THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 5, 1844

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

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.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY

We have only time and room to congratulate our Whig friends upon the result of the State election. It will be seen below that Pratt's majority is, with St Mary's to be heard from, 257. His majority in St Mary's will probably be 300, making his majority in the State about 600.

STATE SENATE.

The Senate of Maryland is composed of 21 members, of which one-third go out every two years. We append a list of the counties which elect Senators this year, together with a statement of the result of the present election, as far as ascertained:

Counties.	1843, W.	1843, L. F.	1844. W.	1844. L. F.
Senators holding over	9	5	9	5
St. Mary's	1	0	1	0
Kent	1	0	1	0
Talbot	0	1	1	0
Dorchester	1	0	1	0
Frederick	1	0	0	1
Harford	0	1	1	0
Carroll	0	1	1	0

The net Whig gain in the Senate at the present election is two members, and the Whig majority 9.

Carriage for Tom Thumb.—The foreign correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the annexed description of a costly carriage constructed at Birmingham, England, for that infinitessimal dot of creation, Tom Thumb. The little creature was about to visit that great city of manufactures, where the equipage was to meet him. The letter writer states, that in point of size and magnificence the elegant coach is unequalled:

"The body of this chariot is only twenty inches in height, and eleven inches in width. The top of the carriage is but three feet and a-half from the ground.—It is lined with beautiful silk tabret and drab and crimson silk lace. There are plate glass windows, besides neat outer blinds and inner silk curtains, with tassels, moved at pleasure by patent spring rollers. The cushions and sides are stuffed in the most luxurious manner, and the little General can truly take his ease with no one to disturb him, for certainly nothing but a tiny pet spaniel could possibly ride inside with the General, and this pet dog is, I believe, to have the exclusive privilege. The handle of the door is of solid silver, elaborately chased. There are folding steps, covered neatly with carpet, and two lamps of exquisite workmanship. The driver's box is wide, in the old English style, and is covered with rich crimson hammer cloth, magnificently embroidered with various colored silks, and trimmed with heavy silver lace. The body of the chariot is of a deep blue color.

The General's coat of-arms upon the hammer cloth is of solid silver—the coat of arms also appears on the the body of the chariot. It is Liberty and Brittannia, supported on either side by the American eagle and British lion, surmounted by the rising sun and American and British flags, crossed—on a scroll, under the whole is inscribed the truly American motto,—"Go ahead!" The whole appearance of this superb chariot is certainly manificient, and does the artist credit.—The harness is in the same rich style, being thickly covered with solid silver ornaments. The ponies, which are to draw the chariot, were obtained with great trouble and expense. They are only twenty-eight inches in height, and were trained by Mr. Batty, of Ashley's Royal Amphiteatre. I saw them at the Indian encampment at Lord's Cricket Grounds on Friday last, harnessed to the chariot. and driven by the General's own coachman, and they were a great curiosity of themselves, and attracted much attention. They are not much larger than a Newfoundland dog, yet they are very strong, full-blooded and of fine proportions.—The Court of Oberon has furnished the coachman and footman, for they are very diminutive in size. They are smart lads, dressed in superb livery of blue cloth, decorated with silver lace, having bag wigs, cocked hats, white top boots, etc., in the neatest and richest style. Altogether, the whole affair is the most splendid show, of itself, that has ever been got up in the metropolis. The total cost of the chariot, harness and ponies, is not less than two thousand dollars."

Glorious for the Girls.—By an ancient act of the good old Scotish Parliament, passed in the reign of Margaret, about 1288, it was "ordinit that during ye reign of hir maist blissit Magestie, ilk maiden lyde of baith high and lowe estait, shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuses to take hir to be his wif he shall be mulcit in the some of an hundrity pundis or less, as his estait may be, except and always gif he can make it appear that he is betrothit to ane ither woman, then he shall be free."

Interesting Coin.—Saturday last there was brought into the Farmer's Bank a cent stamped with the head of WASHINGTON, bearing date 1782, and inscribed on the same side with the head are the words, "WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE;" on the other are the words, "*United States of America;*" "*One cent.*"—This is one of the coins which were issued from the U. S. Mint without the knowledge of Washington. When he learned the fact, however, he was indignant at it, so contrary was it to his pure republican taste and sentiments, and directed that all the issue so stamped be called in and re-coined. The cents issued were all returned except FOURTEEN, and the one received at the bank on Saturday is one of them. It is in the possession of Mr. Cringan, one of the officers of the bank.—*Richmond Compiler.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET.	Fork,	New Market,	Vienna,	Cambridge,	Parson's Creek,	Lakes,	Hooper's Island,	Neck,	Total.
				DISTRICTS.					
THOMAS G. PRATT, (Governor.)	80	153	136	312	142	315	57	133	1328
Francis P. Phelps, (Senate)	80	149	132	294	132	310	56	131	1284
Joseph E. Muse, jr. (Legislature.)	79	153	134	310	137	314	57	134	1318
John R. Keene, "	77	153	133	308	136	314	57	133	1311
Reuben Tall, "	80	148	134	301	135	309	56	132	1296
William Frazier, "	80	151	135	306	136	313	58	134	1313
John Newton, (Commissioner.)	80	153	133	298	135	312	57	132	1300
John Muir, "	80	151	135	313	135	314	57	132	1317
James Smith, "	80	152	133	297	144	312	60	128	1306
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.									
JAMES CARROLL, (Governor.)	89	209	205	207	120	60	11	75	976
James A. Stewart, (Senate.)	89	210	208	214	132	64	12	75	1004
Thos. R. Stewart, (Legislature.)	88	210	208	211	124	61	11	74	987
Wm. T. Staplefort, "	88	209	204	200	130	60	11	73	975
Joel Cornwell, "	88	209	207	202	117	60	9	74	966
Daniel Cannon, "	89	206	207	201	117	60	11	73	964
John W Dail, (Commissioner.)	88	210	208	220	127	61	11	75	1000
Henry Cook, "	88	210	208	205	121	61	11	80	985

1844.

	T. G. Pratt. (W.)	Jas. Carroll. dem.
Alleghany	0000	83
Anne Arundel	1601	1524
Baltimore city	7995	9190
Baltimore county	0000	maj. 789
Calvert	62 maj.	000
Carroll	1831	1730
Charles	761	560
Prince George's	1027	750
St. Mary's	000	000
Frederick	3133	3104
Harford	1490	1411
Washington	2633	2579
Montgomery	1083	903
Cecil	1524	1585
Kent	701	544
Queen Anne's	760	745
Caroline	659	639
Talbot	778	751
Dorchester	1328	976
Somerset	304 maj.	000
Worcester	440 maj	000
	28,110	27853
	27,853	
Pratt's majority	257	

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

	Whig.	Dem.
Allegany	0	4
Anne Arundel	5	0
Baltimore City	0	5
Baltimore county	0	5
Calvert	3	0
Cecil	0	4
Charles	3	0
Caroline	3	0
Carroll	4	0
Dorchester	4	0
Erederick	2	3
Harford	4	0
Kent	3	0
Montgomery	4	0
Prince George's	4	0
Queen Anne's	3	0
Somerset	4	0
St. Mary's	3	0
Talbot	3	0
Washington	5	0
Worcester	4	0
Total	61	21

1841.

Counties.	Johnson (W.)	Thomas (Opp.)
Allegany	1035	1089
Anne Arundel	1106	1364
Annapolis	181	112
Baltimore city	6386	7435
Baltimore county	1404	2318
Calvert	436	353
Caroline	605	551
Carroll	1444	1618
Cecil	1188	1295
Charles	613	430
Dorchester	1142	816
Frederick	2583	2789
Harford	1114	1160
Kent	597	486
Montgomery	909	730
Prince George's	835	625
Queen Anne's	702	716
Somerset	1131	802
St. Mary's	743	450
Talbot	683	776
Washington	2196	2316
Worcester	1284	698
	28,320	28 959
		28,320
Thomas' majority		639

Potato Poison.—The New Haven Herald mentions the loss of several fine hogs in that city from feeding with diseased potatoes. The Herald intimates that the advanced price of the article will not be sustained, because many persons will decline to eat potatoes at all, for fear of receiving injury from them. We presume, however, that it will not be difficult to ascertain, by examining the vegitable before it is cooked, whether it is in a sound state, and suitable to be eaten. It will be well to exercise caution in preparing this article for food.

More of Rum's Doings.—A man at the Bowery theatre, New York, being intoxicated, leaned over in the gallery too far, and fell into the pit, damaging a chandelier in his passage, and receiving no injury himself. The "bottomless" pit will be his reward yet, if he does not keep sober.—*Clipper.*

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.

We learn from Captain Crowell, of brig Archelaus, from Port au Platt, which place he left the 8th inst., that affairs at that place were in a very unsettled state. The people were leaving for other parts of the Island by every opportunity that affered. Gen. B. Owavo had been recalled to the Capital, and was succeeded by a Gen. commanding at Santiago. Most of the officers under the Dominican government have been removed and their places filled by Spaniards. Great preparations are being made to place the town in a good state of defence. It was reported by a schooner from the Cape, the day the A. sailed, that President Gurrier had arrived at that place, and that he had effected a settlement of the difficulties which have been so long pending, and a re-union had taken place on the part of the Haytiens. The President had visited all the eastern parts as far as Lake Savon, and from these and other movements it is apprehended there would be an immediate attack on the Spanish part of the Island.

Markets for American produce were very dull, flour being abundant. Mahogany and tobacco could be had at moderate prices.—*N. Y. Cour.*

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.—Letter from Mr. Clay to a glove manufacturer in Philadelphia:

ASHLAND, Sept. 10th, 1844.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your favor of the 20th ultimo, and, along with it, half a dozen pair of ladies' and gentlemen's whue and black kid gloves, manufactured at your establishment, and which you kindly offered to my acceptance. I thank you for the present, and for the friendly motives which induced you to make it. Mrs. Clay pronounces the gloves a very superior article.

* * * * * * * * *

But, my dear sir, it is useless now to speculate upon the advantages of chesishing this or any other branch of American Manufacturers. The question is now depending before the American People, whether the doctrines of Free Trade or fair Protection to American Industry, shall prevail. *In a period of less than sixty days, that question will be settled.* Perhaps no State in the Union will exercise more influence in settling it than the State of Pennsylvania. If it should be determined, in conformity with the policy of the Whigs, *we may confidently anticipate just Protection to every branch of Manufactures for which the country is ripe.* Should the opposite party prevail, we may bid adieu to National prosperity, so far as depends upon the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, and resume our dependence upon foreign countries. In any and every event, I tender you cordial wishes for your success, happiness and prosperity.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr. ENOS COOPER.

MR. C. A. WICKLIFFE.—The Madisonion confesses to only $197 50, from October, 1843, to August last, paid them by the Pestmaster Goneral for publishing defences of the Post Office Department. We should like to know what authority he has for spending even that sum in that way.—*N. Y. Express.*

It will be remembered that the original charge against Mr. Wickliffe was, that he not only ordered these *editorial* defences of him self, written in his department, if not by his own hand,) to be paid for, out of the people's money, as advertisements, but directed an enormous extra charge to be also paid out of the people's money, upon the ground that the chirogaphy, in which the aforesaid editorial puffs and defences were furnished by the Department, was not legible and distinct. All of this virtually confessed by the Madisonian, in an editorial which looks very much as if it had been furnished by Mr. Wickliffe himself. Is not such conduct disgraceful in the Postmaster General? Ought it not to cause his dismissal from office, if any body but *John Tyler* were President? Does it not go to confirm the Globe's late charges against Wickliffe and Hill? Who knows how much of *the people's money* Mr. Wickliffe has paid away in this manner for puffs and defences? To the Madisonian, in ten months, $197 50. How much for the other three years of his Postmaster Generalship? How much to the Aurora and other Tyler newspapers.—*Washington Standard.*

ALPACA.—Probably few ladies who wear and admire the beautiful fabric called Alpaca, are aware of the source of its production. The Alpaca, is a wool-bearing animal, indigenous to South America, and is one of four varieties which bear general points of resemblance to each other. The Lama, one of these varieties, has been long known and often described; but it is only within a few years that the Alpaca has been considered of sufficient importance to merit particular notice.

Nine-tenths of the wool of the Alpaca is black, the remainder being partly white, red and grizzled. It it of a very long staple, often reaching twelve inches, and resembles soft glossy hair—which character is not loss in dying. The Indians in the South American mountain manufacture all their clothing from this wool, and are enabled to appear in black dresses, without the aid fo a dyer. Both the Lama and Alpaca, are, perhaps, even of more value to the natices as beasts of burden than wool-bearing animals, and their obstinacy when irritated, is well known. The importance of this animal has already been considered by the English, in their hat, woollen and stuff trade, and an essay on the subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton, of London, from which some of these details are collected.

The wool is so remarkably, being a jet black, glossy silk-like hair, that it is fitted for the production of texile fabrics differing from all others, occupying a medium position between the wool and silk.

It is now mingled with other materials in such a singular manner, that while a particular dye will effect those, it will leave the Alpaca wool with its original black color, and thus giving rise to great diversity.

FACTS FOR THE MECHANICS.

In the years when the rate of duties upon all imported articles ranged at twenty per cent., it is well known that not only the foreign importations so far exceeded the exports as to create a ruinous balance of trade against us, but that, owing to the low duties, in addition to the usual foreign goods brought in, large quantities of articles made by mechanical labor began also to be imported, and that kind of business was increasing so rapidly that, had it not been stopped by the tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a vast injury, if not utterly ruinous, to a large portion of American mechanics. Hardly a ship came from England that did not bring as a portion of her cargo a large quantity of London-made hats. French cabinet furniture began also to come almost by the cargo; but among the chief mechanical articles were French boots and shoes and ready made clothig.

All who had occasion to visit our large cities in those times could see in every quarter signs up showing shops filled with French boots and shoes, and the ready made-clothing brought from London could almost be found as easily. But we wish to call the attention of shoemakrs and tailors, especially journeymen, to two simple facts, which we noticed particularly at the time. A single ship that arrived in the spring of 1842, before the Whig tariff was passed, brought sixteen thousand pairs of Paris made boots and shoes, which were at once thrown into our markets. It was also stated by the city papers, at about the same time, when orders were constantly going to England for ready made clothing, that, by the steamship Great Western, in one trip, there were sent measures to London for twelve hundred full suits of clothes, to be made to order for New York and Philadelphia.

By the boots and shoes brought in the single cargo here mentioned American journeymen shoemakers were directly deprived of patronage to the amount of at least $15,000, and more probably 25,000, all of which was as so much cash taken directly from their pockets. And in reference to the clothes ordered in one trip by the Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to say nothing of their employers, were in like manner sufferers directly from their pockets in the loss of so much work to the amount of at least $5,000 cash; for the making of the twelve hundred coats alone would have amounted to $3,500. All this, let it be understood, was lost to American journeymen shoemakers and tailors in but *two instances*, without reference to the hundreds of others of similar character, in the importation of ready-made clothing, hats, cabinet furniture, &c. to fill the shops in our large cities.

Now, we wish that our workingmen of all classes, many of whom are still acting with the Locofoco party, would consider these facts well, and then without reference to past preferences or prejudices as to men, conclude deliberately, according to the dictates of their own sober judgment, which policy is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of their country. One single fact like that of the arrival of sixteen thousand pairs of French boots and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to enable them to reach a correct conclusion than all the theory in the world. A journeyman shoemaker or tailor, when he finds he is discharged, and himself and family suffering through his want of employment, and because the articles upon which he works are made in Paris or London at prices below which he can possibly make a decent living, does not want to read ten columns about "democracy," "poor men's rights," and "bank," and so on, to understand his position. He sees at once, if he looks to the subject without prejudice, that both his interests and his *rights* are sacrificed through the bad policy of the Government, which allows foreigners to take away his substance by depriving him of the patronage to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of industry. But, says a Locofoco demagogue, anxious to conceal the real issue from the people, what has all this to do with the Presidential question? We answer, *it has every thing to do with it*, and upon the settlement of *that question* will depend entirely the protection or the prostration of American industry. HENRY CLAY has always been the steady advocate of that system, and if he is elected it will *certainly* be established during his administration upon a basis so firm that it can never again be shaken. On the other hand, JAMES K. POLK is, and always has been, an avowed opponent of protection and an advocate of *free trade;* he is now supported at the South solely upon that ground, as all his party papers and meetings show; so that if he is successful the protective system will as certainly be put down. There is no disguising this issue, however much demagogues may seek to mystify it. Let mechanics, then, choose which of the two they consider as presenting the best claims to their support. It is to them a plain *business matter.*—Poughkeepsie Journal.

American Tract Society.—We learn from the New York Commercial that the branch of this flourishing society in New York city alone, now employs 12 city missionaries, and has the gratuitous services of about 1100 monthly distributors. It is stated also, that the issues of publications from the parent society's house, for the month ending August 15, amounted to upwards of $19,000. Of one important work in three volumes, 22,000 copies have been printed within the last six months. The gratuitous issues of tracts have amounted to about 7,000,000 pages in five months.

Thirteen steam power presses, (equal to between 30 and 40 common printing presses) are now employed in the society's work. In the bindery upwards of a hundred persons ply the needle, the knife or the hammer industriously from morn till night. And the depository, with five assistants, can meet the orders in that department only by the most untiring labor. Besides employing thousands in the large towns of the State of New York in gratuitously searching out and supplying the ignorant and destitute with this intellectual food and others in carrying it throughout our country, the society, at its last anniversary, appropriated $20,000 for printing in foreign lands.

It is "a great work" that is doing by this association, and the society may be considered in itself, as a "great *fact*" in the religious history of the times.

Corn and Tobacco Crops.—The Port Tobacco (Charles Co., Md.) Times of the 26th instant says:—

From such information as we can glean from gentlemen residents in our vicinity, in relation to the Corn and Tobacco crops, it appears that the corn crop has fallen far short of the expectation entertained two months ago, previous to the drought—the weather then being very favorable, and the corn flourishing. The Tobacco crop has fallen off perhaps one fourth. There is, as yet, we believe, a good deal of tobacco in the field which we are confident will not be able to mature before the frost touches it. That which is already matured and housed, bids fair to prove good in quality.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY ON THE TARIFF.—It will be recollected that we published, some time since, the Resolutions of a body, of Pennsylvania Loco Focos, declaring their intention to abandon Polk on account of his refusal to answer their letter requesting his opinions on the Tariff. A copy of the same letter was addressed to Mr. Clay, on the 2d. inst., and after all hope of a reply from Mr. Polk was abandoned. Mr. Clay promptly returned the following answer. The gentlemen to whom Mr. Clay's letter is addressed reside in Dickinson, Cumberland County Pennsylvania. Let Pennsylvanians read it, and judge whether Clay or Polk is the friend of the present Tariff:—

ASHLAND, 9th September, 1844.

'GENTLEMEN:—I this day received your letter addressing two inquiries to me—first. Are you in favor of the Tariff Act of 1842: and second. 'Would you, if elected, support that Act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it."

I have so often gentlemen, expressed my opinion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, that the only regret I feel is that you should deem it at all necessary to request any renewed expression to it.—Nevertheless, I take pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion, that the Tariff of 1842 has been eminently salutary; *that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal;* that I should regard its repeal as a national calamity; and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it. I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal or modification. A fixed and stable policy is what the country most needs, and I sincerely hope that the Tariff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afford a security for that desideratum.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The editor of the N. Y. Courier, in an article upon the great power of individual. effort in any cause gives the following instance:

In the outset of the Temperance reform in this State an individual, upon whose shoulders much of its weight for many years rested, made an arrangement with the editor of the "Journal of Humanity," at Andover, Mass. to furnish 8,000 copies, for one year, at one dollar each. These be directed to be sent to eight thousand gentlemen in this State, who were recommended as being most likely to take an interest in the subject, with the request that they would read and circulate them.

The amount of good accomplished by this indicious donation of $8,000 is incalculable. An intelligent individual, near the close of the year, assured a friend of the writer, that the distribution of these papers had diminished the sale of intoxicating drinks in the small town of his residence, to the value of $25,000; thus saving the people of a single town, in one year more than three times the cost of the paper.

THE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF OF 1842.—Under this title, Mr. Robinson, the New York lithographer, has put forth, says the New York Republic, the best caricature of the season. On one side of the picture is a well drawn representation of Henry Clay, holding in his hand a scroll, on which are the words, "Protection for the American Mechanic." Around him are grouped a number of artisans, appropriately styled "the consumers og agricultural productions." There stands the blacksmith at his anvil, while from his lips issue the words, 'I'll go for Clay and Frelinghuysen." The shoemaker is so busily at work that he has no time to speak. The sadeler remarks, "I have more work than I can do." A couple of journeymen tailors, busily employed, are planning an excursion to Hoboken with their families the next Sunday. "I'll go for the tariff that gives me and my children bread," exclaims the printer; while the weaver, with both hands occupied says, "I have been gull'd by the Locofoco slang of the rich richer and the poor poorer long enough."—Everybody looks cheerful and busy; and such are the effects of the tariff of 1842

The left side of the picture presents a different spectacle—a representation of the results of the free-trade system of 1840. We are introduced to the free trade auction store of Messrs. Polk and Dallas, "for the sale of foreign goods only." The auctioneer, who looks very much like Mr. Polk is holding up a pair of boots of foreign manufacture, which he offers for sale at half price. Piled up, on either side, is a plentiful assortment of French, English, and German goods—hardware, broadcloth, crockery-ware, jewelry, &c. Clustered around, we see the same artisans who environ Mr. Clay—but, how changed! "I have had no work for three months," sighs out one poor fellow. "I have applied everywhere for work, and can't get any," says another. All seem to be sad, discontented, and idle. But the auctioneer keeps up his "sale of foreign goods at half price," without regarding their impoverish condition.

The Rev. Mr. Torrey again. On Friday the officers of the Jail were led to suspect that a further attempt was about to be made upon the part of the individual whose name heads this notice to escape from the cell where he is confined. His trunk was examined, and, in a razor box, a couple of saws, made of watch springs, similar to one of those used in the former attempt, were discovered. These have, beyond doubt, been conveyed to him since his confinement in the cell. We understand that the suspicions of the officers were aroused by seeing a woman lurking about one of the back gates, who, as soon as she was observed, went off; and it is thought she placed the articles mentioned under the gate and that they were conveyed to Torrey through the windows of the cell by some of the negroes confined merely within the jail bounds.

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