THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 1, 1841.

To our friend "E Pluribus Unum," we will state, that "clique and faction" as generally used are synonymous. We have searched several lexicographers for a definition, but cannot find the word. Mr. Madison, however, in some of his writings gives the following, which we think agrees with the sense in which it is commonly received:—"A number of citizens who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion or of interest adverse to the aggregate interests of the people."

We wish it distinctly understood that the Chronicle is not only neutral in reference to the two great political parties of the country, but also as regards all "cliques or factions," and in adopting Mr. Madison's definition as a correct one, we express no opinion in reference to its application.—Supposing the communication of "E Pluribus Unum" designed for publication, we shall insert it as an advertisement, and charge accordingly.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The friends of Temperance in Dorchester County, intend holding a Convention in Cambridge on the 13th of this month. From the increasing interest which is now taken by all in the advancement of this noble—this glorious cause—the object of which is to redeem man from the thraldom of his appetite and to enable him to hold that station in the scale of being which the God of nature designed him, it is expected that the proposed meeting will be large and full of interest.

THE WEATHER.—Within the last three or four weeks we have had but very few clear days.—The great quantity of rain which has fallen has been a complete barrier to all farming operations. It is now the first of May, and the great majority of our farmers will not be able to begin planting corn for a week or two, even if we are blessed with sunshine. Should the present kind of weather continue much longer, the effect upon the farming interest will be distressing indeed.

FLORIDA.—A letter from Pilatka, under date of 19th instant says—

I am sorry to inform you that the war has broken out anew. I have just learned that all the Indians, save about twenty, have left Tampa—among them Wild Cat, and in fact all of any note. They have killed a couple of express riders. The bag containing the mail has been found perforated with two bullets, one of which was found in a package of letters. I fear we shall hear bad news shortly from these Indians.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

CONGRESS.

We annex the results, as far as ascertained:

1st. Dist. Francis Mallory (Adm.) is re-elected without opposition.

2d Dist. George D. Carey (Opp.) is elected.

3d Dist. John W. Jones (Opp.) had no opposition.

4th Dist. William O. Goode (Opp.) is elected.

5th Dist. Edmund W. Hubbard (Opp.) is probably elected by a majority of 12 to 14 votes over John Hill, the late Whig member. Whig loss.

9th Dist. R. M. T. Hunter, (late Speaker) is re-elected.

10th Dist. John Taliaferro (Adm.) re-elected.

11th Dist. John M. Botts, (Adm.) is re-elected.

12th Dist. Thomas W. Gilmer, (Whig) is elected over James Garland, (Conservative.)

13th Dist. Linn Banks (Opp.) is re-elected.

14th Dist. Cuthbert Powell (Adm.) is elected.

15th Dist. Richard W. Barton (Adm.) is elected in place of Mr. Lucas, the late Van Buren member. Whig gain.

21st Dist. Lewis Steinrod (Opp.) is re-elected without opposition.

17th Dist. Alex. H. H. Stuart (Adm.) is elected against James McDowell (Opp.) This District was represented by Robert Craig (V. B.) in the last Congress. Whig gain.

Henry A. Wise (Adm.) re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Summers (Whig) is elected in place of Mr. Beirne, (V. B.)—A Whig gain.

Mr. Goggin (Whig) is elected.

Mr. Coles (V. B.) is elected.

The nett Whig gain of members of Congress thus far is two.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

In 56 counties and boroughs heard from, the nett Whig loss appears to be four members.

In the Senate, one Whig member has been gained, which secures a Whig majority in that body.

Question in Philosophy.—In my History of Pestilential Diseases, vol. 2, p. 298, I stated that the wheel of a mill, moved by water, makes more revolutions in a minute, or moves faster in the night, than during the day, with the same head or altitude of water. In proof of this fact, I stated the result of observations made at Westville in this town, in the night of May 28, 1799.

Professor Cleaveland of Brunswick College made observations which he thinks did not verify this theory.

In a little book called *The Tent Pitched*, N. P. Willis relates a fact confirmatory of my opinions.—The following are his words:

'Talking with my neighbor, the miller, about sawing lumber for a stable I am building, I discovered incidentally, that the mill will do more work between sun set and dawn, than in the same number of hours by day light. Without reasoning upon it, the miller knows particularly that streams run faster at night.'

It is desired that the printers of newspapers would publish this article, and if possible, call forth statements of experienced Millers, to prove or disprove the opinion that wheels moved by water, have, with the same head of water, an accelerated movement dur-

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The Steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at one, P. M., having left Bristol on the 8th inst.—There is no news of importance.

We regret to say that there is no news yet of the arrival of the President. The Liverpool papers think it probable that she had gone Southward to the Azores for an additional supply of coal. If so she was scarcely due when the Western left.

The accounts from the wheat counties represent the state of the crops to promise a most abundant harvest. The arrivals of foreign wheat and flour were large, principally from this country and Canada.

The overland India mail had not arrived when the evening papers went to press on the 7th, but was due and hourly expected.

There was another rumor, coming by way of Russia, on the 6th, that the China dispute had been adjusted, but it was not credited.

Public opinion seemed to have settled down with the belief that peace with this country will continue uninterrupted, and the papers are chiefly discussing other subjects.

The packet ship North America had reached Liverpool with the latest news from this country. The only comment we find relating to it, is the following:

"The news relative to Mr. McLeod, and the prospect of his liberation, cannot be considered satisfactory. The reports regarding his removal from Lockport to Albany are altogether untrue; there is now little doubt but that his trial will take place at Lockport. The Attorney General has set off to Lockport, so as to be present at the trial.

"He is provided with an authenticated copy of the dispatches from our own government, and upon the ground of our avowal of the destruction of the Caroline, he will request Mr. McLeod's release. The Attorney General of the State of New York has been sent to Washington with an explicit and decided answer as to what will be done by that State."

In the House of Commons, on the 7th instant, Mr. Hume rose to move for a copy of the correspondence between the legation of the United States in London, and the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

Lord Palmerston requested him, in respect to the state of the house and the excited feelings prevailing on the subject, to postpone a discussion which might have a tendency to prevent the affair being brought to that amicable termination which both Governments desire.

Mr. Hume said that no man was more anxious than himself to avoid the evils of war; and that after what he had just heard, he would consent to postpone his motion till after the recess.

The London Standard of the evening of the 7th makes this comment:

"We entirely concur in the suggestion of Lord Palmerston last night in the House of Commons as to the unadvisableness of a compliance with Mr. Hume's officious requisition for copies of all the correspondence relative to the Caroline. Every body but Mr. Hume must be satisfied of the inexpediency of such a demand. There is evidently an anxious desire on the part of both governments to bring the matters at issue between the two nations to an amicable adjustment, which the course proposed by Mr. Hume, of raising a discussion on the subject, might, and in all probability would, tend to embarrass. After the wise and judicious recommendation of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume did well to withdraw his motion, seeing that it was next to impossible that he could have found any one, save his friend and patron, Mr. O'Connell, to second it."

Mr. Labouchere's resolutions, substituting a uniform *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent. upon imports into the West Indies, were agreed to.

The Count De Surveilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, has been alarmingly ill.

"PARIS, April 5.—It seems certain that M. Guizot has offered the mediation of France to terminate the differences existing between Great Britain and the United States. We cannot, however, believe that M. Guizot, not content with offering his services as mediator, has threatened the United States, as a journal affirms that he has, with an armed intervention. France invading the United States in favor of England! It is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained, even by the men who abandoned Egypt to the mercy of the powers.—Le Courrier Francais, April 5.

This report of mediation seems to have been founded only upon a Paris letter in the London Globe.—The armed intervention spoken of by the Courrier Francais was a bare invention of the French editor. The letter in the Globe intimated no such thing.

The cause of Temperance has received a new and powerful impulse in Boston, under the appeals made by the delegation of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore. The following paragraph on the subject is from the Boston Journal.

Unparalleled Temperance Movements.—Our friends in the country, will be rejoiced to know that there never has existed so much healthy excitement on the subject of Temperance, in our city, as at the present moment. Meetings are held every evening, and are crowded to overflowing. The masses of the people listen with breathless attention to the speakers, and every man goes away with a new zeal in the prosecution of the holy enterprise. Saturday night, the delegates from Baltimore, addressed an immense crowd at North Bennet Street Methodist Church, and *one hundred and sixty* signed the total abstinence pledge. But last night surpassed any thing ever heard of in the annals of the reform in Boston.—Meetings were held in two portions of the city, at Father Taylor's Bethel, North Square, and at the Odeon. Both were literally jams. Mr. HAWKINS at the Bethel, spoke for one hour with tremendous power, and carried his audience captive at his will. Now a deep and solemn silence pervaded the house; now was heard the hushed sob; and now again the outbursting of acclamation, like a cataract's roar. Mr. WRIGHT came after him, and Mr. H. left to speak at the Odeon. Mr. W. spoke with more interest & power than he has yet done in our city; and this is saying much. After his address FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN came forward and signed the pledge! Pledges were also taken at the Odeon, but to what extent we are not aware.

A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expressions of a female eye: The glare, the stare, the sneer, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishing of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the

THE FORGERIES.—The New York American has the following particulars of the fraud committed in New York by the rogue who had previously cheated the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati and the Bank of Kentucky:

We just learn that some time last week, the Cashier of the Bank of America received a letter from the New Orleans Bank, enclosing the half of a certificate for $23,000 Mexican dollars, which he was to deliver to a Mr. Britton, on presentation of the other half, and recommending Mr. B. to Mr. Thompson's consideration as an English gentleman of fortune, who had deposited the money with the New Orleans Bank. Mr. Britton appeared on Thursday, and received the half of the certificate, which he took to Jacob Little & Co.'s, who cashed it for him by a check on the Union Bank which was paid in 1000 dollar notes. At a late hour in the day another person, evidently an accomplice, came to Mr. Little to buy sovereigns, and purchased 2000 sovereigns, which he paid for in notes of the Union Bank.

The next day the steamer for England sailed. There seems to be no doubt that this is but a part of the plan by which the Banks have been swindled.

Mr. Little has offered $5,000 reward for the recovery of the money. To show the coolness of the villian, when he presented himself at the Union Bank, the check being drawn to his order, payment was refused on the ground that Mr. Britton was a stranger.

He immediately returned to Mr. Little and asked him to accompany him for the purpose of satisfying the Bank. Mr. Little not being able to go, the Cashier of the Bank of America went with him, and the money was accordingly paid.

It has been ascertained by examining the list of passengers who went in the Acadia, from Boston, that the great robber was not among them. The Globe Bank in Boston received one of his half certificates, in the same way with the rest. The engraved blanks, on which the certificates were drawn, appear to be taken from the true plate, and all the filling up is done with the most perfect likeness.

It appears that a forged certificate of deposite for $21,000 was also passed upon the Girard Bank. No doubt of the genuineness of the letter or certificate existed in the mind of the officers of the Girard Bank, but from subsequent circumstances, and the conduct of the rogue (who then appeared under the name of Draper) an apprehension arose in their minds as to the identity of Mr. Draper, and it was thought best by those officers to require the return of the money, which was obtained on condition that it should be given up as soon as advice of the payment of the certificate at N. Orleans was received. The certificate was forwarded to the Commercial Bank on the 13th of April.

The Ledger adds that the person from whom the money was obtained was not the person who obtained it from the Bank, but that it was unquestionably the same money, & was obtained through the intervention of the police in the lower part of the city. The person holding it was evidently an accomplice, who made every exertion to escape, and as evidently returned his booty through a compromise that had for its object the return of dollars to the Bank, and gave the rascal permission to run unwhipt of justice.

It is also stated that efforts were made by this same gang to obtain from the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and from the Bank of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, through the instrumentality of duplicate certificates, $30,000; from one $17,000, and from the other $13,000; but they were unsuccessful in both instances.

This is one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised in this country. The rogue has obtained from the Cincinnati Bank $13,000, from the Louisville Bank $13,000; and from Messrs. Little & Co. of New York $23,000; and had, in his possession, $21,000 from the Girard Bank; in all, $70,000; besides others which may not yet have come to light.

Correspondent of the North American.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1841.

The report to-day is that Mr. Fox yesterday received from the Department of State a communication which has decided him to waive the question of his passports till further developments. It is said Mr. Webster offered him the olive branch and the thunderbolt, and told him to take his choice. All this, however, was done without any passion or peevishness, and with amicable wishes. The whole matter is consequently postponed, for a short time at least.

But it is said there is another reason that has had great weight with Mr. Fox in this matter.—He is engaged in marriage—so all the ladies say—to Miss Williams, of this District, the sister of the wife of the Russian Minister. Mr. Fox is about sixty, and Miss Williams sixteen—something of a disparity, but that is no matter. The ivy twines with equal tenderness around the old tree as the young. What has confirmed the ladies in the persuasion of this engagement more, perhaps, than any thing else, is the fact that Mr. Fox has to-day attended in person the auction sale of the household furniture of the Spanish Minister, and bid off just such articles as one would about to take to himself a wife. His purchases amounted in all to some five thousand dollars.

Another evidence of the engagement as quoted by the ladies, is the fact that Mr. Fox, who is an old bachelor and notoriously negligent in his dress, has spruced up wonderfully of late, and now looks prink as a young man of twenty-three. There is some force in this argument, and I am half inclined to drop into the conclusion with the ladies. Love works a wonderful change with a man's outward as well as inward condition. The young ladies who have been overlooked in this matter, say that the Englishman is old, and they would not have him if they could. Well, I would not dis-

do not myself believe Mr. Fox is engaged to the lady aforesaid.

THE PAIXHAN BOMB.—The invention of this terrible engine of destruction is likely to cause a complete revolution in the modes of naval warfare. The *Paixhan bomb* is thrown horizontally and with as much certainty as solid shot from a thirty-two pounder. The destructive effects of these bombs are described with a fearful minuteness of detail which leaves the impression on the mind that nothing is told which has not been done and witnessed. When thrown horizontally they will crush, strike to pieces and tear open the side of a vessel, with a terrible shock. "If they remain in the side" says the account, "their explosion, acting like a mine, will open large breaches, the irregular fractures of which, extending below the water line, will make a passage through which the water will rush in, as though a dyke were suddenly broken. If a bomb should enter a mast, it will overturn it, together with its yards, top and rigging.—Should the bombs pass entirely through the ship's side, then they will produce their effects between decks, in the midst of the combatants, the artillery & munitions; and they will scatter around them showers of iron, and insupportable volumes of smoke and flame; they will completely destroy a fabrick of wood, much more easily than that of stone; they will rip up the deck, set every thing on fire, and cause dreadful ravages every where."

Some of these bombs are of one hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds weight. In addition to their explosive terrors they are charged also with a certain composition, which, upon bursting, gives forth such a noisome and even poisonous smell as to render a ship uninhabitable.

In the British & French navies the Paixhan bomb has been for some time in use. Its powerful efficacy was displayed at St. Juan de Ulloa, Beyrout, and at St. Jean d'Acre. The new ships in the British navy include, as a permanent portion of their armament, a number of bomb cannon adapted to this new and destructive missile. A few of our national ships, we believe, have been provided with the Paixhan bomb—but the use of it has not yet become so general in our navy as is desirable.—*Balt. American.*

FROM MEXICO.—The N. O. Bulletin of the 1st inst. contains some intelligence from Tampico, Campeachy, and Tobasco, brought by arrivals at that port. The news is not important. A revolt against the government is apprehended in Tampico, and the military are kept continually under arms, with ordnance planted so as to bear on every point of the city. The British packet Shelldrake sailed from Tampico on the 7th March, with $694.000 in specie—and on the same day, the British brig of war Victor, with $301,000, for Falmouth via Jamaica. In Yucatan, the new government was going on smoothly—the army had been disbanded. The new Congress was installed on the 4th of March. Senor Don Andrus Ibarra de Leon, was chosen President, and Senor Don Wenceslao Alpuche, Vice President, for the term of one year. In Tobasco a regular government has been organized, and the Congress opened its session on the 1st of February. The opening speech of the President, Zavala, suggests, as proper to be incorporated into the fundamental articles of the government, the entire freedom of religious and political opinions, and the free election by citizens or emigrants to pursue any branch of industry without molestation.

Tempest in a Teapot.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury of the 31st ult. uses the following language:—

Would it not be advisable for the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature? The alarming condition of the country seems to require it. When Charleston was partially burnt down, the emergency was universally deemed of sufficient importance to assemble the representatives of the people in extraordinary convention. But what was the destruction of a few millions of property compared to the dangers that overhang us from the approaching extra session of Congress, and *which might be averted by the exercise of* A TIMELY FIRMNESS? Let the Legislature meet, PUT THE STATE UNDER COMPLETE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, and instruct the Governor, in case a national bank or protective tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon forthwith a Convention of the people of South Carolina to deliberate on the measures necessry to be taken *in defence of their liberties*. There should be no hesitation—no delay. Every thing *depends on their bold, uncompromising decision*. His Excellency has pledged himself to the world to meet the crisis, should it arrive, as it ought to be met. His responsibility is great. Let him take no counsel of timid and interested politicians.—The *people* the *people*, whose servant he is—expect him to do his duty.

Wonder if they have a lunatic asylum any where within the borders of the Palmetto State—if they have, no time should be lost in confining so dangerous a man as the author. He might bite.—*Sun.*

A Question of Veracity.—It may be remembered (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) that Lord Palmerston, some time ago, on the floor of the House of Commons, declared that the assumption of responsibility for the attack upon the Caroline had been officially made known to the Government of the United States, through Mr. Stephenson, the United States Minister at the Court of St. James. In reference to this declaration the London Times makes the statement following.

We are anxious to enforce the expediency of getting at the truth of a rumor which has been accredited in the best informed circles, and of which we see no reason to doubt the truth—namely, that within a day or two after Lord Palmerston assured the House of Commons that he had, three years ago, informed Mr. Stevenson of the British Government having sanctioned the destruction of the Caroline, the American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, addressed himself by note or words to the British Foreign Secretary, positively alleging that his Lordship had stated what was not the fact, for that the American Government had never yet had such a communication from any official functionary of Great Britain. The whole *corps diplomatique* now in London have, we understand, been fully apprised of this matter, which reflects gravely

THE McLEOD CASE AND THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

In the New York Senate on Friday last, Mr. Smackhamer offered the following resolution:

"That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House what correspondence, if any, has taken place between the Executive authority of the U. States, and of this State: or whether any arrangement whatever has been entered into by said departments, in reference to the case of McLeod, now in prison in Lockport, in this State."

This resolution called out a long exciting debate which was not concluded when the House adjourned. Mr. Hoffman justified the attack upon the Caroline, and moved an amendment to the resolution referring it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill entering a nolle prosequi on the indictment.

The New York Sun says:

"Had a flaming brand been thrown into the Assembly chamber it could not have caused a more sudden or higher excitement. The debate which ensued, it may well be supposed, was warm and animated; but we presume the warmest part is yet to come. It will prove the most exciting question that has been started during the session. The vote will prove the most exciting question that has been started during the season. The vote will be one of the utmost importance. There is no doubt that the Legislature has entire control over the matter and full power to dispose of it by passing a law expressly for that purpose. Should such a law be passed, it will be the end of the McLeod case—should it be rejected, the vote will be considered as fixing the position which New York is determined to assume."

Condition of the American Navy.—It has been so much the custom recently to speak of the weakness of our marine defences, that most persons have probably an incorrect idea of our real naval strength. The United States Navy at this time comprises 68 sail, including eleven ships of the line, one razee, and fourteen 44s. Then we have the frame timbers (contracted for and mostly in readiness—of 15 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 15 corvettes, 9 steamers, and 9 brigs and schooners, besides copper, iron etc. In no very long period, therefore, we could go to sea with 26 heavy ships of the line, 32 frigates, only two of them rating less than 44 guns, 30 corvettes, a dozen steamships and a suitable proportion of smaller vessels. If half a dozen frigates and a few corvettes could in the last war maintain the honor of the country against the immense Navy of England, one would suppose that the above mentioned force, officered and manned as it would be in the most efficient manner, would give even England some trouble. —*Philadelphia Standard.*

Magnificent Project.—Four steam ships are to be built forthwith in this port, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons. Persons who understand the plan have no doubt that in speed and every good quality, these ships will be found quite superior to any of the vessels hitherto employed in this service. The cost will be about three millions of dollars. The projectors of the plan proposed to the late and present Administration to confer on the government the right to take these ships in case of war, at a fair valuation, if only the Administration would procure such a modification of the present post office law, as to allow the owners to collect an inward postage on letters. The law now requires all letters brought by vessels to be deposited in the post office at two cents each. This most important proposition, upon a plan which would furnish a Navy without cost in peace, and of the greatest possible efficiency in time of war, we are sorry to say, neither the past nor present Administration has found time to determine.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

A Dark Picture.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, on the 1st of January last, commenced keeping a record of the murders and suicides chronicled in the newspapers which he was accustomed to read, and the result is as follows:

From that date to the first of April, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of these, 19 came to sudden death by intemperance, twelve by taking laudanum, and other poisons; 7 by hanging themselves; 7 by cutting their throats; 8 by drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.

Of the murders, 6 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.

Of suicide, 32 were in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Rhode Island, 3 in Virginia.

[It is remarked that this melancholy list is far from being complete.]

Wealth of European Sovereigns.—The three wealthiest sovereigns in Europe are Louis Phillippe of France, the Elector of Hesse, and the old King of Holland Louis Phillippe is the richest, though the Elector of Hesse is not far behind him. The latter derived his wealth from the sale of Hessian soldiers to England for her wars in America, Ireland and on the continent. With part of the proceeds of this unhallowed traffic in the blood of his subjects, the Elector built near Hesse a magnificent chateau, which is called by the people in the vicinity "the Castle of Blood." The personal property of the King of Holland, the least wealthy of the three, amounts to nearly fifty millions of dollars.

Mitchell the Forger.—Mr. Bowyer, the Police officer, returned yesterday to the city from his "wild goose chase" in search of the great absquatulator Mitchell. Mr. Bowyer, it appears, pursued a Mr. Mitchell into the State of Ohio, when on overtaking him he discovered that the pursued was not the Mitchell, nor could any trace of the *Simon Pure* be detected. Of course Mr. Bowyer returned empty handed. The opinion of the public generally has now settled down upon the original conjecture, that Mitchell has not G. T. T. but to "merry England, Ho."—*N. Y. Courier.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, at Todd's Point, Mr. Quigley, SAMUEL DEXTER LECO of Westminster, Carroll County, to Mis ANDERSON, of this County.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday afternoon JOHN HOOPER, after a long and painful

MESSRS. EDITORS, I have heard t accomplished philologists. A few day tleman, with respectable claims to cla *literati* of the country, was inveighing controling influence of the "clique" o ty. From the current of his remark there was some *misnomerism* in the word "clique."—I enquired of the sp meaning he attached to it, and its n illustrated in the following manner:

"Mr. Cottman and Mr. Jones, who ed of about equal talents and capabilit vassing this District for a seat in Co this county the *entire Whig party*, e a dozen gentlemen, will support M because he has always expressed his to submit his claims to the *will of the* ascertained through the medium of a which is the only practicable mean the ascertainment; that these *ten or t men*, who are distinguished alike for t promising virtue, their varied learni accumulated wealth, will exert all t with which their position in society e to advance the claims of *Mr. Jones* ingly says, he stands "above and will of the people to be expressed th vention." Now my friend charges taunt, that "Mr. Cottman is the ca "clique" and Mr. Jones of the "part

My object is not to consider the *the reasons* advanced by my friend ference which the almost *entire W* tertain for Mr. Cottman, nor the weight of reasons which have been be made for their want of confidence although he may have "marched at procession bearing a Tippecanoe Fla object is to learn from you, wheth sense in which "clique" is used in lustration, is the received and po confess my total ignorance of all ph quisitions. I may be in error, but it and I think the *people* will so bel word 'clique" is peculiarly applica or twelve supporters of Jones; and for which they are supposed to be do not weaken the force of my cha are emphatically the 'clique" of th does seem to me, as if this gentleman and those with whom he acts were the charge of being the "clique," he made haste to hurl the charge *from* whom he feared the accusation against themselves.

It appears to me that the word faction" are synonyms, and each co that restless ambition, disappointe mortified pride or some agent not operates among those composing the actuates them, by some *common* in sion or of interest, to act adverse to interests of the people. If this finition of "clique," its applicabilit body of the Whig party, as contr from a meager faction, is not perce *Lucus a non lucendo*. If the wor applicable to the great body of the be by some cognate paradox. I de Editors to make my enquiry *philo* abstract and in the concrete. But that my friend is not only guilty of racy, but I fear there is some *politi* the sentiment embodied in the ill by him.

Disguise it as you may, the p gives vitality to the case stated a tains it in his opinion is, "That a if illustrated by distinguished virtu and wealth, have a *right by the nece* of such qualities to control the acti body of the people, of which the constituent part." This doctrine anti-democratic, and contains with of destruction to a republican gove

This entire government reposes curity on *opinion;* but it is the opin *ple* and not of a *faction*. The rea A *faction*, under any form of gove ularly in one constituted like ours, under the dominion of interests and as the desire of office, lust of powe red feelings, to which the great b ple cannot be exposed. This con *the people*, expressed through any l nel, is the only security they have rights against the encroachments of are generally composed of more po parts. But in a government which is sustained by the *opinion of the* gregate interests will always be against the machinations of any fa strong may be its component elem

If these thoughts consist with operation of our government, woul the case stated, expect the almost e ty to abandon the only practicable centrating the force and energy unite with him in the *nullification* or would not a just spirit of compr coming respect for the opinions en immense majority, invite him to y ual opinions.

But, Messrs. Editors, let us retu *tion* originally presented. I have ding it, been hurried into the sea now-a-days seems to be the "ocea er" of every man's thoughts. Is properly used by my friend in his

E PLURI

May 1, 1841 3w

Vendue

BY virtue of an order from the Dorchester County, the subsc public sale, at the residence of the Askin's Island road, on

Tuesday the 11th day

the following property to wit:—one Loua, aged about 5 years, and som Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and by

GEORG

Adm'r. of

May 1, 1841.——2w*

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