

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT
GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR GOVERNOR
WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday the 2nd. day of August.

The Loco Foco gubernatorial Convention appointed a Committee of five to address the people of Maryland in view of the coming gubernatorial contest, setting forth the first principles of the Democratic party.

In due time the address made its appearance, and what do we find? Not a single principle of the Democratic party avowed or discussed. Not a single doctrine of the Democratic creed explained.

Reform.—This subject it appears to constitute a leading hobby in the gubernatorial canvass. Already the Loco Foco papers have commenced their lugubrious lamentations over the burthens of taxation, and the enormous expenses of the State administration.

We wish we could believe them sincere in their professions. We would rejoice to believe their clamor about reform proceeds from patriotic motives. But we cannot resist the conviction which facts and experience force upon us.

Doct. C. C. Cox.—This gentleman is highly recommended as a Whig candidate for Congress. We have known the Doctor intimately for a long period, and most cheerfully bear our humble testimony to his worth as a citizen, his zeal as a Whig, and to his rare attainments as a scholar.

Lieut. James H. Woolford, of the Volunteers, arrived here on Tuesday last from Mexico. His object in returning home is to repair his health, which has been seriously impaired by disease.

Too Bad.—The tariff of 1846 is becoming as leaky as a sieve. Flour, and all kinds of produce, are still slipping down through it.

The great question which the people are called upon to decide at the approaching gubernatorial election is not whether a convention shall be held to change and re-model the present constitution of the State—not whether Clerks and Registers shall receive large or small salaries for their services—not whether Whigs are right or wrong in questioning the propriety of the Mexican war—not whether the much boasted principles of Democracy are to be sustained or defeated.

Under the wise and energetic administration of Governor Pratt the revenues of the State have been enhanced to an amount sufficient to meet the accruing interest upon her liabilities. This happy state of our finances has been brought about under the most adverse circumstances, and against the votes and influence of the Loco Foco party.

The great question, therefore, which the people of Maryland are called upon to decide at the ensuing election is, whether the State shall continue faithfully to meet her liabilities—whether she will preserve unspotted her reputation for honesty; or whether the odious doctrines of repudiation shall prevail—her solemn contracts be disregarded, and her character sullied by the dark stains of insolvency and dishonor.

Need we, then, appeal to the people to meet this issue as it requires to be met. Need we point to the high character of our beloved State—an inheritance transmitted to us by those whose patriotism is attested by the battle-fields of the Revolution—and ask the people to rush to the rescue.

Gen. Taylor's Whigism.—In publishing Gen. Taylor's letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, we added these remarks, which, we find, have attracted much attention:

Within the last three days we have seen a letter from Gen. Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally and in so many words, that he is "A WHIG."

The editor of the Washington Union quotes this paragraph and expresses the opinion that it is "a forgery"—that Gen. Taylor has written no such letter as that which we speak of having seen.

The letter of Gen. Taylor, to which we referred, was addressed to the Hon. W. J. Graves of this city, by whom it was shown to us on the 27th of June ult., and by whom we were authorized to make the use of it that we did make.

that mah President, no matter to what party he might nominally belong.

The sentiment is worthy of the old patriot-hero, and it may be regarded by all parties as an indication of the spirit in which he himself will administer the government when his countrymen shall call him to the Presidency.—Louisville Journal.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Letter from Major Gaines—American Prisoners in Mexico—The Privates sent to Tampico—The Officers Still Detained—Advance of Gen. Scott on the Capitol.

The brig Frances Amy, Capt. Grundy, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz the 7th inst. The steamship Galveston was discharging her load of mules, and would leave for New Orleans in a few days.

We have at last direct accounts from the American prisoners in Mexico, which enable us to clear up the contradictory rumors we have had in relation to them. Letters were received here yesterday from Maj. Gaines by his brother A. L. Gaines, dated in the city of Mexico, the 26th of June, with the use of which we have been favored.

Dear Sir—I am very sorry that I have it not in my power to advise you of our release from bondage. This execrable Government, in violation of repeated promises and solemn engagements entered into with General Taylor the day after the battle of Buena Vista, still detains us as prisoners of war.

On the 3d inst., I received a note from the Government, to present myself at the Castle of Santiago, our late prison, and there receive the final determination of the authorities in our case. At the Castle we were informed that we were exchanged, and we should depart the next day for Tampico—the officers only, without the men, and were directed to go to the palace, receive our instructions, expense money, &c., &c. preparatory to our departure.

Thus were our hopes blasted, after having made all necessary preparation on our part for the trip. The disappointment was the more galling because the reason assigned was known to be a mere subterfuge, and it turned out that four days afterwards our men one hundred and seventy in number, were sent off to the same place without our knowledge, which required a much larger sum than it would have required to send the officers. Indeed, it would have been a very small additional to have taken us with them, and that we would cheerfully have paid ourselves. By sending off the men without our knowledge, they were subjected to great suffering and inconvenience on a long road to Tampico, without the preparation necessary in the way of clothing, shoes, &c., which were then in fact being furnished them.

Since that time (the 4th) I have heard nothing from this infernal Government, if Government it may be called, but to-day I have received an assurance from Gen. Scott that immediately upon his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will surely be in twelve days, he will make a peremptory demand for us. It will be complied with, as I think. You may therefore look for me early in August.

Gen. Scott we are assured has made every possible effort to procure our enlargement, but to no purpose. His approach to this city will certainly take place in a few days. His measures preparatory to moving are all taken, and preparations nearly complete. He comes with a force sufficient to accomplish his object effectually.

I have received no letters from the States except one from A. K., since my captivity, so that the world as to me may be said to be hermetically sealed up. [Here follows passages of a nature altogether private and domestic, and the letter concludes as follows.]

I have now the most positive information of Gen. Scott's readiness to move on this capital within the next three or four days. He will have an easy conquest.

My intercourse with Gen. Worth is frequent.—By his generous conduct towards me, he has endeared himself to me for life. Your affectionate brother.

We regard these remarks of Maj. Gaines upon the movements of Gen. Scott as of the utmost interest. He is a cool and cautious gentleman, guarded in what he says or writes, and must have strong grounds for the judgment he expresses as to the Mexican means of defence. We confess that our opinion as to the degree of resistance Gen. Scott will encounter from the Mexicans has been modified by this letter; but that Gen. Scott would promptly and thoroughly flog the Mexicans when he met them, we have never doubted. This letter confirms the expectation of our Vera Cruz correspondent, and of the editors in the city of Mexico, that Gen. Scott would advance from Puebla about the last of June. We look eagerly for further arrivals from Vera Cruz.

Letter from Jack Downing.

DOWNINGVILLE, AWAY DOWN EAST, IN THE STATE OF MAINE, July 6, 1847.

MR. GALES & SEATON:—My Dear Old Friends: My letter to you on board the steamboat on Long Island Sound was cut off so short by the bell's ringing for us to get ready to go ashore, that I didn't get half through telling you the talk I had with the President that day; and we've had so much talk since, and seen so much on the journey, that I shan't be able to tell you one-half nor quarter on't in a letter. It would take a whole book to give you a good notion of the whole story.—But the President will be back to Washington before you can get this letter, for he started to go back last Saturday; so you can get the whole account of the journey from him. He'll be delighted to set down and tell you all about it; for he's been amazingly pleased with the whole journey, heel'd boots all the way. Instead of growin' more stoopin' by bowing so much, it seems as if he stood straighter than ever.—He told the Govern-

or, in his speech at Augusta, Saturday, "It seldom happens that the course of any man's life is mark'd by so distinguished a reception as has been accorded to me to-day." Well, so it has been all the way along; hurrahing, and complimenting, and firing, and speeches, and dinners, and suppers, and shaking hands. On board the steamboat from Portland to Augusta we got a little breathing time, and had a good long talk.

Says the President to me: Now, Major, says he, I want you to be candid. No one is a true friend to one in a high station unless he will be candid and speak the truth. And now, Major, I don't want you to flatter me; I want you to be candid and tell me just what you think. You went along with President Jackson when he made his tower down East, and had a chance to see the whole operation; and now I want you to tell me candidly, if you think the people was any more fond of him than they are of me.

Well, now, Colonel, says I, not wishing to hurt your feelings at all, but, seeing you've asked my opinion, I won't deny but what the people are very fond of you, amazingly fond perhaps as fond as they can be. But, after all, these times ain't exactly equal to old Hickory's times.

Well, says I, the people all seem to be amazed, but somehow it seems to have a sort of real hearty as they showed to old Hickory.

Well now, Major, says he, and he reddened a little when he said this; says he, that only shows how strong your prejudices set in favor of the old General. But I thought you was a man of sterner mind and sounder judgment. I can't agree with you against the evidence of my own senses. Did you notice all the way along how thick the crowds flock'd around me to shake hands with me?

Yes, says I, but they didn't go it with such a rush as they did when my old friend the General come this way. They jumbled him so they had to climb over each other's heads to get at him.—And I had to take hold sometimes by the hour together and help him to shake hands with 'em, or he never would have got through with one-half of 'em.

Well then, says he, did you mind how loud they cheered and hurrahed wherever we come along.

Yes, Colonel, says I, I heard all that; but my gracious! wherever old Hickory made his appearance, the crowd roared right out like thunder.

Well, Major, says he, they couldn't beat them cheers that the Democrats and Captain Rynders give me at Tammany Hall. I know thunder itself couldn't beat that. It's no use, Major, for you to argue the pint; no President ever received such marks of honor from the people before, I am sure of that; I mean the whole, Federalists as well as Democrats; that is, if there is any such people, as Federalists now a days, and Mr. Ritchey says there is. Only think the old federal State of Massachusetts did the business up as handsome and seemed to be as fond of me as Governor Hill's State; I couldn't see any difference. You must confess, Major, that even your old friend Hickory didn't receive so much honor in Massachusetts as I did.

Well, now, says I, Colonel, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you are just as much mistaken as you was when you sent old Rough and Ready into Mexico. Have you forgot how they took the old General into Cambridge College and made a Doctor of him?

Who cares for that? says the Colonel; says he, turn up his nose. Didn't the Democrats and Capt. Rynders take me into Tammany Hall and make a Tammany of me? No, no, Major Downing, it's no use for you to argue the pint against my popularity; for I've got eyes and I can see; and I tell you, and I want you to mark my words, I tell you, I'm more popular with the people than ever old Hickory was in all his life. He was very popular with the Democratic party, but I'm fully persuaded he hadn't such a hold upon the affections of the whole people as I have.

Here the President got up and walked about the floor, and seemed in a deep study for as much as five minutes. At last, says he, Major I missed a figure in my speech there at Baltimore 'tother day. I see it now and I don't exactly know how to get over it.

How so? says I.

Why, says he, I ought not to have said, right up and down, pint blank, that I should retire when this term was up. I should only talked of my desire to retire to private life. I was too hasty, and committed myself too soon. There never was a better chance for any body to be elected than there is for me now, if I hadn't made that unfortunate remark. Jackson stood twice, and Jefferson stood twice; and I suppose it is really my duty to serve my country as long as they did. But if I should undertake to run again, I suppose they would be throwing that Baltimore speech in my teeth.

Well now, says I, Colonel, can't you see your way out of that? You wasn't born down East so far as I was. It's no great o' job to get over that trouble.

At that the President brightened up a good deal; and says he, Well Major, I'll tell you what 'tis, if you'll get me over that difficulty handsomely, when we come to have another shuffle for the offices, you may choose any card in the pack and you shall have it.

Well, says I, Colonel, about that remark of yours at Baltimore, that you should give up when this term is out, all you've got to do is to get Mr. Richie to take it back in the Union; let him declare that it was only a sort of speculation, hastily thrown out without much consideration, and that, so far as he understands, neither the President nor any of Cabinet, entertains any such views. Then you can go along just as smooth and safe as if nothing had happened.

Fact, that's it says the Colonel, snapping his fingers, strange I did not think of that before.—Major you do beat all for working out of difficulties! I believe I'll make up my mind to go ahead another term; I don't see any thing in the way.—I'll tell you how I think of working it. I've been reading over the letter to the Cincinnati Signal. He's an old head, but he ain't going to come another Bona Vista blunder over me. If I don't take the wind out of his sails before long, I'll engage to make him King of Mexico. And I'll try him on his own tack too.—I'll come out and declare that I won't be the candidate of no party neither; and throw myself on the people. I'm convinced from what I've seen on this journey, that the Whigs will go for me almost to a man.—Van Buren and Wright, who say I'm not the man for the Northern Democrats, may go to grass.—I go for the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people.

Well, says I, Colonel, that's the road, and I wish you a pleasant and prosperous journey. We had some more talk about the war before we reached Augusta, but I havn't got time to ex-

plain to you the President's views about it in this letter. He says he means to keep a tight rein over Taylor, and not let him go much, and when he does do any thing, make him report to the Government through Scott. I asked him if he wasn't afraid of making too tall a man out of Scott by placing him on Taylor's shoulders, and he said no, he should look out for that, and if he see any danger of it he should make Scott report to the Government through Mr. Trist.

After we visited Augusta, and Hallowell, and Gardiner, I tried to get the President to go out to Downingville, but he said he didn't think it would do for him to stop any longer this time, though there was no place in the country that he was more anxious to see, and he promised, the first leisure time he could get; to make a flying visit there. I asked him if he didn't think it would do for me to go out and stop a day or two, as I hadn't seen uncle Joshua or Aunt Keziah or any of them there for a long time. He said certainly by all means, and he would hurry back to Washington and look round two or three days and see what was best to be done about this Mexican war business, which, according to the letter I brought on from General Scott, seemed to be getting into something of a snarl. He said he would have things all cut and dried by the time I got back along to Washington, so we could make up our minds at once what is best to be done.

Your old friend, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO UNITE.—Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, intends, the Wisconsin papers state, to call together the Legislature early in October, for the purpose of preparing another Constitution, and the admission of the Territory into the Union. Before the adjournment of the next Congress, Representatives and Senators from Wisconsin may take their appropriate seats in the Grand Council of the Nation.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a large number of the Whigs of Dorchester County assembled at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 19th day of July, to select five delegates to represent said county in the Convention to be held at Barren Creek Springs on Wednesday the 4th day of August, to nominate a candidate to represent the first Congressional district of Maryland in the next Congress of the United States.

The meeting was organized by calling Martin L. Wright, Esq. to the Chair and appointing J. Bond Chaplain Secretary.

On motion of Thos. H. Hicks, it was resolved, that the Chair appoint a committee of five to recommend for the consideration of the meeting five persons as delegates to the said Convention. The Chair appointed Thomas H. Hicks, John Webster, Thomas Barnett, William R. Tall, and George H. Meekins, who recommended for the consideration of the meeting James Thompson, John R. Martin, J. Bond Chaplain, Levin L. Keene and James A. Waddell.

On motion of James Wallace, it was resolved to reconsider the foregoing proceedings and elect by ballot five delegates to the Convention. The ballots were accordingly taken, upon the counting of which it appeared the following persons were duly elected.—James Thompson, Levin L. Keene, John R. Martin, James A. Waddell and J. Bond Chaplain.

On motion of J. Bond Chaplain, it was resolved, that should it so occur, that the Congressional Convention does not meet on the 4th of August, the delegates now appointed are authorized to meet said Convention at any other time, and are hereby empowered to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may occur, or those present cast the full vote of the delegation.

Resolved, That this meeting most earnestly recommend to the Whigs of Dorchester county to assemble in district meetings at the usual place of holding elections, on SATURDAY the 14th day of August at 3 o'clock, P. M., and appoint five delegates from each election district to meet in convention at Cambridge on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate four suitable persons as candidates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and three suitable persons as candidates for Commissioners from the 2nd Commissioners district of said county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers thereof and published in the Cambridge Chronicle.

MARTIN L. WRIGHT, Chairman. J. BOND CHAPLAIN, Sec'y.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period, because at this season of the year, the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it becomes putrid; hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a natural remedy, and therefore are a certain cure for all kinds of bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above distressing complaints. They also aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, consequently, as they remove the cause of every form of disease, it is absolutely impossible for them to fail in making a perfect cure of dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by NEWTON & CREIGHTON, who are the only authorized agents for Cambridge.

Principal Office 169 Pace street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A gentleman of high standing in the society of Friends, speaks as follows of the great remedy, Hunt's Liniment: Newcastle, 11th month, 1st, 1844. George E. Stanton, Esteemed Friend.—Thy letter of the 29th ultimo is received. In my reply I would say, that I have been troubled with a lame knee for several years, during which time it has distressed me much. I procured a bottle of Hunt's Liniment at thy store, early last spring, and I have used it freely, and I can say that since that time I have had little or no trouble with my knee. A friend, to whom I sent a bottle, informs me that it was a great benefit to her in a rheumatic affection. I have no hesitation in recommending it to any persons needing an external remedy.

JACOB GRIFFEN, Bedford, Sept. 4, 1845.