THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORRING, December 19, 1846 Mr. V. B. PALNER is our authorized agent receive supersptions and advertisements for the "Cambanner Chaosicle," in the cities of Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and Boston,

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 28th December.

Bautinone Mankers-December 18, 1846 .- The English advices to the 19 h ultr by the steamer Cale donia have had the effect of reducing prices. We quele fair good to prime Md red wheats at 85 a 90 cents, and interior to good at 70 a 85 cents. Family flour while whents at 100 a 110 cents: Connwhite 46 cents, and yellow 47 a 48 cents. The scaroily of vessels and the high rates of freight have tended to check operations and to depress prices. Ry E-We quote Mid. at 63 a 64 cents; OATS at 32 a 33 cents.

Our Papen,-We shall send the present No. of our paper to several of our friends at a distance. If they do not desire to subscribe they will please return the No. sent with their initials marked on the envelope .-A retention of the No. will be regarded as indicative of a willigness to subscribe, and we shall hereafter furnish them with the paper regularly. We hope they will all retain the No. sent, and lend their en couragement to our enterprise. We intend to publish a good paper, one that will be worth more than ter times the subscription price to any person. Will our friends give us a trial? If they do not feel satisfied at the end of the year we will make no charge for the

WHIG STANDARD.—This paper has been merged into the American Whig, which paper will in future be sent to the subscribers to the Standard. It is published by B. Everett Smith & Co., and Samual Sands, and will no doubt, prove a valuable and efficient adjunct to the Whig cause. We heartily wish it success.

DENTON P EARL. This paper has passed into the hands of Thomas R. Stewart, Esq. formerly of this town. Aside from politics he has our best wishes

Conga Ess.—The present session promises to be one of unusual interest. The debates which have already occured exhibit on the part of the Whigs a firm and fearless determination to scrutinize with the assume the responsibility of acts in express violation utmost severity the unwarrantable extension of the Executive prerogative manifested by Mr. Polk in dize members of Congress, and establish an Executive reference to New Mexico and California, The whole facts in regard to the Mexican War will be spread Did not Martin Van Buren proclaim that the governbefore the country. The Whigs in Congress are ment would take care of itself, and the people need not to be frightened from their duty to the country expect no relief at it s hands? And did he not stake seem to have had but little effect upon the adby the royal stamp which Mr. Polk has put upon all his political hopes upon a measure that provided the official organ's denunciation of all those who a specie currency for the government, and left the per time arrives we expect to see his message handled as it deserves. The keen and sagacious Crit- has not Mr. Polk, vetoed measures which a majority senden the bold and deliberate Webster; and a of the people's representatives decided would prohost of others are at their posts, and when their bat- mote the general welfare? Have they not both opteries are opened upon it, wo for its sophistry and special plending. Mr. Polk has made the issue, and

We notice the remarks of the last "Democrat' editorial management of the "Chronicle," simply for the purpose of exculpating ourselves from the gratuitous imputations of that paper. In announcing our intention to review some of the "past transgressions" of the "Democrat." we had not the least design of insinuating either "neglect" or "inefficiency" in the late editor of this paper, and we presume no one else ever dreamed of putting such a construction upon our remarks, save the fanciful editor of the "Democrat," We are not greatly surprised at this in him. He has many times and often felt the force of the blows dealt him by the late editor of this paper, and it was quite natural that he, smarting under a sense of discomfiture, should granfy his feelings by a thrust at our predecessor. The rhodomontade about the "putriotism of our fathers," "the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution," and the supremacy of the "popular verdict? we pass over as the ebullition of a democratic mind. They are but the old and stereotyped expres sions which have ever been made use of by those who have the least confidence in the integrity or intelligence of the people.

We eall the attention of our readers to the article on the first page of to-day's paper, in relation to the surplus agricultural produce of the United States, and also to the article on the second page in regard to the Home Market. They will be found to contain some interesting statistics and important truths, and demonstrate beyond all cavil the utter fallacy of the free trade policy of the dominant party. Facts like these are worth a thousand fine spun theories. They can be understood by all, and commend themselves to the attention and reflection of every man in the com-

The remains of Major Ringgold were expected to arrive in Baltim ore last night, and the funeral will take place during the early part of next week. It will be a grand and imposing ceremonial -a proper tribute to the memory of a brave and distinguished officer who fell in the service of his country.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Reverity Johnson for a namphlet copy of the President's message.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Ban croft's nomi nation as Minister to England will not be confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Congress.—The proceedings of this body thus far have been marked by very lutle interest, except the debate upon Mr. Garrett Davis' resolution of inquiry ground, and say the governments established by Gen.

BUMORS: It is supposed Mr. Bagby will be sent as Minister to France, and Mr. Benton to Mexico, 1 is stated that the attack ppon San Luis Potosi has been abandoned and that Gen: Taylor has been orrieige in Tampico, preparatery to an assault upon Vera Cruzi

Panry Names -The Loco Foco journals, follow- eralists, who had opposed the last war. After energies in its icy manacles, may size lay the lead of the Washington Union, have ceased the speech was closed an old, greyheaded on us its cold and stilly ruin! To many there able—it should shut their mouths and eyes, and man, of venerable and respectable appearance, may be sorrow in this contemplation. But to turn them into passive instruments in the hands of an unscrupulous government. ous in the name. We are convinced that a fair representation of the old Pederalits opinions and principles would suffer nothing by a comparison with the present Democratic creed. We do not entirely of 1840 were the Federalists of 1814. concur in the views of the old Federalists, neverthe. less we are free to confess our helief that they were entirely honest in their opinions, and were actuated by the purest patriotism. The experience of the country has demonstrated the wisdom of many of their opinions, and its history bears the amplest testimony to their patriotism.

But we cannot, for the life of us see the propriety of reviving o ld party distinctions, when there is nothing to justify the application of them to the present political parties of the country. When the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the various author-and to regard it as a state paper emmembers of the Union for their adoption or rejection, they who advocated the former were called Federal- tion. And we are forced to say that not withits, while they who opposed it were denominated standing the candid temper with which we Democrats. The latter opposed the Constitution, the former sustamed it. The l'ederalists were churged with upholding the power of the Federal government to the prejudice of the rights of the State authornies, special pleading, filled with unjust inferences and with wishing to create a strong government .-They were charged with designing to centre all power in the hands of the Federal government-while the Democrats boasted of upholding the rights of the of long standing and repeated injuries and States, and the individual rights of the citizen.

Now if the foregoing tests be applied to the partice or the present day, which would be the Federal, and which the Democratic party? Which of the two present political parties has struggled to resist the encroachments of Executive power? To confine its action to its original limits? Which of them has laboured to keep the three departments of the government separate and distinct and independent, and to prevent the consolidation of power in the hands of the President? Let the history of the country answer. Who does not know that Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren claimed larger powers for the Executive, than the most radical Federalist ever dreamed the constitution would confer upon it, Did not the former of the spirit of the Constitution? Did he not subsiparty in both branches of the National Legislature?ion the propriety of the war. When the pro- people to manage as best they could with a depreciated paper circulation? Did not Gen. Jackson, and posed their individual opinions of constitutional law against the opinions of Congress, and the solemn adjudications of the Judiciary? [And we triumphantly ask, has not the Whig party with singular unanimity, stendily opposed and resisted all these violations in reference to the change in the proprietorship and of the Constitution—these rapid strides of Executive power? The records of Congress shew that then votes are registered against every unconstitutional ac of the Executive; and all who are old enough to re member the stormy times of Jackson's administration, recollect that the warning voices of a Clay, a Webster and their g'orious compatriots, were ever raised against the insidious reachings of Executive ambition and encroachment.

In what respect then does the Democracy of the present day resemble that of 1789, except in name. The principles of the two parties, as illustrated by their acts, are as antagonistic as the two poles. The one labored to preserve the checks and balances of the Constituion, and to preserve the rights of the States and the individual rights of the citizen, by confining Executive power, within its constitutional sphere; -- the other has sought to destroy all Execunve responsibility, and make the President's will par amount to the Constitution. The one believed government was established for the general welfare-the other acts upon the principle that it was instituted for the benefit of office holders and expectants, There are no points of resemblance between them. The distinctive feature of present Democracy is its procl.v ity to embrace every tadical theory and extravagant doctrine that will flatter the vanity of the people and commend its disciples to popular favor-hoping there. by to elevate them to stations which they are autterly unfit for, and which they could never hope to attain upon the score of true merit,

We subjoin the following incidents, taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer, in Illustration of

"There were two Governors of the name of Chitlenden, in Vermont. The first in point of time and in the affections of the people was Thomas: He presided over the State in an early period of its history. The other; Martin, was the Governor who in the late war with Great Britain refused to allow the Green Mountain Boys to go across the Lake to Plattsburgh for the purpose of participating in that victorious battle. They treated his commands with contempt, however, and that step forever destroyed his popularity. He was an enbittered Federalist, and as might be expected, in the latter portion of his life, a thorough going Locofoco. He died a few years

We once witnessed an amusing develop-The administration party have now shifted their ment of the peculiar spirit of Locofocoism, in hand when we must stoically bow down to the connection with the ex-Governor Chittenden behests of nature, and hid a short adieu to the Rearney in New Mexico, and by Capt. Stockton in here alluded to. In the campaign of 1840 ex-California are only for temporary purposes. When Governor C. P. Van Ness, who had then just ny this farewell will be the last—for the last Congress shall have got fairly under way we shall returned from Spain, took a very active part—time some of us now look out upon the green proclaiming his intention of redeeming Verm- drapery of this beautiful earth, upon the strucont from 'Federalism,' and for that purpose ture of which the immaculate Creator has distraversing the entire State and making spee. played so much of his power, his goodness, ches in every town. On one occasion we and inexhaustible benevolence. For the last walked seven miles to hear him at Williston, time some of us watch the silver streams leapand listened to a long, adroit and specious ad- ing from their fastnesses, laving the mossy

our part we know not why any Federalist should attention, rose, and moved a vote of thanks to from mundane glories, and sees in heaven's blush to own himself as such, and are at a loss to the orator for the able, clear and conclusive pure are a pleasing hope of those bright hopes account for the infatuation that leads the official edi- argument which they had just heard; and urg- and joys immortal which are to grace his futor and his imitators to believe there is any thing odi- ed its passage in a few remarks, insisting ture history, these beautiful changes mark the strongly upon the truth of the views which had welcome approach of that day "when this morbeen presented, and the importance of the fact, tal shall put on immortability, and this corrup. which had been established, that the Whigs tible shall put on incorruption.

tenden, the identical Governor who ordered the Vermont militin to come back from Plattsburgh as they had gone there in direct violation of are now moving in our midst full of the fresh- found Gen. Wool and army encamped, his arhis command! The motion passed—but not with any great amount of acclamation."

THE MESSAGE. - In the perusal and consideration of this document we have endeavored to divest ourselves of all political prejudice-to forget the political biases of the anating from the President of the whole nahave reflected upon it, we cannot but regard it as a prosy affair. That part which treats of the war with Mexico is an elaborate piece of and calculated to produce erroneous impressions. An attempt is made to defend the justice of the war with Mexico, upon the ground grievances suffered by the United States at the hands of Mexico, and these positions are for tified by a formidable array of facts, Mr. Polls thus endeavors to raise a false issue in respect to this war. No one denies but the United States have suffered many and unprovoked injuries on the part of Mexico, and that she merited chastisement for them; but we deny that Mr. Polk's conduct in bringing about this war in the manner he did is justified by the circumstences, and we utterly repudiate the position that "war exists by the act of Mexico." The war exists by our own seeking, and this we are able to shew, and shall

take occasion to co so at an early period. In relation to the Tariff and Sub Treasury the President still adheres to the policy of his last message. No change for the benefit of the industrial classes is to be made in the ta riff, and the grinding - Sub-Treasury is to be enforced at all hazards. The recent elections ministration. The overwhelming verdict of New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio against the appressive Tariff of 1846, is treated with scorn even by the head of that party which professes so much confidence in the "popular verdiet," If it must be so, we are content. There is a day of zeekoning near at hand, and we await in patience the decree of condemnation which the American people, if true to themselves, will pronounce upon this Administration, Let them, then, enjoy their "brief authority," and use their power to injure and oppress those whose breath wafted them to their present stations-let them pursue their course of folly, heedless of the interests and opinions of the country. "Whom the God's wish to destroy they first make mad."

There is one part of the message that merit serious reprehension, and it shall hereafter receive from us a more extended notice than we now can give it. We refer to the language used by the President in relation to those who have pronounced the war unjust and unnecessary. Such an effort on the part of the chief Magistrate to stifle all inquiry into the justify ing causes of the war, and to drive every man into approbation of his policy by denouncing those who oppose it as giving "aid and com fort" to the enemy, is perfectly worthy of its author. Such an effort would never have been made had not Mr. Polk have known his reasons would fail to convince the people of the justice of the war; and therefore can be regarded in no other light than as a resort to a ve into acquiesence by the imputation of treason those whom his weak and childish reasons should fail to convince. We of course may be considered as one to whom his demunciations apply, but they in no wise disturb our composure. We are humble we know, but so long as we can wield a pen we shall speak our sentiments in regard to the causes of the war with Mexico, and all other acts of Mr. Polk's administration freely and fearlessly .-We believe the war to be needless and unnecessary-one of aggression-one designed, begun and carried on by Mr. Polk for political purposes. And we believe that a strict investigation into its causes, and the circumstan ces which have since transpired, will prove that the hypocrisy displayed by him upon the Oregon question was but as dust in the balance compared with the deceit and misrepresentation and suppression of truth which have marked his conduct in relation to the war. "If

this be treuson, make the most of it." REFLECTIONS.-Jack Frost has been t work again among the forest leaves. Already his bold crimson and russet hues are peeping from among the strange deep green of summer. And-like the first gray hairs which since at his residence in Williston. - Rochester shrunken leaves rustle past us with a sad foreboding story. They tell the melancholly tale green and sunny seasons of the year. To madress, of which the sole purpose was to iden- banks and swathing the long grass which dap-tify the Whigs of 1840, who were seeking to ples in their mimic eddies. The same stern

The mover of the resolution was Martin Chit- them to trust in Heaven, It is a sad and melan- noy, who came passenger on board the Moncholly reflection, that ere another revolution of mouth, furnishes the following items: the sensons shall have taken place, many who On the 6th November afrivel at Monclova; soleinn event without qualling of attaining to lo, 70 miles. that purity of heart which will enable us to meet death with the calm composure of those

"Who wrap the drapery of their courh about them, And he down to pleasant dreams."

THE REMAINS OF RINGGOLD AND COCHRANZ. The odies of these two brave officers arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. The New orleans Tropic appeared in mourning, and every token of respect seems to have been paid to their remains. That paper thus alludes to the honors paid the illustrious dead during Monterey on the 16th ult. Eleven miles from

"Yesterday, in accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, the flags of our shipping were hoisted at half-mast, and the whole city appeared to enter into the solemnities of the mournful occasion. It was felt every where state of defence, and reinforcements are arrithat Ringgold was in our midst. A spirit ving daily. Saltillo had been abandoned, and seemed to rise from his coffin, and to tell us there is no doubt that it is now in possession that it yet hovered over the field of battle, rea- of the advance guard of the army under Gen. dy to do good service in the cause of the coun- Worth. The state of Mexico is represented to try. The word "Ringgold," like a charin, be even worse than ever. dwelt upon all lips, and the people, agonized | Santa Anna lately made an address to his at his death, were exultant in the thought that troops, apparently to extract from them an inhis glorious soul yet lived in the Army.

and staff, with the U. S. militia and officers, at finding that his oration was received in prowere escor ed from the city hall to the rotunda found silence, and immediately afterwards starof the St. Louis Exchange, by Maj. Galley's ted with all his cavalry on a secret expedition, battalion of artillery. In the rotunda, upon a some think to cut off one of the divisions of cenotaph, under the folds of our national ban- our army-which he will not be likely to find. ner, lay the remains of Ringgold and Coch- The most probable conjecture is, that he is gorane. Nobody could see what the coffins con- ing to Mexico to control the action of the new tained, but no one doubted that the spirit of Congress, liberty rested upon the lids, and that the bod- The two regiments which exaculated Tamies beneath were of men who had died for their pico revolted when they got to St. Louis Pocountry. We were there. The drapery of losi, and were disbanded. They were oppodeath enshrouded the rotunda. Tears fell sed to Santa Anna. Great dissertious prevail. thick and fast upon the covered coffins, and ed at St. Louis Potosi-army about 16,000, the soul of free thousands poured itself out upon the precious remains.

Maj. Gen. Lewis and Staff took position at the head of the coffins, while the Artillery battalion formed in a circle around them. Oh, the exhibition was noble, magnanimous, great and moral. Here were men in the freshuess and bloom of life, weeping tears of sincerest grief, over the remains of two who had fallen fighting for their country.

The deceased belonged not here. They came from a distant portion of the land. They were hardly known to our brave military, and yet they had fallen victims to the mexorable demands of war in a foreign land. This was enough to convert the man, the soldier, into weeper, and the whole scene corresponded with the emotion.

Immediately after the position of the military was taken, all were brought to a present arms, when the appropriate salute was given to the illustrious dead. At an order, each man drew his boquet from the muzzle of his piece, and a deluge of flowers immediately covered the coffins of the deceased.

The little spot which contained all of mortality that remained of the glorious dead and which was rendered sacred by flag of as proud and magnanimous a nation as ever existed on either continent, was fragrant with the odor of freedom, and the flowers, which typified the softness and beauty of life, poured out a fragrance on which the gallant spirits under them might delight to breathe their way to Heaven.

The remarks of it e New York Courier & Enquier in reference to Mr. Polk's defence of the Mexican war have been paraded in most of the administration journals, as an evidence of candor on the part of a ces. The extra price goes into the hands leading Whig paper: We presume the following of speculators, and the advance lasts but for comments upon another part of the message, taken from the same paper, are entitled to the same credit.

No man who really appreciates honest public sentiment, and truly respects the right and the duty of a free people to form and to express opinions upon every important measure of Ad ministration, and most of all, upon a measure so important as this foreign war-but must see that, by the language here held, the President violates at once the rights and the conscience of the citizen, and manifests an intolerance of the freedom of opinion and of the press, utterly irreconcilable with any sound notions of republican government or representative responsibility.

The great defect of our country now, is the absence of a sound, bold, manly public opinion which will judge of men and measures by their party hue, but not an outward appearance or professions-but by their intrinsic qualities and inevitable tendencies Already the craven fear of just such denunciations, as now are fulminated from the Presidential chair, has silenced many a voice that would otherwise have been raised to warn the nation against the danger to republican institution of brute force for the regulated action of law-the preference it engenders for the glittering triumph of arms over the less showy but more precious arts of

History, experience, reason, religion, all speak one and the same language—that war is always a curse, and too often a crime-and that they are the truest friends of their country and elect Gen. Harrison President, with the Fed- hand whose strange thrall shall lock up their self-degradation to avert it—and who can nev-

LATEST FROM THE ARMY From the Picayune Extra, Dec. 4:

LATER FROM MUNTEREY AND MONCLOVA. We are indebted to Captain Baker, of the steamer Monmouth, from Brizos Santiago, for But even to those whose principles teach the following memoranda. Mr. A. L. Dau-

ness and bloom of youth and health, will have my in fine condition; remained at Monclova unbecome but as the dust of the valley-will til the 14th; then started with an escort with have been consigned to that "dreamless slum- despatches for Gen. Taylor; found the road for ber that knows no waking here." How for- 100 miles a perfect desert destitute of water, cibly are we reminded by such reflections of and arrived at Monterey on the 19th, ascerthe importance of being prepared to meet the tained that General Taylor had left for Saltil

Lieuts. Franklin and Desblields with the despatches, left for Sallillo with the same escoit, on the 19th. The distance from Monclova to Monterey is 180 miles, thence to Saltillo 60 miles, whilst from Monclova to Saltiflo it is but 180 miles, water plenty and corn if abundance, and no doubt Gen. Wool will advance direct from Monclova to Saltillo.

Mr. Daunoy thinks that Gene Wool and Army are now at Saltillo. He (Mr. D.) left Montercy met a train of sixty wagons? On the 21st wet another train of lifty wagons, escorted by four companies, having two long 18 pounders. Dr. Hawkins along with the train.

The town of Tampico is already in a good

vitation to instal himself at the head of the go-At 12 o'clock yesterday, Maj. Gen. Lewis vernment. He was disappointed, however,

and in a state of starvation; four different factions among them, as follows: Santa Anna, Acista, Herrera and Paredes.

The recent election in Mexico was much in favor ex-President Herrera, who it was generally believed at Tampieo would be the Presi-

THE HOME MARKET -Recent events connected with the export of flour to Europe, taken in connection with the experience of last year, go far to show that the markets of Europe are not to be depended upon by the producer of this country who wishes to obtain a remunerating price for his flour and wheat. A few moment's reflection inust convince the farmer that it is upon the home market alone that any reliance can be placed. A small quantity of flour may at times be exported with profit, but any attempt to force a large quantity upon any foreign market, must result in a loss.

The annual export of flour from the United States has not usually exceeded 1,000,-000 barrels. During the current year, the export will probably reach 2,000,000 barrels .-The annual wheat crop of the United States furnishes about 25,000,000 barrels of flour .-The great increase in the export of flour during the current year, must, of necessity, cause an advance in price. But still the actual advance cannot be depended upon .-Advices from Europe speak of a short crop, and a scarcity of provisions. Immediately prices are run up here beyond all reasonable bounds, and consequently a reaction will take place. The farmer, however, often realizes but little benefit from these high pria short time, leaving the market here, after a time, in a worse state than previous to the rise. Such was the case last year, and such we fear, will be the result during the present season. That the United States cannot compete, in the article of wheat with the producers of Europe, except in a time of scarcity, must be acknowledged by all thinking men. It appears, from authentic data, that the average prices of wheat during ten years, from 1830 to 1843, in the principal parts of trade on the continent of Europe, were as follows: at Dantzic, average price, 91 cents per bushel; at Hamburg, 90 cents; at Amsterdam, 99 cents; at Antwerp, 98 cents; at Odessa, 64 cents.-During the same period the average price of wheat at our own seaports was \$1,25, being twenty-seven cents more than the average per bushel at the aforementioned ports in Europe. Taking into consideration the relative distance, the advantages are still more in favor of the European wheat grower. The competition is more in our favor the present year, owing to a short crop in some of the wheat growing countries of Europe. - Boston Jour.

no y T was a base to be the first of HONOR TO THE BRAVE. The following is the close of one of the

despatches which accompany those of Major General Taylor:

In doing justice to the living, let us not be forgetful of the dead. Among the fallen in their race, who strive by every means short of mourn the fate of a young officer, who was the brightest ornament of the service, the soul