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B. DAIL, Collector.

# The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1844. NUMBER 38

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## POETRY.

### WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

Oh! woman, what bliss, what enchantment we owe
To the spell of thy heart, to thy solace below,
To thy truth so enduring, thy kindness and care
In the morning of joy, in the night of despair!

To thy soul's chosen love thou unchanged wilt remain
In health and in sickness, in pleasure and pain;
And when closed are his lips in Death's mortal eclipse,
Even then, still is his the last kiss of thy lips!

And over his grave thou wilt mournfully keep
Thy lone vigil of sorrow, to pray and to weep:
Yes! to pray, that his errors of heart be forgiven,
And that *thou* may,st yet meet him unsullied in Heaven.

### OH! WHERE BE THEY NOW?

Oh! where be they now? the sweet smiles that once lighted
The wanderer home from his desolate track;
The free step of youth—is its buoyancy blighted?
Traitor Time, give me these—can'st thou give me them back?

The voice that was music—the fond heart that trusted
The wild, cherished faith, that love never could lack,
To gild the warm current of feeling unrusted
By thee traitor Time—can'st thou give me these back?

No, no! 'tis not feelings like these last the longest,
Though fair as the hues with which ev'ry glowing sky
Bathes the cloud that it loveth—each brightest and strongest
The moment, ere day sinks, and leaves them to die.

Blest feelings of youth! the pale dew drop of even
Ne'er glistened more pure—but life's noon heat came on,
And exhaled all your sweetness, like it's, unto Heaven,
Then I ask you not back—let me flee where you're gone.

### LOCOFOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order at 7 1-2 o'clock, this morning, pursuant to the adjournment of yesterday, but a small number of members being in attendance at the time—there was not more than half the members in attendance at any time during the session.

GOV. HUBBARD, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee appointed to inform Messrs. POLK and WRIGHT of their nomination, stated that the committee had last night forwarded communications to both these gentlemen, and although no reply had been received from Mr. WRIGHT, he was led to believe from intelligence received from the Telegraph, that he would decline the nomination. He added that a letter from Mr. W. would no doubt, be received in the course of the morning.

Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, stated that he was fearful, from the reports received from Washington, that Mr. WRIGHT would not accept the nomination—and it would become the duty of the Convention to turn its attention to some other individual as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. BUTLER, of New York, chairman of the committee to prepare an address and resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted—and at the request of the committee further time was given them to prepare and publish an address to the people of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER stated that in relation to the resolution referred to the same committee yesterday, in favor of the "one term" principle, he was unanimously directed to report, that it was enexpedient to adopt it; as whatever might be the opinion of the Convention on the subject, the adoption of the resolution at this time would place the body in a position that would appear very *inconsistent*, as a majority of the Convention had voted for an individual as a candidate for President, who had already filled that office.

Mr. BUTLER, of New York, now rose and read a letter from Mr. WRIGHT, written in Washington late last evening, which stated in substance that he had just been informed of his nomination by the Convention to the Vice Presidency, and thanked that body for the honor conferred on him. "Circumstances, however, which were not necessary to mention, *but which you understand*, [meaning Mr. BUTLER, to whom the letter was privately addressed] make it proper for me most respectfully to decline the nomination."

Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, moved that the Convention, now proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President; which proposition was adopted.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: New Jersey, Delaware, and South Carolina not being represented—the votes being divided between JOHN FAIRFIELD, of Maine, LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire; W. L. MARCY, of New York; Com. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania; LEWIS CASS, of Michigan; and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky. One of the States voted for Gov. MORTON, but that gentleman being a member of the Convention, declined serving as a candidate, and the vote of the State was changed. One State also voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, but the Pennsylvania delegation withdrew his name, and the vote was changed.

The following States voted for FAIRFIELD—Maine 9 votes, Massachusetts 12 votes, Vermont 5 votes, (and 1 vote for Dallas.) Rhode Island 4 votes, New York 36 votes, Kentucky 2 votes, Indiana 11 votes, Illinois 11 votes Missouri 7 votes.

The following States voted for WOODBURY—New Hampshire 6 votes, Maryland 8 votes, North Carolina 11 votes, Georgia 10 votes Louisiana 6 votes, Arkansas 3 votes.

The following States voted for CASS—Virginia 17 votes, Alabama 9 votes, Tennessee 13 votes.

Pennsylvania voted for JOHNSON, 26 votes - Ohio voted for STEWART, 23 votes—and Michigan voted for MARCY, 5 votes.

After the first ballot, Mr. WALKER of Mississippi expressed the hope that Mr. DALLAS would be nominated by *acclamation*, but several voices exclaimed "it can't be done," when it was determined to call the states again. During the call, which was frequently interrupted by inquiries, suggestions, &c., a member from Kentucky desired to be informed what were the views of Mr. FAIRFIELD on the question of the Annexation of Texas, when Mr. CLIFFORD, of Maine, stated that he was not able to answer that question by *authority* of Mr. FAIRFIELD, but he believed that the Democracy of Maine were both in favor of the Annexation of Texas, and that they also desired this government to take possession of Oregon, and as Mr. F. was a good Democrat he was sure he was in favor of the same measures. Gen. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, said he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. F. was decidedly favorable to the admission of Texas.

Another member wished to inquire what were the views of Mr. DALLAS on the subject of a Bank of the United States, as he remembered that gentleman had reported the bill for the re-charter of the late Bank in the Senate of the U. States, to which Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, replied, that Mr. DALLAS had reported that charter, but he had done so by instruction from his State Legislature, but that Mr. D. was then and had been ever since opposed to a Bank of the United States. Here Mr PETTIT, of Indiana, said "why did not Mr. DALLAS *resign*, if he was opposed to the Bank, instead of advocating a re-charter?"—no reply was made, and Mr. P. added; "he ought to have done that."

The call of the States was then concluded, when it appeared that Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennesee, Kentuchy, Ohio Indiana, Illinois. Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, had voted for George M. Dallas.

Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, voted for JOHN FAIRFIELD, and New Hampshire voted for LEVI WOODBURY.

Mr. Clifford of Maine, then moved that the vote for Mr. Dallas be declared unanimous; upon taking the question on the resolution, only one negative vote was heard, but that very loud.

The President then addressed the convention in a closing speech, in the course of which he remarked, that the nominations of the Convention were the best that could have been made, when many voices in various parts of the room exclaimed, no, no.

The convention then, at 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Jewett, of Maine, adjourned sine die—the countenances of the members not indicating any thing like enthusiasm or satisfaction.

As soon as the vote for adjournment had passed, Mr. McGinniss, one of the Delegates from Missouri took the chair just vacated by the President, and addressed the Convention as follows:

I have sought, at various times to address the Convention, for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon the course it has adopted—I have been rudely and uncivilly denied the exercise of my rights as one of its members. I have, therefore, no resort left, except to take this opportunity of proclaiming that I bear no part in the responsibility of what it has done. It has committed a gross fraud—a fraud upon the Democratic party—a fraud upon the country. I go against it—Missouri will go against it—I denounce it. I know that it is useless to spend more breath upon the subject here, but the people will see it, and treat it as it deserves to be treated.

Mr. McGinniss is, we understand, one of the Locofoco Electoral Candidates of the State of Missouri, and a man of great influence in that State, among the party, as his selection as a Delegate to the Convention and as an Elector for President is positive evidence.

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"I wish I were a horse," said a loater the other day, 'then I would drink my whiskey out of a bucket.'—Te total lectures won't hurt that chap.

THE RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION OF MR. POLK.—The Whigs can scarcely speak of Mr. POLK's nomination without laughing. That a man who had so recently been ousted from the Chief Magistracy of his own State, as unworthy—should be taken up by any party and seriously proposed as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, is in itself so absurd,—is such a palpable acknowledgement of the forlorn condition of those who put him up—and is so manifestly, on its face, a last resort, a catching at a straw, by a sinking party,—that whilst the rank and file of the Locofocos hear of it with perfect amazement and dismay, the Whigs cannot but look upon it as the grounding of the arms of those opposed to Mr. CLAY.

Of all men in the country, Mr. POLK will be the most amazed when he hears what has been done for him in Baltimore His highest ambition never rose above the Vice Presidency, and his feeble wing gave little hope either to himself or his friends that he could ever reach a nomination for that place. Like the obscure man who retired at night, and awoke in the morning and found himself famous, Mr. POLK will be aroused from the humble desires that now fill his mind, and may begin to think himself really a great man.—He will not be less astonished at his success in reaching the highest point, when he only aimed at the lowest, than was "the crooked back tyrant" in his successful courtship of the widow of the man he murdered.—Like him he will believe himself to be "a marvellous proper man;" and, perhaps, take airs upon himself, as those who neither being "born great" nor "achieving greatness," have yet "greatness thrust upon them," are so apt to do. As Malvolio,—who seems to be the very prototype of Mr. Polk,—says of the wonderful enchantment of "his yellow stockings" and "crossed garters" upon his mistress:—"*I have limed her. But it is Jove's doings, and Jove make me thankful;*"—so may Mr. Polk say of this National Convention—"I have put salt upon the tail of the bird and caught it. It is all Fortune's work, and Fortune be praised for it."—Never before did such success follow upon so little effort—and never did so meagre a capital bring such rich returns. After this, any man may set up for the nomination of President by the Locofocos, and the more humble his abilities and the more obscure his position, the more certain may he rely upon success.

The same incredulity with which people of all parties in this city heard of the nomination, as if the announcement of it were a hoax, was felt in Washington. The National Intelligencer says that "when the wonder working telegraph proclaimed the final nomination, it was heard by all the faithful with speechless amazement. That all the chiefs—the old leaders of the party who had been so long coquetting for the honor, and who had been talked of and voted for—CASS, JOHNSON, BUCHANAN, CALHOUN—that even Mr. VAN BUREN himself, whom the generel "Democratic" voice had emphatically named as the candidate of the party, and who had actually received a large majority of the votes of the Convention—that all these should be thrown aside, overslaughed, for one of the subalterns of the party—one not before spoken of or thought of—was a result hardly credible."—*Patriot.*

The Washington Standard says:

This announcement took everybody by surprise, though, after the withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren, they were prepared for almost anything.

We have not time for many remarks, this morning; but we can not refrain from expressing our gratification at this result. We would as soon have had a man of some strength in the field just to rouse up the Whigs, and bring forth their energies, but since our opponents have thought proper to put a nag upon the course which has neither speed nor bottom—and put on, as we suppose, just for appearance's sake, why, the western charger may take it easy, and gallop or walk over the course at his leisure. A weaker man could not have been selected: twice beaten in his own State in a quarter race by "the young Farmer Boy," how could he expect to run against Eclipse over the great Union course of twenty-six miles! Surely, the Locos must be Polking fun at us!

The Washington Spectator (Calhoun paper) effects gratification at it, and deeming its escape from Van Buren a sufficient cause for congratulation, though "altogether unexpected by them," "hails it with cordial approbation."

The Globe does not conceal its chargrin, and admits that it will "be received as a disappointment by all who have embarked ardently in the support of the candidates heretofore prominent."

But as the nomination of Mr. POLK was in effect, a Van Buren triumph, though not so in words, the Globe alleges certain reasons which "*reconcile*" it to the "loss of its greatest favorite."

The Madisonian, representing that branch of the Locofoco party which is known by the name of "Tylerites," is horrified at the nomination. In a postscript to yesterday evening's paper it says:

We just learn, by Telegraph, that Mr. POLK, of Tennessee, has been nominated as *their* candidate for the Presidency by the Van Buren Convention. We will venture to say that this nomination will take the country with much surprise. The nomination of the Convention is the first annunciation of Mr. Polk as a candidate for the Presidency. We have heard his name occasionally mentioned for the second office, but never for the first. But it may be that the delegates have acted under full knowledge of the wishes of the People in this respect. The 276 men assembled in Baltimore surely would not have arrogated to themselves the task of making a man President, without consulting with the People, if not in perfect ignorance of their wishes. If so, then has there been committed upon the rights of the People greater violence than has ever before taken place. We wait for developments.

The National Intelligencer has these remarks upon the extraordinary nomination:

This nomination may be considered as the dying gasp, the last breath of life, of the "Democratic" party. Disabled, by a cunning and successful stratagem, from the support of Mr. VAN BUREN, whom they really preferred, to whom they owed the honor of a nomination, and to whom a decided majority actually gave their votes; unable to rally even a majority in favor of any one of the other citizens whose claims have been before the People, the Convention appears, by a preconcerted movement, rather than break up in utter confusion, to have unanimously thrown away its vote, and *let itself down* on Mr. POLK. The abandonment, in succession, of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Cass, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Buchanan, men whose political characters and services (however valued) are at least known to the whole country, and have been considered by different State Conventions such as to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, can be regarded in no other light than as the breaking up of a party, which, though destined to defeat at the ensuing National Election under *any* leader, would yet have been a formidable antagonist under *Mr.* Van Buren, its actual head.

Of Mr. POLK as a private gentleman, and as known to us in his social and domestic relations, we have no disposition to speak otherwise than with entire respect. But of Mr. POLK as a public man, having any pretensions to the character of a Statesman, what is known but that he was an industrious follower of General JACKSON, sustaining him unscrupulously in all his arbitrary and unconstitutional measures, throughout his long train of experiments upon the public prosperity?—What principles has Mr. POLK ever developed or upheld to entitle him to a Nation's confidence as the Chief Administrator of its affairs? Recently weighed in the balance as Chief Magistrate of his own State, having been found wanting and discarded from its service, what probability is there that, with this known judgment against him at home, he can find favor with the People in other States who have no other knowledge of him than such as this? Certainly, for a respectable gentleman, such as we have admitted Mr. POLK to be, the WHIGS could not have desired a candidate for the Presidency, on the part of "the Democracy," who would present less imposing claims to that high station or whom the great Statesman of the West would leave further behind in any comparison of abilities, of services, or of all the high qualities which are fit to illustrate and adorn the station of Chief Magistrate of this Republic.

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### THE LOCO FOCO NOMINATIONS.

After three entire days devoted to canvassing, cozening, over-reaching log-rolling, quarrelling, crimination and recrimination—after exhibiting to the nation the most uproarious body of men that ever met to deliberate—after violating the fundamental principle of Republicanism,—that the majority shall rule—and substituting one the more odious and detestable, because it enabled the minority to give law to, and trample upon, the majority,—We say that after all these things, the Locofoco Convention nominated

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee,

as the candidate of the party for President.

As the character of the motives which led to this nomination is very fully and clearly expressed in an article in another column, which we have copied, embracing the proceedings of the convention, we shall for the present not dwell upon that branch of the subject, but proceed to state who James K. Polk, the nominee is; and this we consider the more necessary, as we have been asked the question fifty times since his nomination.

James K. Polk, then, is an ex governor of Tennessee, who was ejected from office by the indignant voice of the gallant and enlightened people of that patriotic state—who appealing to the people for re-election—appearing to their "sober second thoughts"—at the last election, was again defeated, by the overwhelming majority of between four and five thousand votes—he is a lawyer of second rate standing—a man of a grade of talents scarcely reaching mediocrity—a man so little appreciated by his own constituents, tho' backed by the influence of General Jackson, that he has been recently twice rejected by his immediate constituents, friends and neighbors. This is the man that the self-styled Democracy have set forth against HENRY CLAY, *the greatest orator and Statesmen and purest public man of any age or any country!* Does not the mere fact of presenting such a candidate proclaim, in the voice of thunder, that the Locofocos thereby acknowledge that they consider themselves broken up and defeated? No sane mind can arrive at any other conclusion. View the subject in whatsoever light we may, we can reach no other determination—to us it is the obvious and inevitable deduction to be drawn from the premises.

But this is not the worst feature that presents itself. The Convention has set an example at once dangerous to, and destructive of, the power of the people—an example which stamps the character of the locofoco leaders with the crime of treachery and faithlessness. The Delegates from eighteen of the States came into the Convention bound in pledges to the people—to their constituents—to vote for Martin Van Buren, and yet ere they meet at the place of convocation, a conspiracy is set on foot by the wire-workers of the contending factions, to make them violate their pledges—this conspiracy was continued after they reached here, and caucus after caucus was held to consummate this foul plot, to foil the wishes of the people, and effectuate the object of the conspirators; but before they are enabled to arrive at their aim, men who proclaim themselves true Jeffersonian Democrats, agreed to act upon the principle of two-thirds majority, and thus destroyed, not only virtually, but in fact, that beautiful feature of Republicanism, so strongly advocated by Mr. Jefferson—that the majority should rule. Can treason and treachery—can the madness and folly of faction, go farther than this? We think not. If the principle of a two-thirds majority is to be established in Convention, it may after a while be extended to elections, and if carried out there, it will be within the power of a tyrannical minority, at any time, to defeat the will of the majority, and thus will all that is valuable in the theory of our government, be wrested from the people, and power be diverted from the legitimate source, and conferred upon mere arbitrary and uncompromising factions. It is not sufficient to defeat this argument to say, that this rule was only prescribed for the action of a nominating body; for if it is to obtain there, it is an easy matter to translate it to the elective bodies, and there dry up the very springs, fountains and sources of the people's strength and power; for the same factious spirits which triumphed over the people in this unrighteous convention, if not rebuked—if not signally rebuked—will invade with their odious doctrine, the elective franchise, the citadel of freedom, the foundation upon which the superstructure of Republicanism is built. Our readers will have seen that on the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received a decided majority of the votes of the Convention, but by the application of the Anti Democratic rule, which conceded to the few, what was denied to the many, he was defrauded out of his nomination. Thus did faction, intrigue, and bargain, ride roughshod over the majesty of the people—thus did the caucussing cliques render powerless the expressed will of the people, as openly declared in their primary assemblages. We ask the people to ponder and reflect upon the enormity of the fraud, the impudence of the cheat, that has been practised upon them. We ask them to consider well the danger which threatens them, if they permit this glaring act of treachery to go unpunished.

A word or two more of JAMES K. POLK. He is an enemy to the Tariff, and consequently a friend to direct taxation; for it is plain to all, that unless the expenses of government be defrayed by impost duties, they must be by direct taxes levied upon the people.—

He is an enemy to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and, consequently, an advocate of withholding from the states what belongs to them. He is an advocate of the Sub Treasury—that mercenary project of heartless power, which would give gold and silver to the government officers, and rags to their masters, the people—that artful device of cunning, which would throw the money-power of the nation into the hands of the Executive, destroy the enterprize of the people, break down their industry, and dry up their sources of prosperity.

### THE VICE PRESIDENT.

On the morning of the 4th day, after receiving the letter of declension of Mr. Wright, who had been nominated the evening before, the Convention nominated

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Locofoco party for Vice President. Mr. Dallas is a gentleman of talents; but ultra and most radical in his views of national polity—so ultra we believe, as to be against the Tariff, and against every other measure of enlarged beneficence and wisdom. If they expect to catch Pennsylvania with this bait, the locos will find themselves most woefully at fault in their calculation; for her interests are so dependent—so intermixed and commingled with the protective policy, that no public man can obtain her vote who is known, like the present nominee, to have placed himself in an antagonistical position upon a measure so vitally interwoven with all that concerns the prosperity and welfare of the state, the happiness and the enterprise, and the industry and the comforts of her people.

The declension of Mr. Wright was what we anticipated, for it was not to have been expected that a gentleman of his superior talents, profound research, solid acquirements and acknowledged sagacity, could overcome the repugnance which he must necessarily have felt, in being placed in a subordinate relation to so inferior a man, as is James K. Polk, the twice rejected candidate for the governorship of the state in which he resides. Little did the men who nominated Silas Wright, know of his character, if they supposed that he could be dragged into a sinking ship, manned by a crew in a state of mutiny, and commanded by one notoriously incompetent to save her from the perils of wind and sea.—Balt. American Whig.

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*'No Time for Swapping Horses.'*—The expediency of withdrawing Van Buren at this state of the contest,' says the Philadelphia Forum, 'was most happily illustrated by an anecdote told by one of the speakers before the State House on Saturday night. A western traveller, a mare and her colt, by the sudden careening of a steamboat on the Ohio were piched overboard. The Hoosier as he rose above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt thinking in probable the instinct of the animal would carry him safely ashore. But the dam having taken a direction towards the land, her foal followed in affright the course of the stream, when some of the swimmer's friends from the boat cried out to him to drop his hold on the colt and take his chance with the mare! The Hoosier shaking the water from his head like a Newfoundland dog, exclaimed 'drop it! no! no! d———it—*this is no time for swapping horses.*'

The Locos should take this anecdote to heart.

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*Singular Marriage.*—A widower at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten by a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's wife, a widow lady still in bloom of life. He offered himself and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bands of matrimony; so that in consequence of these two connections a father became the son in-law, of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter in law of her own son in-law, but still more the mother in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter while the husband of the latter is the father in law of his mother-in law, and father in-law of his own father. Singular confusion may arise if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

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