

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE-MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1844.

For President of the U. States HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND THOMAS G. PRATT.

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 States, on just and liberal terms. 8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abridgment of, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation. 9. The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.

(HENRY CLAY.)

THE TYLER CONVENTION.—This Convention which assembled on Monday last in Baltimore nominated John Tyler without opposition. No nomination was made for Vice President.

LOCO FOCO GOVERNMENTAL CONVENTION.—The result of this convention is the selection of the Hon. James Carroll, of Baltimore city, as the LoCo Foco candidate for Governor of Maryland.

LOCO FOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This Convention as will always be the case, when a set of men meet together without any common principle, but are united together solely with the object of public plunder, has exhibited a spectacle of confusion, discord and violence.

The great question in the Convention grew out of a resolution submitted by Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, requiring a vote of two thirds to nominate. After much heated discussion which continued until Tuesday afternoon upon this question, in which it was admitted by some that the Whig party was a powerful foe and difficult to conquer, the resolution requiring the vote of two-thirds to nominate, was adopted by a vote of 148 to 116. The clerk then proceeded to call over the States, when the following ballots were had:—Whole number of votes given, 266—necessary to a choice, 177, being two thirds.

BALLOTINGS.

Table with 10 columns (1-10) and 10 rows of names and vote counts.

At six o'clock P. M. the 8th ballot was called for, when

Mr. MILLER, of Ohio, rose and submitted a Resolution that Martin Van Buren, having received a large majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, should be considered the nominee of the Convention.

Objection was made, when Mr. MILLER, after some remarks, asked if his Resolution would be entertained provided he modified it so as to make it read that Mr. VAN BUREN ought to be considered the nominee.

The President decided that the Resolution could not be entertained as it was a virtual rescission of rules which had been adopted in the morning for the government of the Convention. It would be necessary to obtain a vote of two-thirds to rescind the rules, and this vote could only be arrived at by two persons who voted in the majority moving a re-consideration.

Mr. MILLER said he knew the resolution would virtually rescind the rule, and that was his object in offering it.

Here the President called the gentleman to order, stating that there was then no motion before the house.

Mr. MILLER insisted upon being heard; and here considerable confusion arose. Several members from Ohio were on the floor at once, demanding that Mr. MILLER should be heard. Other gentlemen rose simultaneously in different parts of the room, some joining in the demand that he should be heard—others vociferating as loudly against it, and others again moving that the Convention should proceed to the eighth ballot.

After a scene of violent commotion and disorder which lasted some time, order was finally restored by the Convention consenting to hear Mr. M. who went on to state that the Resolution he had offered had been declared to be out of order. From that decision he now took an appeal and on that desired to be heard.

Mr. MILLER then proceeded in his remarks, reviewing the course pursued in the adoption of the rule, urging, in strong terms, the necessity of its being now abandoned by the Convention, and offering to the majority rule, the fundamental principle of the Democratic party. He warned those in favor of continuing the present rule that the effect of it would be to prevent any nomination; and concluded by saying that, so far as he was concerned, the effect of persisting in the rule would most probably be to dissolve his connection with the Convention.

After several gentlemen had addressed the convention to the same effect, amidst much confusion, the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

HENRY CLAY & THOS. G. PRATT.—The election of these two gentlemen to the respective stations for which they are candidates, will be a beautiful exemplification of our Republican form of Government.—Without the aid of influential friends or riches to assist them, (both being poor orphan boys) by their talents, industry and political consistency they have elevated themselves to their present position before the country. When such men as these deserve the application of Aristocratic, then will we surrender to the LoCo's exclusive use of the term Democrat.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.—When we look at the principles and measures of the LoCo Foco party, we find they are all opposed to the interest of the laboring class.

...and retain not a feature of the old fashioned Democracy, and when we look at their leaders, both at home and abroad, we must come to the conclusion, that if they are the Simon Pure Democrats, that although the Leopard cannot change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, yet the most rank and virulent Federalist as if by the wand of the enchanter can be transformed into the pure, genuine unspiced Democrats. It seems that all their great men in Maryland were old Federalists. Maryland is composed of three gubernatorial districts—in the 1st District, Wm. Grason, (Fed.) was nominated by the LoCo Focos, and John N. Steele, (Dem.) by the Whigs. In the 2nd District Francis Thomas (Fed.) was nominated by the LoCo's and Wm. Cost Johnson (Dem.) by the Whigs, and in the 3rd District the Hon. James Carroll (Fed.) has been nominated by the LoCo's and Thos. G. Pratt (Dem.) by the Whigs—all we have to say is, if they are the exclusive Democratic party—and Democracy now is the same it was in 1812 & 14, they may very rich and substantial compliments to those old Federalists who have joined them. But will any intelligent man say that LoCo Focism is Democracy?

MORE DEMOCRACY.—One of the cardinal principles of genuine Democracy is, that "the majority shall rule," yet the National LoCo Foco Convention lately held in Baltimore, decided that a majority should not rule, and although on the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received 63 votes more than any other candidate, and 26 more than all the candidates together, yet he could not receive the nomination. What a queer thing this "patent Democracy" must be!

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

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months sir,—my indentures will be out then."

Proceedings of the Cambridge Clay Club.

Pursuant to notice the Cambridge Clay Club assembled at the Court House on Monday the 27th ult. at 3 o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Gardner Bayley Esq. President, assisted by James Dixon Esq. Vice President. After having been refreshed by a stirring song from the Minstrels, a motion was made that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draught resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which having been carried, the President selected the committee, with William Laird Esq. at its head. The committee retired for a few minutes, and then returned, and reported the following resolutions, all of which were enthusiastically received, and unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to draught resolutions for the consideration of the Cambridge Clay Club, beg leave to present the following to the Club.

Resolved, That this Club heartily approve the nominations made by the Whig Conventions, of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and of Thomas G. Pratt, for the office of Governor of Maryland.

Resolved, That the unflinching adherence to principle, the sacrifice of personal advancement, when policy and principle conflicted, the untiring devotion to the welfare of his country and the consummate ability shown by Henry Clay throughout a long life passed in political stations, merits from this nation a grateful recollection, and will secure to him an election to the first office in his gift.

Resolved, That if it should please Providence to take Henry Clay to himself before the expiration of his term, in Theodore Frelinghuysen we have selected one, whose religious character and uniform zeal, honesty and intelligence in every station to which he has been called, give a pledge to the Whigs of the Union, that he will not betray their confidence or repudiate their principles.

Resolved, That should Thomas G. Pratt be elected to the office of Governor of Maryland, the sagacity which showed him the evils which would follow the prosecution of our internal improvements on so large a scale, gives the people a pledge that the office will be administered by him with judgment, prudence and foresight.

The Minstrels then gave us another song in their usual happy style; after which David P. Hogue Esq. of Florida, was introduced to the Club and proceeded to address its members in the most logical and eloquent manner upon the general topics of our present controversy. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of establishing a sound, uniform and well regulated currency, the advantages of a protective tariff, and all the other principles which compose the creed of the great Whig Party, rendering every subject which he touched so perfectly luminous, "that a way-faring man though a fool could not misunderstand." After Mr. Hogue had concluded his speech, Samuel Hamblenton Esq. of Easton, the Whig Electoral candidate of this district, was introduced, and he delivered an argument worthy of the high reputation which he enjoys. It was, and is, a matter of regret that the whole of our community, friends and foes, were not present to listen to his able exposition of whig principles; for surely no candid mind could have resisted the force of his reasoning, or withheld its admiration of the character of the great statesman of the West, which he held up to the public gaze. When Mr. Hamblenton had taken his seat, "old Dan Tucker" was sung by the audience with enthusiasm that gave a token of the spirit that was abroad in our community and which in November next will prosecute all opposition and "clear the track for old Kentucky." The club then adjourned.

GARDNER BAYLEY, President, JAMES WALLACE, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION OF A CLAY CLUB, AT CHURCH CREEK.

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Church Creek assembled at the School House, on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club.

On motion of Dr. Thomas K. Carroll, Mr. John R. Martin was called to the chair, and John Richardson appointed Secretary.

Dr. Carroll then rose, and after a very eloquent address, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, for the more effectual organization of the Whig party throughout the Union, for the dissemination of truth and the dissipation of error, associations are being formed in every section of the several States; and whereas, feeling the same interest in so great and just a cause, which we emphatically believe to be that of our country;

Be it therefore Resolved, That as an earnest of our zeal, we associate and mutually pledge ourselves to contribute by every honorable and patriotic effort, to

bring into active operation the principles for which the Whig party are contending.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Henry Clay of Kentucky, for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, for Vice President, we recognize the impregnation of patriotism, and the purest and ablest exponents of Whig principles.

Resolved, That as we consider the principles of the Whig party to be conservative of the government and calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the country, it becomes the duty of all who appreciate these blessings to put forth every exertion for their establishment.

Resolved, That believing the smiles of Heaven will rest upon us in the coming conflict for principle over power, we will not cease to struggle until "judgment shall go forth to victory."

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions with the proceedings of the meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cambridge Chronicle.

On motion of Dr. T. K. Carroll, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to draw up and submit to the meeting a constitution. The Chair appointed Mr. John R. Keene, Dr. T. K. Carroll and William A. Bailey.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

- STANLEY RICHARDSON, Esq. President, JOHN R. MARTIN, Esq. Vice Presidents, JOHN DORSEY, Esq. Recording Secretary, JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq. Recording Secretary, Dr. T. K. Carroll, Corresponding do., George W. Jefferson, Treasurer, John R. Keene, John R. Martin, Thomas Mace, John Woolford, A. W. Jones, T. J. Christopher, Dr. T. K. Carroll, Standing committee.

JOHN R. MARTIN, Chairman. JOHN RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The following is an extract of a letter received by the ship Shaw, which arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon from Cadiz:

U. S. Frigate Columbia, Cadiz, April 18, 1844. Mr. EDITOR:—It is with unfeigned regret that I have to communicate the death of the commander of this ship, Captain Edward R. Snubrick. He died on our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Cadiz, on the 40th day out, with a chronic affection of the liver, and after an illness of about thirty days. He was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him; and by this melancholy event the country has been deprived of a high toned gentleman and a brave and gallant defender, and the Navy of one of its most able and accomplished officers.

Inundation at St. Louis.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 7th inst. says:

"The Mississippi is still rising. The Missouri and its tributaries, and indeed, all the streams are full. The American bottom, opposite this city, is submerged, and is impassable. The boat at the new ferry has ceased her trips. Illinois Town, opposite the city, is deluged. We were over last evening—and such a scene! But we have no space now for description. The water is higher than it was in 1836, and it is impossible to predict where or when it will cease rising. A few feet more will bring it to the threshold of the warehouses on the landing. It will not rise so rapidly now, however, on this side, as before it was over its banks. The most disastrous results are apprehended to attend and succeed this inundation.—The Illinois shore, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, we are informed, is falling in at a fearful rate. Additional rise from the upper Mississippi is expected."

On the evening of the 17th ult., just before the Hon. S. S. Prentiss came into the court house to give his great speech, and while the immense assemblage were on tip-toe of expectation, a venerable whig of nearly four score, Wm. Weaver, of this State arose and wished to speak until the orator of the evening should arrive. He was, of course, received with applause. He spoke in substance as follows:—Louisville Jour.

"You may wish to know who I am, and I will tell you. I was born within 18 or 20 miles of Richmond, V., in Chesterfield county. I remember well the firing at the battle of Yorktown, and was then a strong Whig, and the same fire is kindled in me now. In 1812 I was in Lexington and took up arms for my country. I there had occasion to appreciate Henry Clay, who so nobly stood by those who fought their country's battles. [Applause.] I never spoke to him but once, and then it was to ask his advice in a law matter, by which I got about \$12,000. Of course had no reason to dislike him for that. I often dined with Mr. Clay's mother at Versailles, Kentucky, and a pattern woman she was. I think well of Mr. Clay for what he did for me, but more for what he did for his country. My time is almost run, but I hope and trust that I may live to see that great man elected President of these United States, and then I can die satisfied.—[Immense cheering.] And I say to my Democratic friends, reflect well before you cast your votes against Henry Clay."

The LoCo Focos and Public Plunder.—If instead of the ten thousand good reasons that exist, there were no other reason for excluding LoCoism from power, the danger to the public moneys from LoCoism touch would be all sufficient. Who has forgotten how, day after day, during the last two administrations, the public ear was startled by the announcement of frauds and robberies committed by LoCofo officers—holders? Here ten thousand, and there fifty thousand; here one hundred thousand, and there a million of dollars pocketed by government officials! Some were so silly as to run away, and these we suppose were the first of the "progressive Democracy." Others, well knowing their entire safety while their party was in the ascendant, remained quietly at home, jingling their stolen gold in their pockets to the tune of "the greatest good to the greatest number." And all these robberies were perpetrated with scarce a rebuke from the President or heads of departments. Then all was democratic harmony. No discordant honesty ruffled the smooth current of official villany. When one of the robbers had gorged himself with plunder, he quietly gave way to a successor who as well understood how to transfer the

public money without cost to the Government." The delinquencies that occurred during the reign of LoCofoism were ten times the amount of losses from the same cause during all previous Administrations. When LoCofoism, with its thousand festering corruptions, was driven from the capitol by public indignation, of office-holders ceased their plunderings, and not a single instance of official delinquency has since occurred.—While these facts live in the memory of the American people, will they, can they, again trust loCofoism in power? Never! LoCofoism can rise again only by teaching the people to forget.—Louisville Jour.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. Washington, May 25, 1844.

The Senate have postponed the consideration of the Treaty until Wednesday, with the view of allowing the members who choose to attend the two Conventions in Baltimore on Monday and Tuesday.

The last correspondence which is laid before the country by the removal of the impugnation of secrecy from the part of the Senate. The message of the President and the letters of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War are deemed peculiarly offensive. The inquiry was pertinent and necessary, and the Secretary of the Treasury is made particularly the officer of Congress and especially of the Senate in Executive session which body is required to know in what condition the public funds are in regard to every man's appointment.

There are many opinions here in regard to the nominations in Baltimore. The Delegates appear to be leaving the city with great feeling upon the subject and particularly the delegates from the South, many of whom manifest great warmth on the matter and seem sanguine that Mr. Van Buren will be defeated. The Northern and Western Delegates are cooler, and think that Mr. Van Buren will be nominated. The Tyler men held a meeting last evening, at which there was a great deal of fun, and cheers long and loud for Clay, Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, Tyler, Texas, &c., were heard. The meeting broke up in a frolic.

(Reprinted for the New York Observer.) AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society celebrated its twenty-eighth Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, May 9th. The attendance was very large, and the exercises highly interesting. The venerable President, Hon. John Cotton Smith, occupied the chair.

The fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews was read by Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the transaction of other important business, the great question of the day came up. Shall the Bible be continued in use in common schools?

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That the Bible, from its origin, purity, and simplicity of its style, is a book peculiarly appropriate for use in common schools, and cannot be excluded from them without hazard both to our civil and religious liberties.

Hon. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN seconded the resolution, though he did not propose to follow this able defence with a speech. He wished to express his joy and thankfulness that the society had lifted up its voice in the hearing of the American people by this resolution containing the demonstration of a purpose to keep up the connection between the common schools of the country and the Bible of the country, as necessary to the preservation of civil and religious liberty, and bless God that this voice has been lifted up by the American Bible Society, and I send up thanks that the resolution has been sustained by an able, fearless and powerful advocate. The connection between the Bible and common schools? Why, what are the common schools of our country? We are apt to depreciate them because they are called common. The common schools are like the common light of the glorious sun that shines upon all the earth with its blessed beams. The common schools are the great fountains of those principles and sentiments which must sustain the institutions of the country, daily sending forth their influence upon the destinies of the world,—in this state alone guiding and teaching 500,000 of the future rulers of the land. And whence springs the purpose to dissolve this connection? From what spirit of evil could it have come? Where is liberty enjoyed where the Bible is not cherished? Where are the great fountains of spirit and sentiment of Huxtable but from three living fountains? I feel I dare not trust myself upon a subject so deeply identified not only with the prosperity but with the political existence of the country, the only source of the liberty and happiness of the American people. A venerable man has traced its history for us to-day; he has told us that we were prospered of God because the old American Congress was made up of such men as the world never saw before, and as it is to be feared, we may never see again,—was a Bible Congress; and because Washington was a Bible General; and we all know that the American soldiers were Bible soldiers; and we bless God, the American cause was a Bible cause.—And therefore, let us all be of one heart, join hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, and resolve, so long as a spark of American feeling glows in our bosoms, that we will live by the Bible, and if needs be, we will die for the Bible.

The Cry is "Still they Come."—At the meeting of the Clay Club of this place, on Saturday night last, several persons who have heretofore voted with our opponents, came forward and joined the club. Within the last few months, scarcely a meeting has been held without similar acquisitions, and we know of many who are now only waiting until after the action of the Baltimore Convention to pursue the same course.—Our enemies have become so much frightened at the inroads which the "Club" is making upon their ranks, that they have determined that, if they cannot stop the work by fair, they will divert public attention from it by foul means; and accordingly have put in circulation all manner of idle and foolish reports, to the effect that many of the most prominent Whigs in the party have changed. The reports may deceive some persons but they bear upon their faces, the marks of absurdity. That any man in his senses, from principle and an honest conviction of error, should join such a party as the LoCo Foco, under its present organization, is absolutely ridiculous. The idea of seeking membership in a party, which possesses no fixed or established principles, which has scarcely two leaders who agree upon the same measures, and which is incessantly fighting about men, cannot be entertained for one moment.—And yet our friend of the Mail has actually taken up and repeated this false and foolish cry. At the meeting of the Club, some of the rumor-manufactured converts took occasion to address their fellow citizens, and proved themselves to be not only among the most able, but also among the most zealous, of the supporters of Clay and Pratt;—and we will wager our friend around the corner, a pair of magic specs, by which he will be able to distinguish a convert who is worth having, that he cannot name two Whigs in Washington County, who have deserted their party within the last year.—Hagerstown Torchlight.

A down east editor says, that nothing is sweeter than the warm and ardent kiss from the one we love, unless it is molasses.

Duelists.—Much has been said at diverse times by me LoCo Focos, about Mr. Clay having fought a duel, and they now afford the most holy horror of duelling and duellists; as if it surpassed in wickedness all other crimes, and one of their own party had never been stained with the deed. The Buffalo Commercial puts a stopper upon the thousand and one clap trap stories of the LoCos, and causes their change to assume rather a gloomy appearance. It extracts the following from the life of Gen. Jackson, written by his dearly beloved friend, Amos Kendall. It would seem that the quarrel between the Gen. and his opponent originated at a horse race. The following is the pith of the matter as related by Kendall.

"At the word Dickenson fired, and the dust was seen to fly from Jackson's clothes—the next instant Jackson fired, and Dickenson fell."

Dickenson was taken to a neighboring house where survived but a few hours. The firmness of nerve exhibited by Gen. Jackson on this occasion, has not ceased to be a subject of admiration.—There are many brave men who can look danger in the face without the change of a muscle; but few there are who can hold a steady hand at the instant a leaden messenger of death is passing through their bodies. Not a man on the ground except Gen. Jackson himself knew that he was wounded; and every muscle was as quiet and his hand as steady, as if he had not known it himself. The stern purpose which might have nerved him, was best described by himself, when a friend expressed astonishment at his self command:—"Sir," said he, "I should have killed him if he had shot me through the brain!"

NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER.—At a meeting of a number of Whigs from different States of the Union in Washington city on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1844, Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH, of Georgia being called to the Chair, and SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, of New York, appointed Secretary, NATHAN SARGENT, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That a PRIZE BANNER be offered by the Whigs of the United States to the Whigs of that State which shall at the next Presidential election give the largest proportional increase Whig vote over her Presidential vote of 1840; the said banner to be presented to the State to which it shall be awarded on the 4th day of March next, at Washington city.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one person from each State, be appointed by the Chair to carry the above resolution into effect, and that a Treasurer of said committee be also appointed.

Resolved, That as the Whigs of the United States abhor repudiation, and as a banner was nobly won by the gallant State of Kentucky in 1810, if the money collected by the committee shall enable them to do it, they shall cause a banner to be prepared and presented to the Whigs of that State at the same time and place that the other shall be presented.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Whig papers in the Union, and that the gentlemen named as the committee be requested to perform the duty assigned them.

The following gentlemen were then appointed said committee by the Chair:

- David Dronson, Me. Wm. C. Preston, S. C. Alfred W. Hovey, N. H. Robert Toombs, Ga. Abbott Lawrence, Mass. Arthur F. Hopkins, Ala. Samuel Mann, R. I. Wm. L. Hodges, La. Charles Rockwell, Conn. S. S. Prentiss, Miss. Charles Paine, Vt. C. C. Norvell, Tenn. James N. Reynolds, N. Y. Jacob Swigert, Ky. Henry W. Green, N. J. Robert C. Scheack, Ohio. Nathan Sargent, Pa. Caleb D. Smith, Ind. John M. Clayton, D. C. J. J. Hardin, Ill. Reverdy Johnson, Md. Charles R. Morehead, Mo. George W. Summers, Va. H. Chipman, Michigan. Edward Stanley, N. C. James H. Walkers, Ark.

The Chair also appointed JOSHUA RANDALL, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer.

Resolved, That five of said committee shall constitute a quorum.

DUNCAN L. CLINCH, Chairman. SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, Secretary.

The Committee will be good enough to transmit their collections to the Treasurer, together, with a list of the contributors.

The Pardoning Power.—Gov. Thomas has pardoned Jeff. Griffith, King and the rest of a band of cutthroats who have been in the Penitentiary since 1811. They were sentenced to eighteen years confinement for the murder of a wagoner named Bigham. A more notorious or more infamous band of villains the country probably does not hold. They have been guilty of many high crimes, but had succeeded in eluding punishment until arrested and convicted of that, righteous penalty of which they were suffering. It was a cause of universal gratification that they were at last caught and put in the penitentiary. To the astonishment and indignation of the people of the State, before they have served one sixth of their term, the hand of the Governor opens the door of their prison and turns them loose. It is of no avail to denounce the enormities of the Lynch code when the administration of legal punishment is thus loose. If the law be inefficient to protect men from such ruffians they will protect themselves; if after all the trouble of detecting and convicting such adroit villains executive clemency is thus to be interposed in their favor, what security is there against their outrages beyond that which every man can carry with him. The abuses to which the pardoning power has been perverted in this State and in Pennsylvania for a few years past are monstrous, and demand in trumpet tones the interposition of the sovereignty of the people. The criminal laws have been nearly abrogated in consequence of the favor which the vilest criminals have found at the hands of the Executive. For very shame let the doors of the Penitentiary be thrown wide open if they are only strong enough to retain 'some poor devil of a free negro who stole a herring,' (to use a phrase of Governor Thomas) and yield thus readily to the approach of the villain on a large scale, the burglar, the murderer, the professional violator of the peace of Society.—Frederick Examiner.

At the last meeting of the conference, now in session in Saturday last made an inquiry of ministers in that respect, which was very briefly stated.

Interesting Decision.—The conference, now in session in Saturday last made an inquiry of ministers in that respect, which was very briefly stated.

The Midnight Cry, the ceased to be published. The success of his folly, and published time is past, and not point to definite days we may therefore conclude.

The National Intertlay indicate a body on both the Texas (There is little chance of Representatives) with one nation, South, or abrogating with another, to tendency of things in regard to the Texas sure that the feeling the Executive in the strong, if not strong "Democratic" Members their opponents.

Extract from the Am Patents, published by 1844.

Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, Maryland, writes respecting a sack of it in 1811 proved 1812 from fly and from kinds in the farm-field both causes—and indeed stances—that, learning county that he believed of from Delaware, called from him 10 bushels cultivation of it. On the product from the seed of considerable similarity; ed 63 poum is to the bus was fit to harvest on the not harvested, owing to was harvested eight days tively a plumper grain, his. These both grew like as possible; neither frost. They were seed tember. I have now a manifestly the most vigorous never seen, perhaps all say so.

"You ask, does it star answer, in my opinion rust, and frost. The seed blebs the grower to seed in this early and thick seed later evils. My product was more than 50 per cent and it offers a fair prospect for it." In respect to for flour, he says: "I sent a bushel of it to the mill. The miller re and wrote me it would that it was too recent a product. The next year." He says that it is "that it is excellent flour." But, on this experimental and large trial, that it makes very as bakers would prefer sorbs, and that "5 bushel H. N. Pendleton, of Lo responsible farmer the flour is admirable," has ever had ground, and mond manufacture, a species of wheat might tensively known, that sary.

Correspondence of the Bay, off the mouth of

The lamentable day yesterday as having oc Bay, off the mouth of upsetting of a schooner nately proves to have anticipated. Several of them females, four names of those lost, are the captain; Mrs. Ke named Rockwell, daughter this city; Mrs. Figgie white boy and colored train Fowler's who con batin were saved by until taken off by the chanced to espy the drowned bodies have be Miss Fowlers, was fo cabin, where she had on her breast.

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