tha most gold is found. It is too cold to winter there. I shall do well this winter, and when I do return, I shall have a pile."

A letter from one of a company of three or four New Yorkers, dated at Mokalema "diggins," in April, though declaring that accounts from the mines have been wonderfully overwrought; expressing pity for the thousands who will be disappointed; yet says there is some gold in all the ravines, but only a few, as far as discovered, contain large quantities of it, and then the writer goes on to add:

"The ravines very near our house, which were are nearly worked out. In one, two men opened a hole last winter, and have worked it ever since making some $8,000 or $10,000 a piece. It still yields from $200 to $600 a day but will soon be finished. There are holes on each side of them which only yield from $16 at $50 a day. And some of them will not pay to all. I worked in this ravine when I first came, making sometimes $8 and sometimes $40 a day. In a few days, however, the place I was working in was worked out. I then went over to the other ravine. in different parts of which I have worked ever since, with varied success, sometimes working hard all day and getting nothing, and again hauling out $30 or $40. The largest piece I have ever found since I have been here, was one weighing 7 ounces, $112. Mr. Dillon and myself are together. We have found one piece weighing two ounces, and others from an ounce to a pennyweight. The work, I assure you, is excessively hard. Whether searching in the ravines or washing at the streams, all is hard and severe labor. I think I could have made more by stopping at St. Francisco and practising law. But I shall remain and push on operations for this season; and rain or shine, if God spares my health, as in his mercy he has thus far, I shall make a few thousands before I return. My present intention is to return home in the fall, obtain a law library, and then back again for a year or two to San Francisco."

A letter dated at San Rosa, Mexico, May 3, says:

"The Mexicans here are now working a very rich silver mine. Yesterday they smelled 3,000 pounds of the ore, which yielded $1,000 in pure silver. The authorities at this place told us that very rich gold mines had been found on the river Gila, and that a number of poor Mexicans who had gone there, and also to California, had returned independently rich."

*BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.*

*From the Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, June 28—P. M.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ATTORNEYS.

Henry Williams for the State of Georgia, vice Frances Barlow declined.

LADN OFFICERS.

William Sheffield, receiver at Defiance, Ohio.

Abner Root Register at Defiance, Ohio.

N. Green Wilcox, Receiver at Stillwater, Minesota, Vice Samuel Leech, removed.

J. T. B. Stapp, Receiver at Vandalia, Illinois, vice Daniel Gregory, removed.

Hugh J. Waddle, Register at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice John F. Payne, deceased.

*ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN RETURNED.*

*News from Col. Fremont, &c.*

ST. LOUIS, June 22, '49.

William Luther has just arrived from California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Two years ago, Mr. Luther left the State of Illinois, a poor man, and he now returns to the bosom of his friends, after having accumulated a fortune. He fully confirms all the previous accounts of the richness of the gold mines, of which he possesses quite a sufficiency of the most convincing proofs in the way of gold dust. He likewise states, that Col. Fremont and his party had reached Sutter's Fort. He represents the soil of California as being but little short of a sterile desert, and mostly unfit for agricultural purposes.

Governor Mason arrived in this city last evening, from New Orleans.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, June 27.

*Later from Buenos Ayres.*

The brig Eliza Taylor arrived here to-day, having sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 9th of May.

It appears that the difficulties under which that country has been laboring are yet very far from being settled.

It is thought that Rosas is not desirous of peace until he can obtain indemnity for his destroyed fleet.

A rumor also prevails that a large force is on the way to that country from France.

*PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.*

The cholera has been on the increase at New York and Philadelphia in the last two days; also, at St. Louis, and perhaps other points West. Our telegraphic dispatches give the latest record.

At New York, the report of the Board of Health on Tuesday, was the most unfavorable that had been made up to that time, including 73 cases and 38 deaths—being an increase of 26 in the former and 13 in the latter since the day previous, (Monday)

In Brooklyn, for 24 hours to Tuesday noon, there had been six cases of cholera and three deaths.

At Camden, N. J., 20 cases on Tuesday with 4 deaths—3 other cholera deaths in the neighborhood.

Two cases of cholera (one fatal) have occurred at Woodbury, N J., within a day or two. Other isolated cases in various towns and villages on both side of the Delaware are reported.

At Hoboken, six cases so far. At Bergen, 3 died in one family, 2 in another, and there were 2 other cases in the vicinity.

At New Orleans, 65 cholera deaths week ending June 16th, out of 153 interments.

In Milford and Montauk, Ohio, 20 or 25 cases and nine deaths—3 in the former and 6 in the latter village.

At Nashville the ravages of the cholera are represented as frightful—on the 16th all business suspended. There were 30 to 35 deaths por day, and, in proportion to population, the mortality would equal, it is stated, 500 per day in New York.

At San Antonio, Texas, the Advocate of the 25th ultimo, states that the sickness had entirely disappeared, and also from the encampment of United States troops. Three thousand persons left the city during its prevalence but notwithstanding this, 600 new made graves are to be counted.

At Nashville, however, on the 19th, only 5 cholera deaths, and on the 20th only 10. The Union attributes to change from damp oppressive atmosphere to clear and dry.

At Richmond, Va, 10 new cases and 2 deaths—also, 2 deaths of cases before reported.

At Louisville, Ky., last Friday, eight fatal cases.

At Elizabethtown, Ill., on the Ohio river, out of a population of less than 300, there were 24 deaths in two or three days.

At Lexington, Ky., cholera abating; 4 deaths on 20th, one on 21st. In the asylum only one or two, and as many more cases.

At Madison, Ia, 4 new cases and 2 deaths on the 20th.

At Covington, Ky, the decrease continues.

At Warsaw, Mo., up to 29th ult., 7 fatal cases.

At St. Louis, the cholera deaths in week ending 16th, were 402—on the two following days 61 and 69.

At Little Rock, Ark., 4 deaths in week ending 16th, with 4 on the steamer Cashier below.

At Napoleon, at Pine Bluff, and in Johnson county, also at the river plantations, numerous deaths are mentioned from the disease.

At Pittsburg, one or two cases this week, from imprudent diet, but no death.

SHIP FEVER.—Rochester, N. Y., appears to be much troubled with ship-fever. The Board of Health have erected several hospital building there for the treatment of it. The report of the 16th shows four new cases.

The Louisville papers of Saturday record several new cases in that city.

At Aurora, Ind., 19 deaths have occurred.

The Maysville Eagle of Thursday announces the death of Mr. Joseph Morgan, and reports several new cases

POSTMASTERS.—Mr. Wm. Hilleary has been appointed Postmaster at Petersville, Frederick county, Md., in the plaoe of Mr. T. Winters removed. Mr. Wm. T. Ervin, has been appointed Postmaster at Middletown, Frederick county, in place of Mr. H. Herring, removed.

SLAVER IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco to the Newark Abvertiser closes thus:

"A provisional government would long ago have been in operation but for the hope that Congress would take care of us, but we have waited in vain. A few more such delays, and they may as well legislate for the winds. As to slavery, there would be no doubt as to the issue, if left to the people. Their voice is almost unanimous against its introduction, and yet a negro woman and child were bought a month since by a merchant of this town for $1900!—The buyer was originally from Rhode Island and the seller from Oregon. The occasion of the purchase was the difficulty of obtaining servants, but this cannot be repeated without calling out a public demstration.

## Support your County Papers.

We regret being unable to discover from which of our exchanges the following was clipped. We should like to give credit to one who speaks our sentiments so exactly.

Nothing affords a more unmistakeable evidence of the liberality, enterprise and intelligence of the people of a county than well filled and well sustained papers. It is their best enlogy. Hence those quite careless of an injunction that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and those who may be actuated solely by selfish considerations, can in no way so cheaply promote their local interests, as by liberally contributing to the support of their county papers.

But this duty is particularly important in a political point of view. Without a good country press there can be no thorough political organization; and every county will be sure to have a good press, if it is properly sustained An editor whose whole time is occupied either in evading a writ of ejectment, or in racking his brains to discover the source of his next meal, cannot be expected to set the nearest river on fire by the burning eloquence of his editorials, not to exterminate his political opponents to promote the aspirations of a friend who cannot afford to take his country paper, because of his liberality to the press in Philadelphia or Baltimore. Let an editor have the means to pay his debts—to settle promptly with his paper maker journeymen, &c., and loose change enough in his pocket to launch a friend and he will have the heart to labor. Will our friends think of these things! Will not each of them interest himself in procuring us a paying subscription?

*Selected for the Chronicle.*

## "Watch & pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

O watch and pray—thou canst not tell
How *near thine hour* may be;
Thou canst not know how soon the BELL
May toll its notes for thee:
Death's thousand snares beset thy way
Frail child of *dust*—O watch and pray!

Fond youth—as yet untouched by care,
Does thy young pulse beat high?
Do hope's sweet visions, bright and fair,
Dilate before thine eye!
Know these must change, must pass away,
Fond trusting *youth O watch* and *pray*!

Thou aged man—life's wintry storm
Hath seared thy vernal bloom,
With trembling step and bending form
Thou art tottering to the tomb;
And CAN *vain hopes lead* THEE astray?
Watch, weary pilgrim, watch and pray?

Ambition—stop thy panting breath:
*Pride*—sink thy lifted eye;
Behold the yawning gates of death
Before thee open lie,
*O hear* the *counsel* and *obey*—
Pride and ambition—watch and pray!

O, watch and pray—the paths we tread
Lead onward to the grave;
Go to the tombs, and ask the dead,
Ye on life's stormy wave—
And they shall tell you—*ever they*,
From their dark chambers—*watch* and *pray*.