THE CHRONICLE

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
SATURDAY..... AUGUST 11 1849

J. M. FRAZIER Editor

For President in 1852.
John J. Crittenden
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
William F. Johnston
Of Pennsylvania

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

For Congress.
JOHN B. KERR OF TALBOT.

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

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Tuesday the 14th

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Baltimore Sun, of Monday last contains news brought by the Cambria. In France the Assembly has refused, by a large majority to adopt a proposition to reduce the salary of the representatives from 9,000 to 6,000 francs per annum, by which the treasury would realize a saving of 2,300,000 francs.

M. de Tracy, Minister of Marine, has presented a bill demanding a credit of 2,140,000 for the service of the ships employed in the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

The Armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified, and a suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, has been agreed to.

The North of Germany is again quiet, but in the South the insurgents still hold out within the fortress of Radstat. The whole of the grand Duchy of Baden, with that exception, is occupied by the Prussian Troops. The lives of the captive republicans, it is said, are to be spared, and Gen. Radowitz has orders to transport them to the United States. Gen. Oudinot, on entering Rome tore down the Republican flag, and hoisted that of the Papacy. The advance of the pretended liberators through the streets was at first met with sullen silence, but at length the indignation of the populace, and the avalanche of taunts arising therefrom became irrepressible. Amidst the hisses and groans the cry of "Death to the cardinal Oudinot" was heard on all sides, and on the first day of the new order of things no less than 17 French soldiers were assassinated. According to the Roman Monitor more crime was committed in two hours than had occurred in seven months previous, and yet the French pretend that theirs is the policy to destroy anarchy, and to protect the liberty of the people. They destroy anarchy by creating still greater dissensions; and by drenching the streets with blood; and protect the liberties of the people by reinstating the very power which has *enslaved*, them in the most servile bondage, for a thousand years. No longer let France boast of her Republican spirit, and her adherence to the cause of the rights of man, while her armies are sent from their own soil, in a distant country, to imbrue their hands in the blood of those who are striving to free themselves from the galling yoke of tyranny. We have been among the last to censure Louis Napoleon, or to express our disapprobation of his conduct but after having acted as he has we think he, together with the French Government, (if there is any) should be held, not only by Republican governments, but by all who make pretensions to civilization, as objects of the most withering scorn and contempt.

We have no news from the Hungarians, except by their enemies, the Austrians. It seems however, certain that the Austrians were the victors in the recent battles of Comorn. The Hungarians are said to be much better supplied with provisions than their enemies. But their struggle appears now to be almost hopeless, the last hope of aid from France having vanished.

The prices of grain at Liverpool have slightly declined.

A speedy termination of the German war being now confidently looked for, it is expected that the opening of the Baltic ports will exercise an important influence on the value of wheat, and buyers operate cautiously.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Two persons were killed and eighteen wounded, on the Trenton and New Jersey rail road, on Thursday morning 2nd inst. Some malicious person had turned the switch near the bank, by which means the baggage car was precipitated into the canal, and the way car was crushed into the body of the forward deck car, carrying death and dismay to those unfortunate passengers in that portion of the train. The killed were, William Conner of Trenton, who leaves a large family of children, and a German whose name is unknown.

FINE SHIPS.

There are three fine ships to be launched in New York to day. The "Callia" and "Philadelphia, the two first, are 1. 400 tons burthen and the "Oriental," the third, is 1, 050 tons burthen.

The Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, will leave this Country about the 15th inst., for his mission to France.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—We find in the Washington Republic of yesterday the following outline of the contemplated tour of President TAYLOR to the North:

We learn that the PRESIDENT will leave the seat of Government during the present week on a tour through some of the Northern and Eastern States. Having long since been invited to Pittsburg, and being recently reminded of his promise to visit that city, and having been also urged to view the great iron and coal establishments of Pennsylvania, his journey will, in the first instance, be directed to that State He will then proceed to Boston, expecting to reach that city early in September, and will spend several days there and in the vicinity.—Thence he will proceed to Syracuse, where he expects to attend the Agricultural Fair about the middle of September; and, returning to Washington, he will visit, in succession, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We understand that the PRESIDENT makes this journey to become better acquainted with the manufacturing, agricultural, and other interest of the North, and to gratify, at the same time, the numerous friends who have favored him with their kind invitations; and that it would be his choice to travel and to be received in the plainest and least ostentatious manner.

Father Matthew continues to labor for the advancement of the temperance cause in Boston. On Friday last, after visiting Mrs. Forbes lady of Capt. R. B. Forbes, at Milton, he returned to the city and administered the pledge to over three thousand persons, among whom were several Americans.

On Thursdaw the Rev. Caleb Stetson presented himself for the pledge, and received it with solemn ceremony.

It is estimated that eighteen thousand persons have taken the pledge since the arrival of Father Matthew in Boston. Speaking of the success which has attended his labor, the Journal says—

Many persons residing out of the city have come in for the sole purpose of taking the pledge. The effect has been to shut up a large number of grog shops. One officer states that within his district, where there were thirteen of these places open and full of people on Sunday week, there were but three open last Sunday.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the following account of the parting scene between the Irish State prisoners and their lelatives and friends. It says:—

"The last moment previous to departure having arrived, the prisoners were once more surrounded by their friends—many of them ladies—of whom they took a tender and affecting farewell. Mr. O'Brien's lady, his sister, and the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, his brother, were with him from an early hour in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Meagher, S. J., uncle to Mr. T. F. Meagher, and several female relations, were present; as were the wife, sister, and other relatives of Mr. O'Donoghoe, and several ladies, and others, relations, of Mr. M'Manus. We shall not attempt to describe the most painful scene that presented itself at this moment.—The friends of the "convicts," as the law calls them, betrayed the most intense grief; but their own demeanor was marked by the manliness and fortitude that distinguished them all through and even at a time when their enemies menaced them with the "traitor's doom" Having taken an affectionate leave of their, friends, and cordially shaken hands with several gentlemen who were present, and with the governer, the deputy governor and other officers of the prison, they entered the van, accompanied by Inspector Hovenden and Mr. Lamb, the governor of Smithfield prison. On taking his place in the van, Mr. Meagher said, in a firm tone, "I feel a prouder man leaving the country even thus, than many who remain in it." "And so do, I," responded Mr. O'Donohoe. The other gentleman made no observation; but no man who saw them could doubt that, if it had been their fate, they would say *dulce est pro patria mori* with as much fotitude and resignation as they now bid farewell to their native land.

They were dressed as usual—certainly not with less care, and Mr. Meagher had in his hand Ossian's Poems, as he said, '*to remind him of the old country, of which he still did not despair.*"

Does any democratic paper attacks the present administration as strongly and as constantly as the *Union?—Washington Union.*

If by "strong attacks the *Union* means malignant aspersions, disregard of truth and decency, personal vituperation and a steady stream of calumny, we are prepared to admit that it has borne off the palm and distanced all competition. In the way of assault without justice, and condemnation without reason, it has surpassed the most sanguine expectation of its friends, and might, upon the mere showing of its merits, be elected as the "sole organ" of Billingsgate.—*Phil. American.*

THE NAVAL SCHOOL.—The following officers compose the Board of Examiners of the Midshipmen at the Naval School, Annapolis:

Commodore William E. Shrubrick, President. Members—Capt. Bladen Dulaney, Capt. Silas H. Stringham, Capt. Isaac Mayo, Capt. Thomas W. Wyman, Commander Franklin Buchanan, Commander S. F. Dupont.

THE CASE OF THE $155,000 MAN.—The Washington Union is sensitive on the subject of the "defalcation of the late temporary Navy Agent of Marseilles. It *knows* the man. It may, therefore, have reason for saying that it is much mistaken in his character if he has wilfully *robbed* the treasury, of such a sum, or even one cent." It gives the following explanation of the manner and cause of the defalcation:

The defalcation, whatever be its amount, was not occasioned by *robbery*, but by the commercial embarrassment of a house in Richmon, which was to transmit the government funds to Mr. Denby in France, and that house was ruined because of the ruin which the revolution in France has brought down upon the house there to which the Richmond house had made its consignments. The drafts were returned protested from France, and Mr. Denby's drafts shared a similar fate.

We give Mr. Denby the benefit of this explanation. What relief from censure it may afford him the public will decide. That he has not the money now, may be a cause for regret by his securities but that he used it, that it was lost, will hardly give them satisfaction, whilst it will not save the government from loss. It is to be remarked, that all the great public defaulters became so from using the public money, entrusted to them, in private speculations, of one kind or another. If the speculations succeeded, there was no defalcation. If they did not, the government lost the money. May he plead the failure of the speculation, as an excuse to relieve him from censure, for so having applied the public money? It it comes to this, that a public officer may, of his own authority, innocently use the public money in his hands, so as to involve its security in the success or failure of a commercial or other speculation, there will be no indemnity against defalcations. If such a transaction must be made, it should only be done by the authority of the government itself, and in a way to relieve the officer from all pecuniary responsibility on its account. That this was a transaction of Mr. Denby's own, involving his own individual responsibility and that of his securities on his official bond, is admitted. He used the public money in a way not authorised by law. It was lost, it is said. But he remains responsible under his bond, and is therefore a defaulter.

There is one remark which the Union makes, that is significant. It seems Mr. Denby had ceased to act for many months—that is, we presume, he had been removed some time ago. His defalction, it would appear, goes a long time beyond his removal. The turning out of office led to the discovery of his defalcation!

Here it is again. There is no knowing who among the officeholders are not defaulters until they are removed. When, we repeat, such Locofoco officers as Patrick Collins, and Nathanial Denby prove defaulters, all must feel that they are liable to be suspected. To establish their integrity the only remedy to resign or or be removed. None will do the first—the administration, therefore, will confer on them a great favor, by doing the last.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A DUEL ALMOST.—A young man by the name of Tracy, near Owensburg Ky., felt that the attentions of a Mr. Spright to his sister were rather unwelcome to the family, and accordingly, challenged Mr. Spright to mortal combat. Mr. S. is a cool, calculating man, and read medicine a few years since in Cincinnati, but did not practice. On receiving the challenge he selected his weapons, and proposed an immediate settlement of the difficulty, in the court room. His antagonist, with his second, was on the ground at the time, looking brave enough to take a small city, but on seeing the weapons chosen by the challenged party, their very knees shook with terror. Here sat the unterrified lover, with two hugh plates of *green cucumbers*, cut in slices with vinegar, and a full dozen of apples to each plate as a desert.

"Take seats, gentlemen," said the obliging second of Mr. S. "and take choice of plates; in ten minutes we commence."

Tracy looked at his second, and *he* looked at Tracy back again, no doubt thinking that if Tracy did not fight, the chance of his dying with the cholera was a good one.

Finally the two seconds went into the clerk's office and adjusted the matter satisfactorily to all parties.

Mr. S. continues his visits to his lady love without interruption.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Late News.

BY YESTERDAY'S BOAT.

CINCINNATI, August 7.

Indiana Election. The returns of the election for Governor and members of Congress in Indiana, are coming in. Mattson is the whig and Wright the democratic candidate for Governor The free soilers also have a candidate.

Marion county—Wright, for Governor, 69 majority For Congress, W. Heron, whig, 144 majority. A whig Senator and two democratic Representatives elected. Wright's gain in this county over Taylor's vote is, 157.

Hendricks county—For Governor, Mattson, whig, 291 majority. For Congress E. McGaughey, whig, 433 majority. Mattson's loss 92.

Bartholomew co.—For Governor, Wright, 129 majority Whig gain 27.

Johnson county—For Governor, Wright gain 9.

Tippecanoe co.—For Governor, Wright, 20 maj. For Congress, H. S. Lane, whig, 150 maj. Whig Senator and Representatives elected. Whig gain 230.

Montgomery county—J. E. McDonald, dem. 60 maj. Democratic Senator and Representatives elected.

Johnson county—For Governor—As far as heard from—Wright, dem., 1,351; Mattson, whig, 1,745. Mattson's maj. in this county will be about 420. For Congress—W. M Dunn whig, about 750 maj.

Jennings county—For Congress—Dunn's majority 19.

Fifth District—W. J. Brown, democrat, elected.

MADISON, Aug. 8.

It is probable, from the returns received, that Wright, dem., has been chosen Governor of Indiana, but the whigs gain a member of Congress in the 2d district, last year represented by Henly. Dunn, the whig candidate, has 725 majority in Jefferson county; 253 in Jennings; and 19 in Scott. Henly's majority in the whole district was only 40 at the last election, while Dunn's gain in Jefferson alone is 329.

W. J. Brown, dem., late Assistant Postmaster General, is elected in the 5th district, last year represented by Judge Wick, democrat.

Sun.

DREADFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia American represents the condition of the City of Sandusky, Ohio, in the following manner.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 30th—P. M.

The condition of this city, at the present time is most fearful and heart-rending, from the effects of the cholera. For some days past, the epidemic has been making rapid strides, and it has now reached a crisis which treatens to involve the most awful consequences.

Of a population of 3000, there are not more than 700 remaining. The deaths for the last two days amount to above 100, and it is still on the increase. Most of the inhabitants who have escaped the dreadful malady have left the city in dismay. Business of every description is entirely suspended, and the various hotels, together with the post office and the public stores, are all closed.

Many of our physicians had fallen victims to the disease, and those who had escaped its ravages have precipitately fled from the region of death. The sick are suffering in a dreadful manner for the want of medical aid and assistance. The living ere not only unable to attend to the wants of the sick, but cannot bury their dead.

There are none to be found to dig graves or to make coffins.

The markets are entirely deserted, and the few inhabitants remaining, are under the necessity of sending to Cleveland and other ports on the Lake, for provisions and medical assistance.

For the Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—

In many of the counties of our State the subject of Reform is being discussed, and our Democratic friends have pinned that faith to their sleeve with the view perhaps of captivating the popular heart—in view of the future advantage which may result to them by advocating a measure *intended purely* for the *good* of the *people.*

This question of Reform we shall not now canvass but in alluding to it, our object is to state the fact that the ancient, indomitable effrontery of the *Democracy* is unabated, for they do *seriously* indulge the hope that the Whig party will co-operate with them in sending a *union* ticket to the next Legislature to carry out the great measure of Reform! Doubtless they *love* reform well, but they love a United States Senator better. Their design is to defeat, or rather to cheat us out of the Senator, and herein directing attention to this operation of the Democrats on the Western Shore, so that knowing their design we may foil it, we hope it will not be considered out of place to mention the name of a talented and prominent Whig in western Maryland for our next U. S. Senator.

GENL. JAMES M. COALE of Frederick Md. has been spoken of in several of the papers of the State to fill the place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and the manner in which the first announcement of his name was hailed by the Press, shows that Gen. Coale is recognised as a highly suitable person. He is a lawyer of ability, possessed of urbane manners—gifted in eloquence—sound in judgment—a ripe scholar—an able politician—and an estimable gentleman.

It behooves us to watch the movements of the Democrats at this time and give our friends the word of caution, and in doing so we take the liberty of thus offering for consideration the name of James M. Coale as Maryland's U. S. Senator, knowing that he will ably and faithfully represent his native state and prove himself a dignified and talented Senator.

CHESAPEAKE.

For the Chronicle.

The several articles that have appeared in the "Chronicle," discursive of Theological & Metaphysical subjects over the signature of H; were written, not as was falsely stated by some nadir in the "Democrat" of last Wednesday, from any influence of the "*cacoethes scribendi,*" but for amusement and recreation in hours of relief from studies of a more laborious character. We profess to entertain as an exalted respect for the validity of Divine Revelation as any man; and knowing that the doctrine maintained in the Chronicle of the 14th & 21st ult., is perfectly compatible with all its teachings, save an exclamation found in a *Chaldean* composition, we are more firm in our adherence to the one, the more deeply impressed with the goodness, wisdom and philosophy of the other. Knowing the depth of the erudition of he who accuses me of "Theological blindness," and persuaded that his convictions upon the subject partake of the *penurious* character of those with which his mind rather than his *heart*, were once *transiently* impressed in his *loyal* adherence to a Religious denomination inculcating the doctrine of a *physical ressurrection*, and which now wields an influence more implicitly obeyed and more formidable, than ever was the sceptre of Maria Theresa or that of an Elizabeth,—we appreciate *his* interest for the improvement of our diction, which, however imperfect, would not be exchanged for one imbued so much as his own, with the sweetness of Irving, the elegance of Addison, the majesty of Johnson, the massive solidity of Hume, the mild splendor of Roberson and the burning gorgeousness of Gibbon.

And persuaded that there are some false reasoners that are best confuted by letting them have the full swing of their owna absurdities,—that the 'glaring defects in the reasoning of *H*' are seen through *silvery* optics, and 'that if left alone he will soon live in ideal worlds and wandering there alone bewildered and confused, wake up from dreams

——"that could beguile
The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle:—

his luxuriant fancy will not be withered by the resistless torch of inductive Logic, until *he refutes* arguments that he would in vain by special sophistry obscure,—produces something *tangable*, 'as by himself proposed' for the gratification of a propensity that has no inclination to assist him in shewing his own t—— and standing as a fixed statue upon the pedestal of Materialism, feels his utter incompetency to *refute* that which he seems not to understand, or the whole tenor of which has miserably perverted.

A man of such "strong faith" as "L. M N" seems to possess, in the mysteries of the past, may find ample scope for the exercise of his credulity; but as some huge Moloch to dispatch a method of argument upon which rests the foundation of every accurate and demonstrable science, by his single *pronuncio* that its premises and deductions are not sustained by Divine Revelation—what is not only erreneous but as *charity* would infer, the consequence of that blindness with which this proselyte would enshroud the vision of an other,—can only be ascribed to a most consumate vanity or to a blind adherence to dogmas that would sanction and embrace as true any and every thing *because* of its incomprehensibility.

'What saith the Lord?' Know you not sir that there is a natural as well as a revealed religion? That the Lord speaketh his wisdom in the physical constitution of man as in the red lightnings of his *Heavens*?—in the constitution of this earthly tabernacle, as in the inspired pages of his volume?—

'What saith the wisdom of the Lord?' I will torture forever with a material fire that which would be instantly consumed? My wisdom in the winds will I whisper, my Power in the terror of the whirlwind—in the ruins of the mad Earthquake, will I scatter, but to blind & delude you?

But enough of this; when L. M. N. appears as a *man* enlightened with reason rather than blinded by superstition, panopled with argument rather than armed with duplicity, as an adversary will we draw him *pedem ad pedem*, and thus demolish him or be discomfited. *H.*

What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"—

What though I revel in each earthly joy,
And dance, & sing, & quaff the festive bowl;
The nectar cup & pleasure's self-will cloy—
What is it all, if I must lose my soul?

What though I run in honor's dusty race,
And foremost reach ambition's splendid goal
What are the proudest palms my brow can grace,
If I miss heaven's bright prize & lose my soul?

Can houses, acres, heaps of glittering gold,
Grim death disarm, & my sad heart console?
What are broad lands, proud piles, & wealth untold,
If I must leave them all, and lose my soul?

O Holy Spirit; help me to resign
What'er of earth obstructs thy bless'd controul!
Help me to lay my heart upon thy shrine!
And lose my all, so I may save my soul!

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK MARKETS.

AUGUST 1849.

The following are the prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, at the several points named at the latest dates.

	Flour,	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,
Balt.	$ 5 25	111	63	28
Philadel.	$ 500	110	60	32
New York	$6,00	130	60	36

White Corn 62

DIED.

In this town July 31st ult. Sarah Ella Turner, infant daughter of John and Mary Creighton, Aged 8 months and 15 days.

"Not lost, but gone before." The little dove,
So lately wrestled on its mother's breast, is now
Safe sheltered in the Ark of Love Divine
Secure from all the storms of life, and freed
From pain and suffering here,—her pilgrimage
On earth was closed while yet the holy light
Of innocence was radiant round her path.

J. A. B.

In this town on the 23 ult. P. N. H. infant son of T. J. and Elizabeth Roroughs, aged 3 months and 6 days.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Church Creek, on Friday the 12th ult., Mrs. P. Christopher, in the 70th year of her age. Mrs. C., was naturally of a mild disposition, but not until within the last three or four months before her death was she made the happy recepient of God's pardoning mercy. Soon after conversion she united herself to the M. E. Church, and we have every reason to belive she remained faithful until called to join the Church triumphant, in eternal blessedness and peace.

Death is at all times and under all circumstances, a mournful event, and when it takes from us one who has been the solace of our cares, the light of our home, it is the saddest bereavement that can occur to us in this world, for such a pang the world surely can afford no relief—consolaton can only be found, as our deceased sister found it) trusting in God, in him who tasted death and endured the ignominy of the cross to redeem a fallen world. To that source we would point those who mourn the loss of the much beloved subject of this notice, in full assurance that 'earth knows no sorrow, that heaven cannot cure." She leaves behind six sons to mourn her departure with many other near relatives and intimate friends—to her sons we would say, rejoice amidst your sorrows—be cheered by the consoling reflection that