THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 23, 1844

WHAT QUESTIONS WERE DECIDED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Although it is quite natural that the Whig party should feel a deep regret at their defeat, both on account of the principles they advocated and their great leader Henry Clay, yet it is entirely useless for them to continue their regrets, and their severe animadversions upon their opponents on account of the deception and fraud practised upon the people. Let every man of both political parties, who desires to keep the ballot box pure, and thinks that America should be governed by Americans, join hand and heart with that band of American Republicans who look to the interest of the country as paramount to party supremacy, and advocate principles, which if carried out, would place our government upon a foundation of prosperity where she would stand immoveable amidst all the fierce agitations of political strife. But as it has frequently been stated that principles were every thing and men comaratively nothing, let us endeavour, after the smoke of the conflict has passed away, to take a calm and deliberate look and ascertain what principle has been decided by the people in the late political struggle. Mr. Polk was nominated as the representative of certain principles, and although some of his friends succeeded in persuading the people of certain sections of the country that he advocated principles which he was known to oppose, yet his election cannot be otherwise received than as a decision of the people in favour of those principles of which he was the representative. The two most prominent among them were the annexation of Texas, and the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. Yet a conflict is already about to commence among the victors themselves concerning the principles upon which they fought and conquered. The State of New York decided the issue in favor of Jas. K. Polk. Had she given her electoral vote for Henry Clay, he would have been elected. And when the next Congress shall proceed to carry out the principles of immediate annexation of Texas, New York will say, we decided the contest and we voted not upon that principle. But the annextionists will reply, you voted for Jas. K. Polk, and he was the representative of this principle; nay, others more prominent than himself were cast aside by the convention because they did not advocate it. Here will discord and disunion commence.

Will there be any more harmony upon the subject of the Tariff? Almost every Southern city has celebrated the recent victory by a parade of free trade banners. A letter from a mercantile house in Charleston, written on the 13th inst. says, "to night we have a torch light celebration, we shall bury the Tariff and raise to the breeze the banner of free trade. The South will soon be restored to her usual prosperity." "Accursed be the traitor," say the South Carolina nullifiers "if Mr. Polk should prove faithless to free trade—aye, let him stand accursed in the calendar, if he should not advocate the repeal of the Tariff." Whilst the South are thus celebrating the victory of James K. Polk the representative of free trade principles, cessation from political excitement, and calm reflection has produced a little uneasiness in manufacturing Pennsylvania.—She begins to fear that Jas. K. Polk may not be the dear friend to Protection which he has been represented to be. Hear what the Sunbury American, a paper that signalized itself in advancing the claims of Jas. K. Polk, says upon this subject:

"Mr. Polk, it is true, has not been so closely identified with the manufacturing interests as Mr. Clay, but it must be recollected that he has been sustained, and nobly sustained in this State, under many adverse circumstances, with full confidence that he would sustain the manufacturing as well as other interests of the State, according to the promise every where made by his own personal and influential friends. Mr. Polk is a man of high character and spotless integrity. He, therefore, *cannot*, and we think will not, basely betray those who have placed their confidence in him. He will recollect that without Pennsylvania he could never have been elected. That the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimous in favor of a tariff, affording protection to their manufactories. That it was with a firm belief that he would foster these interests, as they had been assured by himself and his friends, that they gave him their support. To betray them now would be *worse than Arnold's Treason*. These we know to be the feelings of almost the entire democracy of this section of the State, and we might say of the whole State. The four counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill and Luzerne, gave him a majority of 4681. These counties possess almost boundless wealth in their coal and iron, and are, therefore, deeply interested in the tariff. They have given this large vote under the most positive assurance that their great interests would be protected, and *woe be to the man who should attempt to betray them.*"

It is out of the question that harmony can be produced out of such discordant materials. No man can now say with certainty, whether Texas will be immediately annexed, or whether the Tariff of 1842 will be repealed, should Mr. Polk's friends have a majority in both branches of Congress.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Gen. Scott, Judge Archer of Virginia, and Silas Wright of New York have all been suggested by individuals of the American Republican party, as candidates for the next Presidency.—All the suggestions have been accompanied with this reservation, that they will vote for no man who does not explicitly avow himself in favor of the protection of American rights and interests, against the influences of Foreigners.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We publish in our next column the electoral vote of each State in the Union as established by the returns. Mr. Clay has received 105 and Mr. Polk 170—32 more than sufficient to elect him. We expect to publish in our next paper the popular vote and the majority in each State.

Emigrants.—The number of emigrants who have landed at the port of New York alone, during the last sixteen years, is ascertained to be 631,371.

The Plebian, a violent Locofoco paper published in New York, acknowledges that "*in some parts of Pennsylvania the friends of Gov. Polk practised dishonesty and represented him as friendly to the tariff of 1842.*"

ELECTORS CHOSEN.

	CLAY.	POLK.
Maine,	—	9
New Hampshire	—	6
Massachusetts,	12	—
Vermont,	6	—
Connecticut	6	—
Rhode Island,	4	—
Pennsylvania,	—	26
New York,	—	36
Delaware,	3	—
Maryland,	8	—
Ohio,	23	—
New Jersey,	7	—
Virginia,	—	17
South Carolina,	—	9
North Carolina,	11	—
Georgia,	—	10
Kentucky,	12	—
Indiana,	—	12
Michigan,	—	5
Illinois,	—	9
Missouri,	—	7
Mississippi,	—	6
Tennessee,	13	—
Alabama,	—	9
Louisiana,	—	6
Arkansas,	—	3
	—	—
Total,	105	170

MARYLAND—OFFICIAL.

	Pratt.	Carroll.	Clay.	Polk.
Allegany	1443	1513	1424	1491
Anne Arundel	1730	1650	1777	1503
Baltimore city	7968	9190	8413	8886
Baltimore co.	2153	2902	2301	2716
Carroll	1831	1730	1784	1694
Calvert	462	395	451	344
Charles	761	560	785	519
St. Mary's	764	492	783	468
P. George's	1027	749	1054	666
Frederick	3133	3105	3190	2994
Harford	1490	1411	1517	1247
Washington	2633	2578	2633	2565
Montgomery	1083	903	1124	852
Cecil	1524	1585	1527	1504
Kent	701	544	718	527
Queen Anne's	760	745	749	722
Caroline	659	639	680	552
Talbot	773	753	795	712
Dorchester	1328	976	1377	903
Somerset	1304	1031	1449	902
Worcester	1487	1044	1453	909
	35,035	34,495	35,984	32,676
	34,495		32,676	
Pratt's maj.	540	Clay's maj. 3,308		

A Musical Revolution.—The following translation from the French will show the great moral advantages derived from a cultivation of vocal music:

"In the South West of Switzerland, a musical revolution is rapidly taking effect. Its watchword is harmony: its object is to give a new direction to popular singing, and its means may be found wherever there are persons willing to take a little pains, and who can find a leader to give them a little instruction, and to guide their voices in singing the songs of their country and the praises of their God.

"Long was it thought that French Switzerland could not march with the German cantons in vocal music. Long has the Lake of Geneva heard little along its shores but coarse, vulgar and obscene ballads. Lately the students of Geneva and Lausanne have labored to counteract this evil, by composing patriotic songs, and endeavoring to give them popular circulation. The effect has been happily successful, but with in a small circle. The religious awakening, which is making daily progress in Switzerland, has had great effect in improving the national singing. New methods have been adopted in many schools to train the children to the execution of hymns with a fine and simple harmony, and the effects have been so far pleasing—but something was wanted to reach the mass of the people, and that has been supplied.

"A few years ago M. Kaupert, a Saxon gentleman, who has long resided at Morges, proposed to teach gratuitously the whole population of young and willing persons in any village or small town to sing together. The rumor attracted considerable attention, and drew forth a variety of opinions. But soon his promises were realized, and all skepticism was silenced. At Morges and in the neighboring villages, concerts of the voice alone were heard, producing such a noble effect as no person in the whole country had before the least idea of. He was induced to extend his benevolent labors. He electrified as it were the whole side of the Lake of Geneva. Everywhere the magician of song was followed by crowds. The moral effect of this is beyond calculation already; the result excites astonishment.

"M. Kaupert commonly began in schools, and other large rooms; persons of all ages and of every rank in society flocked to these meetings. It was soon necessary to ask for the use of churches; and some times large assemblies have been held in the open air. In the former places hymns are sung—and in the latter songs, patriotic and descriptive, but all free from any immoral taint.

"These large assemblages followed his instruction and caught his method of execution with an enthusiasm perfectly astonishing. M. Kaupert's kind manner and untiring patience had a great share in producing the effects which so surprised them.

"The city of Geneva invited the musical philanthropist to visit and charm its population. Some of the higher classes became alarmed, but in the result, they are too willingly carried down the stream. Pastors, professors, magistrates, ladies of the first rank, persons the most distinguished for learning and science, were seen side by side with children and poor people, listening and learning. When the grand meeting took place, no church could receive the multitude, and they repaired to the Place du Palais, in number 4000 singers—the effect was sublime. M. Kaupert was loaded with expressions of admiration and thanks, and a medal was struck in honor of him, a mark of respect which in Switzerland is never conferred but upon those who possess the highest order of merit.

"At Lausanne his instructions were sought with universal avidity. Many who had been accustomed to spend their evenings in dissipation, began to employ them entirely in learning the new method. Children and their parents, all the schools, the professors and students of the college, servants and mistresses, workmen and masters, persons who had been the most opposed to each other in religion and politics—the inhabitants of different villages distinguished by banners—all were attracted, all seemed of one heart and soul.—When the previous training was complete, a day was fixed for the grand concert. More than 2,000 singers were arranged in the great church, the noblest Gothic building in Switzerland; the flags of villages and societies were tastefully disposed on an ivy clad tower; the vast multitude who came to hear were crowded within and without, and then was sung a hymn, to an air of Luther's composing, simple, grave, noble, but oh! the effect!—no words can utter it; the impression will never be forgotten. Other hymns were sung, and a most touching patriotic song, the words of which we owe to M. Oliver, named *La Patrie*, Our Country, Helvetia—Helvetia."—*Polytechnic Review.*

PREDECESSORS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

An article in the first number of the North British Review has recently appeared, ascribed to Dr. Pye Smith. It brings before us some striking facts and solemn reasoning on the various creations which philosophers suppose to have preceded the formation of man. The doctor refers to the memoir read by Cuvier, in 1795, at the first sitting of the National Institute, "On the species of fossil Elephants, compared with the Living Species," in which he demonstrates that the fossil elephant differs from all living species, and that it is an extinct species; now lost. He undertook to prove the like with respect to other animals. "May we ask," said he, "why we find so many remains of unknown animals, whilst we can find none which we can rank among the species which we know? We may see how probable it is that they have all belonged to the beings of a world anterior to ours—to beings destroyed by revolutions of the earth, and to beings which have been replaced by existing species."

Surrounded by the *exuviæ* of former creations, the task assigned to Cuvier, the article goes on to state, was to restore the fragments to their former positions. By great labor, he succeeded in tracing their connection, and re-established 168 vertebral animals, which form fifty distinct genera, of which fifteen are entirely new; and reckoning the additions which have since been made, there is reason to believe that the species of extinct animals are more numerous than the living ones.

But Cuvier found that the difference of structure between fossil and recent animals increases with the age of the deposite in which the former are found, and that these differences make the age of the deposites themselves. As the primitive rocks exhibit no traces of plants or animals, he concluded that there was a time when no living beings existed upon the earth; and that, before the creation of man, the world was inhabited by at least three different generations of animal, which had been successively created and destroyed.

It is supposed, with reason, if the subject be not too grand for our feeble reason, that the creation of vegetable bodies preceded the creation of the animals that were to devour them. The stately pine, the gigantic equisetaceæ, and the lofty palm, waved in the primeval forests, and the sea and the land were inhabited only by a small number of the marine mammalia, and scarcely any of the terrestial mammalia.

We then arrive at the startling conclusion that among the earliest inhabitants of the globe were reptiles of an enormous magnitude, the Megalosaurus, being upwards of seventy feet long; the Ichthyosaurus, an animal combining the trunk of an ordinary quadruped, with a neck like the body of a serpent, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, and the paddles of a whale; and the Pterodactyle, the most extraordinary of extinct animals, uniting the character of a bird, a bat, a reptile and a quadruped.

In the second period the terrestrial mammalia increase in number, and we have along with them numerous Pachydermata, or animals with thick skins, such as the Paleotherium and Anopelotherium, and other genera of aquatic animals, which dwelt on the margin of lakes and rivers. In the first of these extinct genera, these species vary in size from the rhinoceros to the hog. These and other species, nearly fifty in number, were discovered by Cuvier in the fresh water formations of Montmartre, near Paris.

In the third period lived the mammoth, the mastadon, the hippopotamus, and those huge sloths, the magatherium and the megalonix, the giants of the natural world, the grandest and the last specimens of that extraordinary population over which man never swayed the sceptre.

The lion and the tiger are supposed to be the successors of the creature last mentioned. Up to this stage no traces of man, or of his labors, can be detected, and this gives the remarkable result that the three periods have been succeeded by a fourth, in which the Almighty placed man upon the earth, and created, as his subjects and his servants, those races of living beings which occupy the surface of our globe, and inhabit the depths of its ocean.

Referring to the Mosaic record of the creation, the article to which we have referred comes to this conclusion: "The records of faith now stand on the same level with the records of reason. Truth, brought down from on high, harmonizes with truth from below, and the christian who refused to surrender his cherished volume to the taunts of reason, now holds it with a firmer grasp, and scans the series of creations which science has revealed, but as the harbinger of that latest exercise of Divine power which gave birth to man, and placed him over a new animal world.

"But the confirmation of the Mosaic account of the creation is not the only, or even the chief, result of geological discovery. The commencement of organic life in plants and animals of the first period, and its higher and progressive developement in different orders, lead us back to that beginning which was so long veiled from human reason; while the successive destruction of successive creations carries us forward to the terminus of our own period—to that 'day of the Lord, when the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with a fervent heat, and the earth also, and the works which are therein, shall be burned up.'"

The Omniponent may have designs to work out, of which we and all we behold are but the preliminary instruments. To us it is possible commanding beings will succeed as different from us as the lion is from the megalosaurus, more superior to us than we are to the monkey.

We need say nothing to fix the reader's mind on the reflections which follow:

"Should this, apparently last period of animal life, be one in which man is to exercise his faculties in the investigation of his Maker's works, the fossil geology of the world we now inhabit will exhibit deposites no less interesting than those which embosom the gigantic framework of mammoths and mastadons. How interesting will be excavations in which the buried cities of modern Europe will re-appear in their ruined grandeur; how strange the discovery of submerged navies embalmed in the ocean beds; or the foundered ship with its imprisoned skeletons; or the battle field, with its prostrate warriors; or the hallowed cementery, crowded with the relics of youth and age, and crushed beneath their tablets of marble, and their monuments of bronze!

DESERTED VILLAGE—A SAD PICTURE.

It will be remembered that the village of Woodville, Miss., was visited by the yellow fever during the past season, and that death and dessolation followed in its train. The Woodville Republican gives the following touching and pathetic description of the desolation produced by the epidemic:

Our heart is heavy and almost desolate, our spirits die within us, as we sit down and think of the scenes of the last few weeks. We have just crawled from the brink of the grave, and pausing in feebleness and exhaustation not far from the door way, we look around for the "old familiar faces"—but we see them not. The eyes that beamed upon us in joyful welcome, will look upon us no more. The voices eloquent and harmonious, to which we loved to listen, are still, and the hands that spoke the warm heart's friendship in their manly pressure, stiff and cold, are crossed upon those faithful bosoms whence we have been accustomed to derive counsel and encouragement, now is still and unfeeling as the clods that lie above them.

"We call, but they answer not again," and friendship and love in all their anguish seemed constrained to inquire,

"Do they love us yet!"

But the question falls without an echo, and no answer comes back from that shore where our friends that so lately walked these streets with us, have gone. We look around us. Yonder heap beside heap, in many a row, lie gathered into one neighborhood the old and the young—the rich and the poor; all the cares and anxieties of life forgotten; and the tenements that held those fiery spirits are as quiet now as if they had never been aught save part and parcel of that dust with which they now mingle.

The terrible disease has robbed us of many of the very best citizens of which we could boast.—With the grasp of an invisible Hercules its almighty hand came down upon the hearts of men, crushing out the very spark of life, ere people were well aware that their friends were in danger. Then came the sound and sight of woe, such as our little village never conceived of before. The anvil ceased to echo forth its clang, the sledge was unlifted, the bellows breathed not, the fire of the furnace burned out.

The saw, the plane, and the hammer grew still. Merchants shut up their stores, and walked home to die. No sound came upon the ear, save the clink of the hammer, or the grating of the saw, as the undertaker hastily threw together the last narrow withdrawing room of poor mortality.—Then there was suffering. Disease and death soon had a great majority, and the very few that remained to take care of the many sick, looked more like the ghosts of those who had died, than living men and women.

People fled their homes in fright and consternation. Every thing seemed to partake of the general terror. The foliage of the trees turned yellow, the sky was of a pale sickly green, and for six weeks the hollow wind came from the north and east incessantly, with a deathliness in its touch enough to shatter the nerves of the healthy. Our streets were deserted.

The Grass bid fair to spring up where merry feet had so recently gone down. Yet there was one road in which no grass grew. It led to the grave yard. Along that track the hearse constantly jonrned with its gloomy rumble, followed by a few friends of those within it, and obliged to slack its pace again and again to let the tottering invalids, that struggled hard to follow, come up—poor half-sick creatures, expendeding their last strength in this last sad office of friendship, a deed soon to be performed for many of them, by others as feeble as themselves.

But the disease has nearly ceased its ravages—only because there are no more subjects to act upon. It has swept us like fire and wirlwind.—Had it been in New York city with its teeming thousands, and been as fatal in proportion as it has with us, it would have swept off fifty thousand persons.

Ladies Smoking Cigars.—This has grown to be a female passion abroad, as we have frequently heard travellers say of late. The following paragraph, from a foreign journal, describes its growth as a habit:—

Time was, when the smoker was but one sex, when nothing smoked that wore a petticoat, but now there is the *femeuse* as well as the *fumeur*, and the gallant and inventive nation has contrived and executed a *cigare des dames* for the lips of the female French. Now what unsexes a woman like tobacco? Tobacco grew not in Cyprus, nor is it related that Venus cultivated the weed in the parterres of Paphos. Joan of Arc was a woman, although she wielded the sword and the battle axe, but a single cigarete, nay one *cigare de dames* would have changed her gender. Let a woman do anything human or inhuman, but smoke!—if the work-box and the dressing-box are not sufficient for her, if even the box of *bon-bons* will not content her, if she must assume the habits of a man, let her put on a white coat and take to the coach-box, or a red coat and take to the letter box, or a black coat and take to the pill-box, but there are two boxes that she must not meddle with, which are forbidden her by the nature of things, amongst the other *propria quæ maribus*,—the cigar box and the snuff box.

The box of Pandora was in all probability either one or the other of the two boxes last mentioned, Madame or Mdlle. Pandora took snuff or smoked; hence the ancients represented her box to be as full of plagues as is the budget of a chancellor of the exchequer of impositions. Let the fair French take warning from Pandora. Mesdames, and mademoiselles, if play the deuce you must, lay your pretty hands upon a lucifer-box, and set the world on fire, but touch not the *tabatiere*—eschew chewing—and of all seductions avoid the seduction of a cigar.

Later from Texas.—An arrival at N. Orleans brings advices from Galveston to the 30th ult.—There is no news of importance:

Judge Terrel is spoken of as about to receive the appointment of Minister to England from Texas; and Mr. Riley, of Houston, that of Minister to the United States. A gentleman of integrity in Galveston has received a letter from a highly respectable source in Mexico, who states there will be no invasion of Texas this year, and that the citizens of Texas can depend upon what he says to be true.

Bejamin Franklin Love, of Matagorda co., was murdered on the 15th ult., by Mr. James Duncan.

Mr. David S. Richardson was murdered in his residence on the San Antonio river, Refugio co., about the middle of last month. He was shot at night in his bed.

On the 24th Sept. an express had arrived at Gonzales, stating that a party of about 50 Indians were in the neighborhood of the latter place, committing depredations, and had killed and scalped a Mr. John Berrimengi. The District Court was in session at Gonzales when this intelligence was received, but the grand jury immediately dismissed themselves, and started off with about forty others in pursuit of the Indians, with what success had not been learned. The Indians are said to be Camanches.

Public Works of Pennsylvania.—The Commissioners for the sale of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Public Works have resolved to proceed to the sale of the Works in January next, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, and under the restrictions imposed by that abt.

"The sale of the public Works (says the United States Gazette) will enable the State at once to meet her liabilities, to redeem her character abroad, and restore self-respect. We should of course, feel hereafter the want of the income, but it would be easy to supply deficiencies for a time by taxation, (since the idea of distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is now obsolete,) in the hope that we might look forward to continued diminution, until the whole debt should be liquidated, and the taxes dispensed with. The time of paying the interest on the public debt is February next. It was August last, and February last, and so every August and every February for a long time; but we are led to believe that there will be a payment of a half year's interest at the next term, and if to *that* should really be added the sale of the Public Works, public confidence would be restored in a great degree."

Conflict with a Mad Dog.—The Charleston Mercury relates an instance of a narrow escape from being bitten by a mad dog. It appears that Mr. Happoldt, of that city, while on a gunning excursion, observing that his dog exhibited strange symptoms, tied it with a handkerchief to a sapling, leaned his gun against a tree, & ate his luncheon a few yards off. On returning towards his gun, he found the dog evidently mad, in the act of tearing itself loose and making at him. Without being able to reach his gun, Mr. H. ran in to some water near, and stood on a log until the dog having gone out of sight, he was returning for his gun, when suddenly the dog rushed upon him over a hillock, and he only escaped being bitten, by seizing the rabid animal by the throat. A struggle ensued between them for more than half an hour, requiring the exertion of all the muscular power of the assailed, while the dog mangled its own tongue dreadfully and covered H. with foam and blood. He at last succeeded in getting off his belt, putting it around the dog's neck, and buckling it to the stem of a small bush regained his gun and shot the dog. Mr. H., though he escaped fortunately without a scratch, was much exhausted, and the muscles of his arms were swollen from the exertion two days after.

The Siamese Twins.—We extract from the letter of a correspondent of the South Carolina "Spartan," the following account of Chang and End, and their families:

"You may be aware that some years since the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, retired from the public gaze, and settled down in this county (Wilkes) as farmers. You will also recollect that during the last year it was published in some of the newspapers that they were not still living in single blessedness. To my surprise I find that the supposed hoax is a literal fact; and that these distinguished characters are married men!—Mrs. C. and Mrs. E. are well known to several of my personal acquaintances, and are said to be very amiable and industrious. Each of the ladies has presented her particular 'lord' with an heir, in the person of a fine, fat, bouncing daughter!

"It is said that Chang and Eng, with their wives and children, contemplate making a tour through the country, in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health, are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy, and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first over the civilized world. Having families to provide for, as prudent husbands and fathers they may think their bachelor fortune insufficient for all the little Changs and Engs of which they now have the promise."

CABINET ARRANGEMENTS.

The New York Commercial publishes the following letter speculation from a Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1844.

Since the result of the Presidential Election was ascertained, I have received several letters inquiring "What are the speculations *here* in regard to to Mr. Polk's Cabinet?" By way of a general answer to them, I will repeat what the friends of Mr. Polk in this city have suggested on this subject.

It is thought very doubtful whether Mr. Calhoun will remain in the Cabinet. His own friends

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BALTIMORE P

FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
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CORN—White,
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