CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 5, 1846.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," in the cities of Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The subscriber having disposed of the 'Cambridge Chronicle,' establishment, his connection with the paper as Editor and Proprietor ceased with the last number. He has not taken this step, because the paper was not patronized liberally, for the proceeds of the office has been nearly as large during the past year, as at any time during the last five years; neither has he relinquished the editorial chair, because he fells less interest in the success of those great principles which constitute the Whig creed. Every revealing year as it adds to his experience, (and he hopes to his wisdom) satisfies him still more thoroughly, that the prosperity of the nation, yea, even the perpetuity of the Government, and the cherished union of the States depend upon the success of the Whig cause. Other pursuits which conflict with the necessary and somewhat arduous duties of Editor, together with a desire to settle his long standing accounts, made it necessary for him to leave to other hands the duties he has heretofore discharged. While returning thanks to his friends of the Chronicle, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, he hopes it will be increased towards his worthy successor. The principles which he entertains, and which he has endeavored to inculcate, will be ably supported hereafter through the columns of the Chronicle. Protection to home industry, which should be hereafter the Whig rallying cry, will have in the gentleman who will conduct the editorial department of the paper, an able and elegant advocate. We have nothing further to say, than to bid our readers a respectful adieu.

JOSEPH. R. ECCLESTON.

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The "Chronicle" having passed into the hands of the subscriber, he avails himself of the present occasion to say to its readers that if strict attention, untiring industry, and energetic perseverance can accomplish any thing, the Chronicle shall be second to no weekly paper in the State. In addition to his present facilities for publishing an instructive and entertaining journal, he intends to spare no pains or expense in procuring such an augmentation of those facilities as will render the paper a welcome visiter to its patrons. His aim will be to combine the useful with the entertaining, and to present such a variety in its columns as will please the various tastes of its readers. Short literary tales, of unexceptionable moral tone—agricultural essays, and moral and religious sketches will constitute the general features of the first page—while the second page will be devoted to brief and well written political articles, and to the latest general news.—A column upon the fourth page will be filled with short articles of a witty and mirthful character—thus presenting to our readers a sheet filled with every variety of choice reading which the most fastidious can desire.

The political complexion of the paper will remain unchanged. Believing that the prosperity of our Country is essentially connected with the success of Whig principles, we shall labour assiduously to promote the success of those principles. The subscriber takes pleasure in stating to the readers of the Chronicle that the editorial department of the paper will be under the charge of E. R. HOOPER Esq'r.—an arrangement which he flatters himself will be highly gratifying to its numerous patrons.—The extensive political information, experience, and acknowledged talents of that gentleman as a writer, furnish a strong earnest to the patrons of the Chronicle that the editorial management will be rigorously sustained.

Having thus briefly stated the future character of the paper, and intending to use his best efforts to render the Chronicle a valuable and interesting journal, the subscriber earnestly appeals to his friends to sustain him in his new and untried career.

JAMES JONES.

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TO THE READER.—It will be perceived from the above announcement that we have assumed the editorial management of the "Chronicle." In discharging the duties which our position imposes upon us, it will be our aim to discuss the principles and measures of the two great political parties of the country in a temperate manner—avoiding as far as possible all harshness and personality. Our political principles are thoroughly Whig, and the issues we intend to make before the people are a currency for the people as well as for the government, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury; protection to American industry; the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and its kindred measure the Warehousing bill. In considering these questions, and others that may arise, we shall endeavor to spread such facts and arguments before the people as will enlighten their minds and convince their reason. We have too much respect for them to attempt to warp their judgment by stirring up passions which should ever be subservient to the higher dominion of reason; and we profess to feel too great a veneration for our institutions to mislead the people, by essaying to gild error with the appearance of truth. To more congenial minds we surrender all the laurels that can be won by such a course—we proudly scorn the most distinguished fame that is to be purchased by flattering the vanity of the mass. Truth is our guiding star, and we intend to follow it as earnestly as we mean to assail and expose error wherever it may be detected. No matter by whom, and how dearly cherished, we shall wage a stern and unrelenting war upon the false notions and radical opinions now so rife in the land. The time has arrived when a decisive rebuke should be given to the visionary schemes of "progressive democracy," and their author held up as warning examples of political error and infatuation. The name of democracy and its supposed popularity have no terrors for us. So far from yielding to its boasted progress, we hope we have the independence to confront the mad impulses of a superficial popular sentiment—to resist the furiest howlings of political demagogues, and to appeal to the sober second thoughts of moral and intelligent men. No man's opinion, no man's example, however distinguished he may be, are worth to us any thing if there be stamped upon them the plain and obvious marks of wrong

We believe the policy of the present administration to be disastrous to the best interests of the nation, and we shall labor industriously to bring about a change of men and measures in the National administration. The protective policy shall receive our particular attention, for after the most careful examination of the past history of the country, aided by our limited experience and observation, we cannot resist the conviction that it is the true policy of our government, and that every deviation from it has been visited with the most injurious consequence to our prosperity and welfare as a nation. We are aware that it is a favorite habit with our opponents to characterize with the most opprobious epithets all who dissent from the policy of the administration, and question its infallibility. This, however, shall not prevent us fom an honest and fearless expression of our opinions not only in regard to its domestic policy but also as to its foreign policy. In every emergency we shall be found upon the side of our country, but at the same time if the country has been placed in the wrong by its rulers, we shall esteem it our duty to hold up those rulers to the indignation of the people. Such we believe to be the case in regard to the present difficulties with Mexico. We believe the war to be unnecessary, unrighteous and unjust, and we shall spare no pains to expose the weak and corrupt motives and conduct which involved us in it. In fine we believe the country is saddled with the most impotent and bungling and corrupt administration that ever existed, and we shall wage uncompromising warfare upon its principles and measures, until we are redeemed and disenthralled from its ruinous influences. We stand prepared, however at all times to give the administration full credit for whatever it may do, which in our estimation will enure to the benefit of the country. We believe the principles of the Whig party are the true principles of free government, and we expect to maintain them with all the ability we can command—but at the same time we hope we do not possess that contracted and illiberal spirit which looks with a jaundiced eye upon every thing emanating from the opposition, and believes it is incapable of performing a good action, or suggesting a wise measure.

The present prospects of our union are by no means cheering. Dark and portentuous clouds are gathering in the horizon and none can tell the issue. But we do not despair of the Republic. We think we can discern a ray of hope through the murky gloom. The result of the recent elections inspires us with the hope that the days of Loco Focoism are drawing to a close, and that a Whig administration will, ere long, be at the head of the government. This is our last hope for the stability and perpetuity of republican freedom. To adopt the language of a distinguished Whig, others rely on other foundations and other hopes for the welfare of our common country; but for our part, the dark and troubled night has no star above the horizon, but the patriotic, intelligent, and united Whig party of the United States.

E. R. H.

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OUR READERS will be indulgent, we hope, until we shall have completed all our arrangements. They are progressing as rapidly as possible, and by the beginning of the New year we shall have gotten fairly under way, and shall present such a *melange* of reading matter as the best newspapers of the Country can furnish. We have distributed our prospectus throughout the County and hope our friends will exert themselves to procure new subscribers, and send in their names by the close of the year. We intend to publish as good a weekly paper as any in the State, and can commend it to all who desire to keep pace with the times.

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IN order to correct some errors that have been disseminated in regard to the Whig party, we have some arrearages to settle with our neighbor the Democrat. Our readers doubtless recollect the attempt of that paper to identify the Whig party with the Abolitionists, by extracts from a speech made by Gov. Bibb of Ohio. They also remember the charge against the Whigs of New York of having united all the factions in that State against Silas Wright. Taking the cue from the "old man verdant" of the Union, that paper also attempted to convince its readers that the Whig party is opposed to our own Country and in favor of Mexico. All these and other errors we have noticed and treasured up, and shall in due time pay our respects to our neighbor with such an array of facts, as will make him in future think three times before he speaks once.

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STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.—The new and splendid steamer Atlantic, which plied between Boston and New York, was lost in Long Island sound yesterday week. About 34 persons, including 3 females, were lost. The accounts speak of the most heart-rending scenes at the time she went to pieces. The Hon. Daniel Webster had engaged passage in her for himself and his wife, but afterwards declined to go in consequence of the unfavorable appearance of the weather. Had he embarked he would in all human probability have found a watery grave. We heartily rejoice at his providential escape, and hope he may yet be spared a goodly number of years in his country's service.

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ANOTHER.—We learn by the last papers that a collision took place on the Mississippi river a few days since, between the steamers Sultana and Maria, which involved a fearful loss of life.

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LETTERS OF MARQUE.—It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and the authorities of Cuba, touching the fitting out of Mexican Letters of Marque, in the ports of that Island. The most positive assurances have been given that no privateers of any description will be suffered to depart from any Spanish possessions — As to the naturalization of foreigners by the Mexicans, of which something is said in the recent news from Havana, it is stated that our government will regard the transaction as a fraud, and will treat all persons pretending to act in such a character as pirates.

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There has been a considerable fall of snow in the north-western portion of our State.

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The Hon. GEORGE MCDUFFIE has sent to the Governor of South Carolina his resignation as a Senator of the United States.

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The New York Canals are closed by ice, and navigation suspended.

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By the latest accounts the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will resume his seat in Congress by the beginning of the new year.

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The rumored reconciliation between Col. Benton and the Administration is denied.

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The impression is prevalent that John Johnson Esq. will be selected to fill the office of Chancellor of this State.

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A large amount of gold is now being daily ly received from England in return for the large flour and provision shipments made to that country.

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Congress will sit on Monday next. There being already a quorem of members in Washington, we presume the President's message will besent in the next day. If so we shall furnish it to our readers with our next issue.

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The Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of N. Carolina for six years. Mr. Mangum is a consistent and talented Whig, and the whole country will rejoice to know his eminent abilities are still to be employed in the Senate. While such men compose it the country may well "look to the Senate" in times of trouble and doubt.

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The Louisville Democrat, (Loco Foco,) states that HENRY CLAY will certainly return to the United States Senate. We are disposed to question the truth of the statement.—We learn by the last papers that this distinguished statesman has started for New Orleans with a view to spending the winter there.

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We learn from the last American that Major JAMES O. LAW has been invited to take command of the funeral escort of Major Ringgold. The remains are expected to arrive in Baltimore by the 16th of the present month.

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☞Z. W. Potter Esq. of Caroline, has been appointed by His Excellency Gov. Pratt, Col. of the 10th Regimental Cavalry of Maryland—composed of Caroline and Dorchester Counties.

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"MORE RUIN."—A letter from Cumberland announces the failure of the Mount Savage Iron Company—one of the consequences of Mr. Polk's British tariff. Thus have hundreds of laborers and their families been thrown out of employment.

THE ARMY.—There is nothing new from the seat of War. Gen'l. Taylor is still at Monterey, where he will probably remain until his re-inforcements justify him in making an advance. Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi with a large army, and from all we can learn a desperate battle is anticipated at the latter place. Tampico has surrendered to the Gulf Squadron without resistance. The new volunteers it is supposed will be ordered there, and after garisoning the place will proceed to join Gen'l. Taylor at Monterey. They will be under the command of General Scott, in whose courage, experience, wisdom and patriotism we have the most unbounded confidence.

THE WEB[illegible] DINNER.—This magnificent festival took [illegible] on Wednesday last at Philadelphia. About four hundred persons were present, among the number the Hon. John P. Kenneday. After the cloth was removed about 1000 ladies entered the room and occupied the galleries. Mr. Webster spoke four hours, ably reviewing the whole course of the administration. His speech was received with the most frequent and rapturous bursts of applause.

THE MARKETS.—Very little Md. Wheat at market. We quote good to prime reds at 88 a 96 cts., and ordinary to good 80 a 88 cts. A small lot of Penna. red sold at 100 cts and another of Penna. white at 105 cts. There is a good supply of Md. Corn, and sales of both white and yellow were made at 50 cts. One or two parcels of Penna. yellow sold at 51 cts. We quote Md. Rye at 65 cts. and Oats at 30 cents.—Balt. American, Dec'r. 2nd.

Some young men of Auburn, N. Y., have in preparation a beautiful chair as a present for Mr. Clay. It is, when finished, to unite a chair with a writing desk, containing several drawers for paper, &c., ink stand, gold pen, paper folder, sealing-wax, sand and wafer boxes, a knife, an agate seal and any other necessary article for writing. The back, seat and arms of the chair are covered with the richest damask silk. Everything about it is of American manufacture.

Colonel Walker, of the Texan Rangers, who distinguished himself so much at the battles of the 8th and 9th May, being in Washington, a public meeting was convened for the purpose of publicly welcoming him. This was done, and the citizens of Washington paid their respects to him. It was intended to give a ball and entertainment in his honor; but he was forced to decline them.

A number of the young Whigs of this city and county, desirious of testifying their estimation of his worth and services, have tendered to the Hon Andrew Stewart, the champion of the doctrine of protection to home industry, the compliment of a public entertainment.—It will be given at the Franklin House, on Thursday evening next.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

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Santa Anna:—A good deal has been said about the mode in which Santa ANNA was passed through our blockade. We state on authority that we know to be undoubted, that he produced no passport or paper of any kind, but when the steamboat he was on board was boarded by the first lieutenant of the St. Mary's, the latter officer told him the Commodore had orders to let him pass. Nothing more took place, and all the gossip about his having a formal pass from our goverment has no foundation. He was, however, passed by their orders, and has most egregiously humbugged Mr. Polk by pothy promises that he never had any intention of fullfilling, and Mr. Polk has shown a degree of *verdancy* in believing them, not very creditable to him as a statesman.—New Orleans Bulletin.

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From the Phila. U. S. Gazette.

ARMISTICE WITH MEXICO.

We see in the papers, intimations that a negotiation will ere long be opened, by which the *two* Republics of North America may settle their difference, without a continuance of war, and additional bloodshed. We do not know *how* that negotiation will be commenced, nor is it of much consequence to us, as, of course, the proposition will come from the other side of the Rio del Norte. We believe that hopes are entertained in high quarters, that the proposition will be made; and we infer that the orders to General Scott to take command of the Army, originated in the belief that he would promote the proposition sooner than any other General.

A private letter from Washington, written by one who has access to the "powers that be," mentions that General Scott has declared to the President's Cabinet, that if the whole direction of the Mexican war should be committed to his immediate charge, he will bring it to a close in July next, at an additional cost of $25,000,000. General Scott makes a calculation before he makes an assertion, and we are bound to believe (if our informant is correct) that he can do what he promises, and, consequently the Government does well to place the direction of the war in his hands.

He has experience and judgment; he has nothing else to do, and can go and see that the work is done according to his direction. Every man must desire the close of a war, that certainly brings no credit to the country, that adds nothing to the prosperity of the people, or true glory of the Government.

Since writing the above, we find the following in the Newark Daily Advertiser:

"General Scott is still in New York. He goes to Mexico with a *carte blanche* from the administration, which asked his counsel on Monday, and promptly adopted it concerning future operations. General Taylor also desires his presence and aid. The President's Message, we hear, will ask for forty millions of dollars, and fifty thousand men, to conquer peace at once."

New Elections.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Daub, says the Annapolis Herald, a delegate elect from Frederick county, and a tie vote of two candidates on the delegate ticket for Caroline county, it will devolve upon the speaker of the next house of delegates, as soon after the committee on elections shall have reported that fact, to issue warrants ordering elections to fill these vacancies.

A Wise Priest.—A German priest walking in procession at the head of his parishoners over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing upon the crops, when he came to one of unpromising appearance, would pass on, saying—"Here prayers and singing will avail nothing: this must have manure."

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

This able head of our Army, is now in this city, the City Hotel, *en route* for the South and seat of w[illegible] A report is current that he will leave to day in t[illegible] Southerner, for Charleston; but this, we are assure[illegible] is a mistake.

Of course nothing definite can be known of the o[illegible] ders under which Gen. Scott is to act, but there seem[illegible] to be little doubt that his destination is Tampico, a[illegible] that the reinforcements ordered are to act under hi[illegible] there, for the purpose of effecting a junction w[illegible] Gen. Taylor at San Luis Potosi. The governme[illegible] we suspect, have abandoned the idea of an immed[illegible] ate march from Monterey to San Luis Potosi, not on[illegible] on account of the distance (340 miles) and the gre[illegible] difficulty of obtaining water on the route, but on a[illegible] count of the necessity, if it is attempted, of doublin[illegible] or tripling the force under Taylor's command. Tam[illegible] pico, therefore, we presume, is to be the line of oper[illegible] ations, and Gen. Scott, reinforced by regulars fro[illegible] Gen. Taylor's division, and by Gen. Wool, will pro[illegible] bably advance, we believe, from that point to San Luis Potosi, and meet Santa Anna. On this rout[illegible] there is an abundance of water from the rive Panuco and its tributaries, and the distance only 150 m[illegible] It is highly proper that Gen. Scott, outranking Gen Taylor and Gen. Wool, should be put at the head o[illegible] this expedition, inasmuch as the co-operation of th[illegible] three distant divisions will be necessary,—but it is no[illegible] understood that he is to supercede Gen. Taylor, though he would outrank him by seniority in the same field of operations. After the junction at San Luis Potosi and probable capture of the city of Vera Cruz, it is probable that if peace is not made, a serious effor[illegible] will be made upon the city of Mexico.

A few days ago, it is stated, the President and Wa[illegible] Secretary sent for General Scott to consult with him and receive his plan of operations, under the present exigences of the war. He detailed them, they were accepted, and he was given *carte blanche* for their execution, in person, if he chose. The War Department, we have every reason to believe, acknowledges itself under the greatest obligations to General Scott for the efficient services he has rendered, in the conduct of the war—the lines of his march, the appointment of the troops, the points of attack, and the arrangement for supplies of the general detachments of the army of occupation and invasion. And it is said to be the express wish of General Taylor that Gen. Scott should take the command. There is the most cordial good feeling between the two officers.—We are glad to see, even at this late day, that a plan for a campaign is set forth, which can meet with some approbation from the country

Persons best acquainted with the entire subject, are of opinion that despatching so many troops as were sent by Government to Santa Fe, was wholly unnecessary; that it was needless to order Kearney across the mountains and deserts to California; that the expedition to Chihuanha has no object, and can obtain no object of the least value; and finally, that pushing on to Monterey was equally unwise. Their opinion is that one thousand men only should have been sent to Santa Fe; that two thousand should have been left to garrison the Rio Grande; and that the weight of our forces should have been concentrated for a blow at the Mexican capital, either through Tampico or Vera Cruz, and probably by the last.

Under such an arrangement it is believed that the war would by this time be pretty nearly over, by a treaty enforced from Mexico and granting us all that we ought to ask, or can reasonably or wisely desire.

The war, as it has been managed, will take at least double the time—waste double the treasure—and spill vastly more blood than would have been necessary by taking the course which seems most obviously best.

What the particular object of Gen Scott and his staff is in visiting this city, we are not informed. It is not improbable that preparations and consultations are making for transports, as well as for the proper organization for the volunteers from the North.—N York Express.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The legislature of Maryland, will convene in Annapolis on Monday the 28th instant. We observe, says the Herald that the members, pretty generally, have already selected their seats. And we hear some speculations as to who is to be Speaker of the House. Messrs. Duckett, of Prince George's county, Kennedy of Baltimore city, and Ege, of Carroll county, are spoken of in connexion with that important post.

THE DEFEAT OF SILAS WRIGHT in New York is ascribed by some of his friends to the secret interposition of high personages at Washington.—The official paper denies the charge—but it has denied other things which in the end proved to be true. Whether this particular imputation be true or not, the belief of it at all events, is so deeply impressed upon some of the shrewd politicians of New York that fire could not burn it out of them.

A leading organ of the *Barn-burners* nominates Mr. WRIGHT at once for the Presidency, with certain allusions not difficult of comprehension. "The name of SILAS WRIGHT," it says, "will be a rallying point also *for that* portion of the Democracy of the Union who desire to redeem their party from combinations at the South for power and at the North for plunder."

It is supposed in some quarters that Mr. W's defeat in New York will strengthen Mr. CALHOUN's game for the Presidency The ill success of the former at the late election has been openly ascribed by leading journals of the Administration to the doubts which rested upon his position as an advocate of free trade. It was declared that the language of the Syracuse Convention showed too great a leaning to the doctrine of protection—that it sought to shun the direct issue of protection or non protection—and that therefore Mr. WRIGHT fell under suspicion and lost the confidence of the non protectionists. Now those who would make this issue the main one at the next Presidential election cannot find a better respective of their views than Mr. CALHOUN.

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TO KEEP BACON HAMS IN SUMMER.—Pack them in a flour barrel; in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

FUNERAL OF MAJ RINGGOLD.

☞As the remains of the late Major Ringgold are expected to arrive in Baltimore about the 16th December, the commanding officer of the escort is desirous to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of Troops from a distance who intend to join in the funeral obsequies

He therefore requests, that the commanders of all such companies would report to him at as early a day as possible, so that proper positions may be given them, and the programme arranged

He also desires that such officers of the Navy, Army, Volunteer and Militia corps, at a distance, as wish to join in the procession, to report to him, when places will be assigned them

JAMES O LAW, Major
Commanding Escort.

NOTIC[illegible]

TAKEN up adrift in the Chesapeake Bay, opposite Barren Island, a fourteen feet row boat, presumed to be six years old, and considerably abused—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away Said boat was taken up some time last September

WM TRAVERS, of Chas,
Hooper's Island

Dec 5, 1846—3w