

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 10, 1846.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent...

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

BALTIMORE MARKETS—December 18, 1846.—The English advices to the 19th ult. by the steamer Gale...

OUR PAPER.—We shall send the present No. of our paper to several of our friends at a distance.

WHIG STANDARD.—This paper has been merged into the American Whig, which paper will in future be sent to the subscribers to the Standard.

DEWON PEARL.—This paper has passed into the hands of Thomas R. Stewart, Esq. formerly of this town.

CONGRESS.—The present session promises to be one of unusual interest. The debates which have already occurred exhibit on the part of the Whigs a firm and fearless determination to scrutinize with the utmost severity the unwarrantable extension of the Executive prerogative...

We notice the remarks of the last "Democrat" in reference to the change in the proprietorship and editorial management of the "Chronicle," simply for the purpose of exculpating ourselves from the gratuitous imputations of that paper.

We call 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.

The remains of Major Ringgold were expected to arrive in Baltimore last night, and the funeral will take place during the early part of next week.

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

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Bancroft's nomination 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 little interest, except the debate upon Mr. Garrett Davis' resolution of inquiry.

Donors.—It is supposed Mr. Bagby will be sent as Minister to France, and Mr. Benton to Mexico. It is stated that the attack upon San Luis Potosi has been abandoned, and that Genl Taylor has been ordered to Tampico, preparatory to an assault upon Vera Cruz.

PARTY NAMES.—The Loco Foco journals, following the lead of the Washington Union, have ceased to designate the opponents of the Administration as Whigs, and apply to them the term Federalists.

But we cannot, for the life of us see the propriety of reviving an old party distinction, when there is nothing to justify the application of them to the present political parties of the country.

Now if the foregoing tests be applied to the parties of 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?

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.

We subjoin the following incidents, taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer, in illustration of our remarks:

There were two Governors of the name of Chittenden, 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.

We once witnessed an amusing development of the peculiar spirit of Locofocoism, in connection with the ex-Governor Chittenden here alluded to. In the campaign of 1840 ex-Governor C. P. Van Ness, who had then just returned from Spain, took a very active part in proclaiming his intention of redeeming Vermont from 'Federalism,' and for that purpose traversing the entire State and making speeches in every town.

energized in its own manacles, may also lay up on its side bold and silly ruin! To many there may be sorrow in this contemplation.

The mover of the resolution was Martin Chittenden, the identical Governor who ordered the Vermont militia to come back from Plattsburgh as they had gone there in direct violation of his command!

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 author—and to regard it as a state paper emanating from the President of the whole nation.

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 tariff, and the grating Sub-Treasury is to be enforced at all hazards.

There is one part of the message that merits 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.

REFLECTIONS.—Jack Frost has been to work again among the forest leaves. Already his bold crimson and russet hues are peeping from among the strange deep green of summer.

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 their race, who strive by every means short of self-degradation to avert it—and who can never

er be made to believe that even with unavoidable—It should shut their mouths and eyes, and turn them into passive instruments in the hands of an unscrupulous government!

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—From the Picayune Extra, Dec. 4. LATER FROM MONTEREY AND MONCLOVA. We are indebted to Captain Baker, of the steamer Monmouth, from Brizos Santiago, for the following memoranda.

THE REMAINS OF RINGGOLD AND COCHRANE.—The bodies 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.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Maj. Gen. Lewis and staff, with the U. S. militia and officers, were escorted from the city hall to the rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange, by Maj. Galley's battalion of artillery.

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.

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 inexorable demands of war in a foreign land.

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.

The remarks of the New York Courier & Enquirer 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 leading Whig paper.

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 Administration, 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.

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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 my command, we have been called upon to mourn the fate of a young officer, who was the brightest ornament of the service, the soul