THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 14, 1844!

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the Strtes. on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT.—Samuel Rawlings of this county, was thrown from an ox cart and ran over by it, during the past week, and immediately killed.

MISTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Wm. Graham residing in Straits Hundred, in this county, came to his death on Tuesday last in a manner calculated to excite considerable excitement and suspicion. He and Mr. Wm. Tyler set out on the aforesaid day to make a search, but before reaching their place of destination Mr. Graham was killed. His head was dreadfully fractured behind, a large gash upon the top part of it, and his thigh broken. The statement of Mr. Tyler is, that he was thrown from his horse. There are many circumstances however connected with the matter, calculated to throw doubt and suspicion on the whole affair.

ACTION, ACTION, ACTION.—The principles of the two opposing parties have been thoroughly discussed before the people of Dorchester, and we presume before the people of Maryland. We think the people understand them. Who can now doubt which party advocates *the protection of home industry*—mechanical, agricultural and commercial—and which party supports doctrines that must *impoverish our farmers*, close the doors of our workshops and manufactures, and take away from commercial enterprise all its activity and energy. Who can now doubt which party supports measures best calculated to preserve our Union, to give strength and permanency to our free institutions, and to diffuse benefits and blessings over the whole country. We are satisfied that the public mind has been enlightened upon all the great questions involved in the present issue, and now it only remains for the people to come forth in their strength and might and sustain their principles at the ballot box. Is there a Whig in our county so indifferent to his own interest and the welfare of his country, as to stay at home, or to refuse to exert his whole influence, when a battle is to be fought in which so deep and so vital an interest is envolved. What do we all thick of the man who refuses to fight for his country when she is invaded by a foreign foe. And is the man less culpable who is listless and inactive when principles are at stake which he believes are essential to the well being of his country. We once more, then, call upon the Whigs to be diligent and active, and we can promise them in Dorchester a more triumphant majority than they ever received at a State election.

CAUTION.—In the early part of the canvass, we cautioned our friends against swoping votes.—We were there informed that efforts were being made by the Locos to get Whigs to vote for Mr. Carroll, provided they (the Locos) would vote in November for Mr. Clay. But the claims of the two candidates for Governor have been so thoroughly canvassed, and the great services which Col. Pratt has rendered the State has become so well understood by the people, that we now have no fear that any Whig will trade him away. But an effort may be made by our opponents, seeing they have no prospect of electing Mr. Carroll, to trade him away, to obtain votes for their county candidates. And we hereby caution any Whig against any such manœuvre. Stick to your ticket and to your whole ticket. Let your motto be "principles not men." And as Whig principles and Locofocoism can have no affinity together, let not the Whig ticket which bears the impress of Whig principles, be blured or blotched by a Locofoco name.

There is point in the following paragraph from the Syracuse Journal:

It was Wise who insulted Polk in the House of Representatives, and branded him as the "contempible tool of a tyrant." Now the shadowy remains of Wise's influence in Virginia are to be appropriated to the elevation of the said "tool" to the Presidency.

MORTALITY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—*Death of Col. Hoke.* A strange mortality seems to exist in North Carolina. We have already announced the decease of some four or five members elected to the legislature in August, and have now to record the death of Col. Michael Hoke, the late democratic candidate for Governor He died on the 8th instant, at Charlotte, in that State, of an attack of bilious fever, the disease which is producing such fearful mortality, and carrying off suddenly some of the ablest and most worthy citizens of the State.—*Clipper.*

POKK'S CONNECTION WITH THE DEFALCATIONS OF THE JACKSON-VAN BUREN ADMINISTRATION.—The number of public defaulters under the Jackson Van Buren dynasty, as every one recollects, was very large. Up to the period of Jackson's Administration, instances were rare in which the officers of the Government plundered the Treosury of the country.—The reason why defalcations were so uncommon before 1829 is that up to that time, honesty, fidelity, and capacity were requisite to enable an applicant for office to succeed. But when Gen. Jackson came into office these old fashioned qualifications were discarded, and the only questions asked of applicants for were, "Have you been skilful in electioneering for the party in power, and will you remain devoted to the interests of the Executive?" It was then for the first time announced that "to the victors belong the spoils;" and, acting on this vote, the most obsequious tools of the Administration were placed in office, who very generally proved by their practice that they were enamored of that infamous rule. The Treasury was plundered until the amount stolen by the officers of the Government was several millions of dollars. If it be true that the public moneys are "spoils" and that the "victors" have a right to them, then it must be admitted that the office-holders under the Jackson Van Buren Administration had a very exquisite perception of what belonged to them, for never in any age or nation did a band of men help themselves so liberally to the "spoils." But if men are appointed to office for the purpose of carrying on the machinery of the Government for the welfare of the people, then it is clear that those plunderers were destitue of all the qualifications necessary to a proper performance of duty, and were the most infamous thieves that ever fattened on the "spoils" of any Government.

The system of public stealing that was carried on during the Jackson-Van Buren Administration astonished all honest men. It was almost an every day occurence that office-holders ran away from their posts with pockets plethoric with "spoils." The majority in Congress, the political friends of these thieves, resisted all the efforts the Whigs made to examine into the corruptions of the Government. At length, however, after the election of Mr. Van Buren, these corruptions had become so startling that the majority in Congress was compelled by public sentiment to yield to the wishes of the Whigs, and a committee was appointed to examine into them.

At that time, James K. Polk, now the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, was speaker of the House of Representatives. His only qualification for that office was found in his unscrupulous devotion to the wishes of the President. Right or wrong, but generally wrong, he followed the behests of the Executive. The interests of the Locofoco party, and not the interests of the country, were the pole-star by which he regulated his course. For this slavish obedience to party, he was appointed speaker, and, as required, he proved himself one of the most abject slaves that ever licked the footstool of power. And he, this same servile tool, is now the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people! Was ever such a stupendous insult offered a nation before? We say it is a gross insult to prop a man, whose entire career is utterly unmarked by devotion to the interests of the country, and who has always been the most shameless of party slaves, as a candidate for the most honorable office in the world, an office in which the most enlarged views and expansive feelings are necessary to a proper discharge of its duties. Well, this same narrow-minded slave of the Executive will, James K. Polk, was speaker of the House of Representatives when the Whigs succeeded in procuring the appointment of a committee to ferret out the abuses, frauds, and corruptions, which had characterised the Administration. It had been an invariable rule up to that period in the appointment of committees to place on them a majority favorable to the objects for which they were raised. But Polk did not see fit to pursue the course demanded by justice and by universal usage. He well knew that such a committee would bring before the people evidences of fraud and corruption sufficient to excite the reprobation of the country, and to cause the Administration to stink in the nostrils of all good men. To prevent the exposure of these damning corruptions, he appointed a committee adverse to all inquiry, men who would prefer the ruin of the country to the overthrow of their party. The committee, as constituted by Polk, consisted of nine men, six or two thirds of whom were men known only for their unscrupulous adherence to their party, while, of the other three, two were very moderate men and only one disposed to ferret out and expose the corruptions the committee was appointed to inquire into. When Polk announced the names of this committee, he was hissed at and derided all over the country. Every one felt that such a committee would not report the ten thousand abominations and corruptions of the Administration. Polk was everywhere denounced as the most unscrupulous and paltry tool of party in the country. No one had after that infamous act the least confidence in the man; and he was universally regarded as one of the most flagrant and dishonest politicians that had ever risen to the enjoyment of undeserved power.

Well the committee, such as it was, went to work to examine into the corruptions of the Administratian.—The majority immediately adopted resolutions for the suppression of scrutiny, and very effectually raised obstacles fatal to all hope of a faithful discharge of the duty confided to them. Polk knew his men well, as the issue proved, for whenever one of the committee proposed to inquire into the truth of certain abuses that were alleged against the Administration, the majority adopted such restrictions touching the proposed examination as to defeat its purpose. At every stage of their proceedings, the miserable majority interposed objections to inquiring in a proper way into frauds.—They voted down a resolution offered Mr. Wise calling on the Executive and the heads of departments to answer questions respecting the appointments and removals from office—they voted down another resolution which proposed an inquiry whether the public funds had been used to get up and sustain certain unprincipled newspaper-presses—in fine, the majority of the committee peremptorily voted down all attempts to inquire into the manifold corruptions of the Government, the very object for which the committee was raised!—In the history of committees, this one of Polk's was the most packed, unscrupulous, and unfair, for the majority effectually defeated the object for which it was appointed! Whenever a public officer was undergoing examination, if a question was asked him by a Whig to answer which correctly would require an exposure of some gross corruption on the part of the Administration, one of Polk's men would rise and gravely move that the question was an improper one, and it was sure to be voted down. For instance, when that genius of finance, the very vivid Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, was before the committee, the following question was asked him by Mr. Wise:

Do you not know that societies; and combinations of Executive officers, have been formed at Washington to influence and control the elections of the people; and whether Executive officers have been required by the party of Mr. Van Buren to contribute moneys out of their salaries, or otherwise, to aid Mr. Van Buren's election to the Presidenoy?

Polk's committee men immediately voted the question improper, and Mr. Woodbury was relieved from the necessity of revealing the secrets of the party the question was meant to bring to light. If Woodbury could have answered the question in the negative, he would have been permitted to do so; but the majority knew he could not, and they, therefore, voted the question down. Was ever before such a burlesque on fairness got up?

Now, we would ask every man of fairness and candor if he can justify such proceedings, and whether, when infamous frauds on the people have been perpetrated by men in power, and efforts are made to convict the persons involved in them of crime, common honesty does not require a fair, full, candid investigation?—Are not those men, who knowing that stupendeus corruptions do exist, endeavor to smother them up lest by their exposure detriment may ensue to their party, quite as bad, quite as guilty as the wretches who have perpetrated those frauds. Was not James K. Polk, who appointed the committee that he knew would prevent the evidences of the corruptions of the Administration from being made public and authoritative, quite as guilty as the men who had been engaged in those abominable acts? If public justice requires the condemnation of a felon, what is to be thought of that man, who, having the power to do so, effectually suppresses all inquiries into his guilt? Polk was acquainted with all the infamous corruptions of which public officers had been guilty, and interposed his power as speaker of the House to prevent their conviction of the crimes with which they were charged; and he, by that act, proved himself to be quite as unscrupulous and as unworthy of power and trust as the most infamous wretch who polluted the office he held by the commission of frauds on the people. Shall a man, who has thus abused the power confided to him, be entrusted with still greater power? Shall a man, who as speaker of the House, appointed a committee to suppress all public evidences of gross fraud, be elevated to a position in which he will be able to degrade the country by reproducing into the administration of its affairs the same old and rotten system of corruption improved by rascally ingenuity and rendered more extensive in its operations by considerations of greater party emergency? Polk has shown himself favorable to the most gross, base, and unpardonable frauds, abuses and corruptions, and will he not, if elevated to the Presidency, in order to perpetuate party ascendency, again disgrace the country by frauds, abuses, and corruptions? Can any man, who is in favor of an administration of the affairs of the Government on principles of fairness, equity, and common justice, lend his assistance to a candidate whose hands are black with the stains of former enormities? To elect Polk would be to insure official depravity. The old Jackson Van Buren system would be revived. Corruption would again be installed in power, and fraud and iniquity be seen in every department of the public service. Polk is pledged to a revival of that old rotten, rejected, and denounced system of abuses overthrown by the people in 1840. To elect him would be to undo all that was done in that memorable contest. The hoary old perpetrators of official infamy would again fatten on the public moneys. The "spoils of office" would again slip into those bournes from whence there are no returns, the pockets of leg-treasurers. The public money, instead of being expended for the benefit of the people, would be in the possession of thieves who would riot on their plunder abroad. Degeneracy would everywhere be seen—wretches and robbers would occupy the official stations—the people would be degraded—honest men would be driven from the public service—the most appalling crimes would be of frequent occurrence, and disgrace would settle down on the character of the nation. Let those who wish such a condition of things support Mr. Polk, and, if he is elected, they will not be disappointed.—*Louisville Journal.*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, copied from the Carlisle (Locofoco) Statesman of the 5th inst., that the Democracy of Cumberland county, Pa., have abandoned the support of JAMES K. POLK for the Presidency:

From the Carlisle (L. F.) Statesman, of Sept. 5, '44

DICKINSON MEETING.

Some weeks ago we published the proceedings of a meeting held in Dickinson township by General Miller and others, where resolutions were passed in favor of the odious Whig tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, measures to which James K. Polk has time and again declared himself uncompromisingly hostile. We then said that we might perhaps save General Miller and his friends the trouble of writing a letter to Governor Polk, by assuring them that he was opposed to the tariff of 1842. A letter was, however, written to Governor Polk by the committee appointed for that purpose, propounding the following interrogatories. 1st. "Are you in favor of the tariff act of '42? 2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?" Gov. Polk has treated this letter with silent contempt, and no doubt laughed outright to find a meeting styling itself democratic inquiring whether he was in favor of the tariff of 1842, in the face of all that has been written and spoken by him in opposition to it. The committee appointed to write to Gov. Polk made report at a meeting held in Dickinson township on Saturday last.

Out of courtesy to our democratic tariff subscribers, and for the purpose of showing the course of the Statesman in opposing the plundering tariff of 1842, to be strictly democratic, we publish the proceedings of the Dickinson meeting, together with the letter addressed to Mr. Polk.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP—DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, friendly to the Tariff of 1842, held pursuant to notice, at Teego's Tavern, on Saturday the 31st of August, John Moore, President—Capt. Jacob Chesnel, Henry Linch, Jacob Plymer, Peter Utz, Philip Parlet, John McKinney, and Henry Smith, Vice-Presidents—Martin Snyder, Secretary—the following proceedings were had:

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to address a letter to the Hon. James K Polk, make report that they had addressed the following communication to him; that five weeks have since elapsed, and that no reply has been received:—

CARLISLE, July 22, 1844.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK.

Dear Sir.—At a meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, of this (Cumberland) county Pa., the undersigned persons were appointed a committee to address you on the subject of the Tariff, and enquire.

1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff of 1842?

2d. Would you if elected support that act as it is, without modification; or would you be in favor of modifying it?

With every desire to support and uphold the Democratic nominees, we must respectfully request a distinct and positive answer to the above interrogatories.

Very sincerely, your most obd't, Humble serv'ts,

THOS. C. MILLER,
HENRY LYNCH,
JACOB BLYLER
MARTIN SNYDER,
JOSHUA SELLERS,
MONTY DONALDSON,
HENRY T. WILSON,
FRANCIS HUTCHINSON,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN MYERS,
BENJAMIN PEFFER.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as the declared sentiments of the meeting:

We profess to belong to the democratic party, and we cherish the principles of that party, as taught to us in the lessons of our youth and the reflections and practices of our more mature years:—we cherish them as sure safeguards of our republican institutions, and a certain guarantee of political freedom—we cherish them, more especially, because they are the true and only system by which practical effect is given to the opinions, wishes and interests of the people. Our intimate connection, and long habits of association with the members of that party cause us to look with most unfeigned regret upon the false position in which it is placed. To maintain a Tariff for the protection of American industry, is at this moment the most interesting and desirable principle which occupies the minds of the people of Pennsysvania, and it is the almost universal desire and wish of the democratic party to support and maintain it; and yet accident or perhaps design has thrown us into the false position of being obliged to abandon our principles or vote for a man for the highest office in the government who is directly opposed to the hopes, wishes and interests of the democratic party. We are determined that we will do neither. In taking the important step which we are about to do, it is respectful to our democratic friends with whom we have heretofore acted that we should declare the reasons which impel us to this course.

We look upon a permanent and protecive tariff, one which will give security to free American labor against the influence of British pauper labor, and the ingenuity with which it is used by the English Government to break down our agricultural and manufacturing capital, as the most important political interest which the people of Pennsylvania now have, and one which is advocated by nine-tenths of the democratic journals of the State. The Hon. James K. Polk, the candidate of the party, has declined to answer our respectful inquiry upon this subject, from which our worst fears with regard to his opinions have been realized.—The declarations from his own mouth are stronger proof to us of the opinions of Mr. Polk, than the declarations of designing men who would gain our votes, secure their office and sacrifice us.

Can we as Pennsylvanians, can we as democrats support the man, who is thus hostile to all our views, all our principles? What can we hope from an administration such as his would be? The hand of destruction would be laid upon us, and we would again be brought to the footstool of British influence and power, and live by the labor of British hands. We cannot, we will not sacrifice all we hold dear on earth to maintain the pride of a party man. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the U. States, because he is opposed to a tariff for protection.

Resolved. That we feel the most earnest desire and anxious wish to preserve the purity of the democratic party; and that we are most firmly convinced, that designing men have now placed the party in that false position of giving support to a man who is hostile to their principles and their interests.

Resolved. That we call earnestly and anxiously upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, individually and collectively, to look seriously at the attitude in which they are placed, and view the elements of destruction which now threaten to prostrate them as a party, and to sacrifice the interests of the country. [ADDRESS, omitted for want of room.]

Resolved. That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—During these days of intense political excitement—when men are so easily angered—it is peculiarly gratifying to encounter any thing calculated to excite a smile and give our mirthful feelings an ascendency over our sterner passions. Such things have a tendency to soften the asperities of a warm political canvass, and obliviate those unpleasant occurrences of which politics is so prolific. Such, at least, has been to me the effect of reading the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Democratic association of Cambridge. Now, from the serious and indignant tone of these resolutions, one not acquainted with the circumstances would suppose a most flagitious outrage had been perpetuated upon the flag of our country, in a spirit of hostility to our republican institutions. If the "stars and stripes" had been cut away during the last war with England, and the British lion run up in their stead, the affair could not have been treated with more seriousness than has been bestowed upon the trifling occurrence to which these resolutions refer. But in this instance the American flag was not cut away. The halyards, simply, with which that flag is hoisted to subserve the vile purposes of a party who oppose all protection to *American* labor, and sustain British interests in preference to those of our own honest mechanics and laborers, were cut by some one who, as yet, is unknown. But what right had the Democratic association to assume it was done by a Whig?—Might it not have been done by some member of the Democratic party for the purpose of making political capital? If the experience of the past be worth any thing, certainly members of that party have perpetrated acts from which might be legitimately inferred an entire capability and willingness to perpetrate this "outrage" upon the flag of the union, if it could be made to enure to the benefit of their party. But this hue and cry has effected its purpose and will soon be consigned to merited oblivion. It enabled one of their orators to disgorge himself of his surplus patriotism and gratified his "itching palm" to have his name paraded in "all the Democratic newspapers of the union" as the orator of the occasion. Quite a distinction, indeed! And what a pity that it will not be treasured in the memories of the Democracy, so that in his future peregrinations though the country proper honors might be paid to one who has had his name published in "all the Democratic papers of the union."

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted on the occasion referred to:

INFAMOUS CONDUCT AT CAMBRIDGE, MD.

The following preamble and resolutions will explain themselves. A spirit of *riot, disorder* and *desperation* seems to have changed a portion of our community into *worse* than *brutes*. Such conduct cannot be condemned in too strong terms by every friend of liberty and every lover of law and order. Alas! we may truly say for that *party* spirit which leads to such results.

The Democratic Association of this place met this morning, and after an appeal from B. D. Jackson, Esq. to bear without complaint the wrongs thus inflicted upon the porty and with patriotic earnestness to go on with the great work in which they were engaged, passed the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, this Association has learned with the deepest regret and indignation, that some person or persons unknown to us, in the darkness of last night, have committed a most unprincipled and infamous outrage, in cutting away the halyards attached to the flag staff, on Parvin's green, by which the glorious stars and stripes of our common country, could be readily displayed to the breeze.—We deem it due to the occasion, to ourselves, our respected political adversaries, and in respect for the national flag of our common country, to express our feelings by the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we believe and hope that so wretched and miserable an act, dictated by a mind, callous to all the patriotic and finer feelings of our nature, must meet with universal reprobation, not only by the members of the democratic party, but by the reflecting and patriotic of our adversaries.

Resolved, That in our opinion the individual who would be so base as to perpetrate such an act would sell his country, for a mere pittance, if he had the chance.

Resolved, That in making a display of the national flag which floated so proudly over both Whigs and Democrats, during the interesting discussion, between Messrs Hambleton and Martin, Electoral Candidates respectively of Clay and Polk, we did suppose no one could take exceptions to so patriotic a demonstration—but that all would be satisfied with the common flag over their heads.

Resolved, That in order that proper punishment may be visited upon the wicked author of so mean and despicable an act, that this association will cheerfully give a liberal reward for the discovery of said person or persons.

Resolved, That the incendiary that put fire to the temple of Ephesus, has rendered himself not less infamous than the individual who cut away with ruthless hands in the darkness of mid night, his country's flag. Such an individual in our opinion would perpetrate *any act of infamy.*

Resolved, That we are in hopes if the guilty person who did the act, if he did it in a drunken frolic or in a moment of unpardonable thoughtlessness, shall see these resolutions, that his concience may teach him to repent in sack cloth and ashes and do works meet for repentance; for if not punished here there is an all-seeing Providence, rest assured, that will measure out adequate justice to the abominable author or authors.

Resolved, That it is to be hoped, that both parties in the main, are animated by what they conceive to be the best policy for the country and that all parties must reprobate lawless, violent and disgraceful proceedings of any and every discription—which not only bring odium upon the authors, but to a certain extent affect the character of the whole community.

Resolved, That the Cambridge Chronicle be requested to publish these proceedings.

Resolved, That the Easton Star, and all the Democratic papers throughout the United States, give these proceedings a place in their columns.

THOS. BREERWOOD,
President.

Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1844.

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