THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 12, 1846.

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

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 15th December.

☞For the information of our friends we publish the following list of Post Offices situate within 30 miles of Cambridge, and to which the Chronicle is transmitted through the mail *free of postage*. This is a great saving to those who reside near the subjoined Post offices, and we hope it will operate as an inducement to others to subscribe to our paper. The low price of subscription, unburthened by postage, places it in the power of every man to take our paper. The following is the list:—Hicksburg—Big Mills—Vienna—East New Market—Church Creek—Tobaccostick—Federalsburg—Golden Hill- Barren Creek Springs—Trappe—Easton—Wye Mills—St. Michaels—Royal Oak—Hillsborough.

THE MESSAGE.—We have not had leisure to read this document as carefully as we desire before making any comments upon it. In our next we shall take occasion to give it a more extended notice.

☞The Rev. Mr. Wyatt, elected to fill the vacancy in the Rectorship of Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester county, occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. James A. McKenny, has assumed his charge, and held divine service on Sunday last.

THE MARKETS—*Baltimore, Dec.* 9.—The supplies of wheat have fallen off in quantity, the season being near its close. Sales of fair good to prime Md. reds have been mads at 90 a 98 cents. White wheat for family flour at 105 a 115 cents. Penn. reds at 100 cents, and 105 cts for white. Corn, 48 cents for new white, and 50 cents for yellow. Rye 50 a 52 cents. Oats 32 a 33 cents.

Since the last advices from Europe by the Caledonia but little business has been done in the flour and grain market. The news is unfavorable, and the general tendency of prices is downward. We observe from the latest papers that the news has had a similar depressing effect upon the New York and Philadelphia markets.

FOUND DEAD—We are pained to learn that Mr. *Jesse C. Davis*, was found dead near his residence, about three miles from this town, on Monday last.—It appears the deceased left his house on Sunday morning to visit a neighbor, and on his return that evening it is supposed he was attacked with appoplexy, and in the act of dismounting from his horse, fell on his face and expired. The deceased was an industrious man, and his untimely death is deeply regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.

☞The Hon, John C. Calhoun and the Hon. A. P. Butler have been elected to the U. S. Senate from South Carolina.

☞It is reported by a passenger from St. Thomas, that the U. S. ship Boston is wrecked on Harbour Island.

REVIVAL.—*We* are gratified to learn that a considerable revival has been going on for several days in the M. E. Church of this town. We understand a large number have been redeemed from the error of their ways, and the end is not yet. We wish them success with all our heart.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE CHAMBERS.—We regret to learn that the Hon. E. F. CHAMBERS met with a serious accident on Thursday last, on his farm near Centreville, Queen Anne's County. Whilst loading his gun, a powder flask, which he held in his hand, exploded, injuring his hand, face and eyes very much.—His wounds were not thought to be of a dangerous character, but they are said to be such as will sadly disfigure him.

THE OFFICIAL EDITOR,—contrary to the authority of the poet, is decidedly under the impression there *is* something in a name, and ever since his installation as the official concealer of Mr. Polk's views, he has been casting about for a name to apply to the Whigs that would blow them sky-high. He first styled them the British party, but when he found that Mr. Polk's tariff gave such unqalified satisfaction to the British Cabinet, he dropped the term like a hot potatoe. Now, says the old gentlemen, I have them. The United States are at war with Mexico—the patriotic ardor of the country is excited—the Whigs have denounced the war as ill-advised and unjust—and I will call them the Mexican party—raise the cry of treason, and it will be all over with them. Sure enough, the official editor comes out with a long editorial to prove the Whigs are playing into the hands of Mexico, and denominates them the Mexican party.—In process of time, finding the war was almost universally condemned, and likely to involve Mr. Polk in political ruin, the facetious old gentlemen drops the term Mexican, and again casts about for a more fitting name.—After mature deliberation he resolves to designate us as Federalists, and this term he is sure *will* do our knitting. Well, the edict accordingly goes forth to all the faithful, commanding them in future to call the Whig party the Federal party. The cry has been caught up by all the Loco Foco papers, and we suppose will be continued until Mr. Ritchie finds it impotent to effect his purpose.

For ourselves, we are diposed to indulge Mr. Ritchie in his fancies. He has arrived at that age when it is charity to humor him in all his whims, and we are not disposed to fret the old man by opposing his caprices. Washington was a Federalist, and so was Hamilton, and some of the purest and best men of the Revolution. If it be a stigma to entertain the doctrines held by the Father of his country, the Whigs are content to bear it. But we have one consolation amidst all this denunciation.—When future generations shall occupy our places, and the false and destructive doctrines of progressive Democracy shall have found a fitting end in undisturbed oblivion, the principles of the Whigs will be cherished as the true principles of republican freedom; and the character of Washington, the Federal leader, will be admired and venerated, when the name of James K. Polk will have ceased to exist even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

But we confess we are a little surprised at the adoption of the term Federalist by our neighbor the "Democrat." We advise him to be cautious. In hurling his denunciations upon Federalists he might possibly wound some of his own friends. He will find in the ranks of his party several who adhered to the old Federal party through all its varying fortunes, and from the tenacity with which some of them clung to their first love, it is fair to infer they yet entertain for it some latent sparks of lingering affection. However, we do not know we need feel any surprise about the matter.—The official editor exacts the most implicit obedience from all his adjuncts, and visits the slightest disobedience with the penalty of his wrath.

"The Moloch of Democracy sitteth on high.
And the words which he utters are, worship or die!"

☞The new constitution of New York, first adopted by a *convention*, and then submitted to the consideration of the people for their approval or rejection at the last State election, has been ratified by a majority of *one hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and ninety seven* votes. Thus in a very short time have the people of New York, by means of a Convention, secured to themselves a new constitution, acceptable, as the vote shows, to an immense majority of her citizens.

When will the people of Maryland be permitted by their WHIG masters in the Legislature, to hold a convention for the adoption of a new constitution? When will Maryland have a Constitution which will be acceptable to a majority of the people? Judging from the past, we apprehend there is no room for a well founded hope of reform in Maryland until the Whig party in the State is completely overthrown If the people are true to themselves that time will surely come, and come quickly.—Frederick Citizen.

We clip the above from the "Democrat" of the the 2nd ult.; where it appears without comment, and we presume has the sanction of that paper.

It is true, indeed, that the new Coustitution submitted to the people of New York at the recent state election was ratified by a tremendous majority; but to our apprehension this fact furnishes the strongest argument against Conventional Reform. Every reflecting man will admit that all changes in the organic law should be made with caution and deliberation; and before a decision of such magnitude and so momentous in its consequences, is made, it is important that authentic and correct information should be extensively diffused through the community. The people should have ample time—a year at least—to examine and deliberate upon the proposed change—to read the criticisms of the press, to hear it discussed in the forum, and in every possible manner to inform themselves in reference to its character and consequences.

Now what was the course pursued in regard to the new Constitution of New York? That instrument was submitted to the people but a few days before the election, and at a time when their minds were excited and absorbed with an unusually important state election; and every man must admit that under such circumstances, it is impossible in the nature of things that the new Constitution was properly understood—aye, that it had been read by half the voters in the State—and consequently, the large majority in its favor, if it proves any thing, only establishes the melancholly fact that the people are willing to vote upon any change in their organic law, without understanding the character of such change, or caring for its consequences. But the secret of this large vote in favor of the new Constitution of New York is to be found in the disposition, so prevalent among politicians, to pander to the prejudices and weaknesses of the people. The most important change in the New York Constitution is the making the Judges directly elective by the people—and for a limited and comparatively short period of time. This is the charm of the new Constitution—the sugar coating which commended it to the palate of the mass. As a recent writer upon the subject justly observes, hitherto, the people, justly suspicious of themselves and their own hasty and impulsive action, have voluntarily put it out of their power to disturb the sacred scale of justice with their excited hands. They had thrown an invoilable veil of sanctity about the form of that protecting goddess, and fo bidden themselves from raising its folds to break the calmness of her meditations, or influence the independence of her decrees. (This noble self-restraint is one of the most beautiful illustrations of the temperance that may belong to freedom.) But alas! the time had come for treating resolution! Why should justice be more reserved than the other powers of the State? This proud stateliness and serene independence—this calm seclusion of hers—is hardly respectful to the Sovereign People! They desire to know what the haughty Themis is doing in her shrine. They will pull her out and make her sociable! She shall feel her equality or entire dependence! Justice shall no longer grow old, distant and venerable. She shall be young and lively and companionable! And so, henceforth, the Judges of New York are to be the creatures of party—are to be tempted above the resistance of human nature, into unfairness and selfish biases. Truly, every change is not reform.—

In reply to the second paragraph of the above article we unhesitatingly say, we earnestly hope the day is far distant when a Convention shall be held in Maryland for the adoption of a New Constitution. The minds of the people, in our opinion are too unsettled—too deeply imbued with the false and extravagant notions so prevalent in our land, for them to consider and decide upon such a question with the deliberation and calmness its importance demands. Again, we are opposed to this perpetually tinkering at the fundamedtal law, and trying experiments on the Constitution of the State. Every such act has a tendency to alienate the loyalty, interest and activity of the best part of the peopla. It cheapens legislation, debases public life, and disgusts the conservative feeling of the intelligent and serious mind of the community. That the present Constitution of our state has faults, we will not deny—but we think it is "better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of"—better to bear with its faults than disturb the reverence just beginning to gather around it. It has defects like all human works; but under it we have lived more than half a century, a happy, free and prosperous people. A few changes have been made in its original provisions, but we are not prepared to admit that they have been productive of any enlarged benefits to the community. One of the most respectable assemblies ever convened exhausted their wisdom, patience and patriotism in devising it. The lustre which their names have gathered since, throws back a mellow light upon the work of their earlier lives.—Their brilliant reputation blends with the glory of the present Constitution, and we should behold its displacement from our achives with unutterable sorrow. It may not suit the views of those who believe all things should keep pace with progressive Democracy—but heaven forbid that the *ægis* of our rights should ever be submitted to the ordeal of progressive Democracy. The radical opinions and revolutionary doctrines of its leaders will, we believe, ultimately render the very name of Democracy loathsome and odious, and drag it down to a premature and unhonored grave; and our Constitution if re-modelled upon its principles would of course share a similar fate. Rather let it survive the vicissitudes of party names and designations, and continue to be as it has been the foundation of our happiness, the guardian of our rights, the protector of of our dearest privileges. We hope, therefore, the period is far removed when a Convention shall be held in the State of Maryland to frame a new Constitution.

CONGRESS.—This body assembled on Monday last. The proceedings as yet possess little interest. Below will be found a letter containing some interesting items of political news.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1846.

The Whig members of Congress, as they arrive, wear gladsome faces, and appear in the best of spirits. I met among others to-day, Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Smith of New York. They are sure that the Locofocos in those two States have "seen the elephant" recently. Mr. Brodhead is willing to admit that they, in Pennsylvania have also seen him. General Bailey, it is thought, will not deny that they anticipate seeing him in Old Virginia next April. Indeed the Whigs will rouse themselves for the next Congressional election in the Old Dominion. Instead of electing *one* only, out of the delegation of fifteen members, they are resolved to elect *five*, and two or three more if possible.

As Whig members of Congress and other distinguished Whigs arrive here, and talk over the gains we have thus far made in the Congressional elections—the probability of carrying the next House of Representatives—and what is expected of Old Virginia in this great emergency, I find they, with one voice, declare that the Hon. William C. Rives, in the Albemarle District, and the Hon. George W. Summers, in the Kanahwa District, *must* give their consent to be candidates. They are both great and good men, and would be shining lights in the next House of Representatives. Mr. Rives it is true, has been Minister to France, and two or three times a Senator in Congress; but the fact that he has held these distinguished posts of honor should not be a bar, republican as he is, to his taking a seat in the House of Representatives, where, if the Whigs obtain the majority, his great statesmanship, parliamentary experience and courteous, affable and yet commanding manner, will naturally entitle him to an exalted position. The distinguished talents, urbanity of manners, upright deportment and great legislative experience of Mr. Summers, also would place that sterling and valuable statesman in a very prominent position in such a House of Representatives. The Whigs of Virginia will, unquestionably, do their duty at the next April election. Much depends upon them—and it is in their power to do much.

The excitement in regard to the Conner and Van Ness case, is evidently abating, and the people are beginning to believe, from the unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence which has been given in, that the various letters purporting to have been written by General Van Ness—and which letters if genuine, would show that the General considered and acknowledged Mrs. Conner as his "dear wife"—were not written by him and are not in his hand writing. This is sworn to by Richard Smith and John W. Maury, Esqrs., as truthful and upright men as exist, and by many other worthy men—all of whom knew the General's handwring well. The case will now be speedily brought to a close. Still it is the general opinion that the jury will render no verdict.—We have had delightful weather here to-day.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writing from Washington under date of December 7th says:

Commodore *Stewart* returns to Philadelphia without any orders to proceed to the Gulf to take command there. It appears that in the interview he had with the President on the subject, the latter wished to shift the responsibility of an attempt to take the Castle of St. Juan d' Ulloa from his own shoulders to those of the veteran Commodore by leaving it to his discretion to attack the Castle or not, as he might decide! But Commodore Stewart said "NO, if you will order me to go and take that fortress, I will obey your orders cheerfully and do my best to take it—but I cannot assume the responsibility of the enterprise."—The government would not give the order under these circumstances—and so Commodore Stewart has gone back to Philadelphia. I make this statement as it was made to me.

KEEN REBUKE.—A Whig paper in New York denies that Mr. Young had agency in the circulation of reports in anti-rent counties, that he was an anti-rent man, to which the New York Evening Post, a Polk and Dallas paper, says:

"No agency in any such fraud? There are more ways than one by which a man may make himself an agent in a fraud. He may identify himself as thoroughly with a fraud by mere silence, as by the loudest and noisiest declarations. The fact that promises to release the anti-rent conviets were made in Mr. Young's name previous to the election, was perfectly notorious at the time, and then was the moment for an honest man to deny that they were made by his authority."

What a sentence is the above? How keenly must it be felt at Washington? What a withering rebuke does it contain of the head of the nation! "More ways than one," are there, "by which a man may make himself an agent in a fraud?" "He may *identify* himself as *thoroughly* with a *fraud* by mere SILENCE, as by the loudest and noisiest DECLARATION." That is what people generally believe, but that is not the doctrine of the powers that be. It was proclaimed throughout Pennsylvania, in the canvass of 1844, that the Locofoco candidates for the office of President and Vice President were friendly to a Tariff for protection; that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay; and the banners of the party bore the inscription of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842." These things were not done in a corner. They were the watch-words of a national party. They were the web and woof of out-door speeches. They were circulated through the public papers, and they remained uncontradicted by a word from the partizans Nay, more, the candidates "identified themselves thoroughly with the fraud," according to the Post, "by mere silence, as much as by the loudest and noisest declarations."

Will some good friend of the administration read to its members the code of ethics of the New York Evening Post, and especially the chapter and verse which we have quoted, and ask them to apply it well? If the President of the United States says that Governor (elect,) Young shall suffer for this sin, let the friend cry into his ear, the appalling words of the Seer Nathan, "Thou art the man."—*Phila. U. S. Gaz.*

☞A Pennsylvania Locofoco paper thus lashes Father Ritchie of the Washington Union:

"As to our "professing to be Democratic," we can only say that our democracy has never been questioned before, nor are we addicted to the promulgation of anti-Democratic doctrines, or in the habit of denying matters which in the course of time, turn out to be correct. It comes with a bad grace from the Union to carp at us and to endeavor to impeach our democracy, and throw distrust over the articles which may appear from time to time in our Journal, when it has been guilty of asserting that which the sequel has proved to be false. One instance among many, which occurs to us at the present time, was in regard to a change in the Cabinet. We were assured positively, no change was contemplated, when, in the course of two weeks or so after, Secretary Bancroft retired from the Navy Department."

LOCOFOCO ANECDOTE.—The Niagara (N. Y.) Cataract tells the following anecdote of one of its political brethren:

A hunker in Lower Town being "forcibly struck" with the news of the defeat of our Democratic Governor was feeling very cheerful, when a Whig came along and said to him: "What makes you feel so happy?" The hunker replied: "I cannot answer you any better than by relating an anecdote. Some years ago an old gentleman used to call at Mr. Bemus's office, in Canandaigua, and read the newspapers; he was in a habit of doing this daily, until Mr. Bemus inquired of him what made him so interested in reading over the old newspapers. "Why," replied the old gentleman, "I take great pleasure in reading over the papers, for in them I see the deaths of many of my friends."

IMPRESSIONS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows under date of the 21st:

"I learn to-day that it is the opinion of some judicious men that we do not yet know the truth of the story about Santa Anna's seizing the conducta with two millions of specie. It is suggested that the British Covernment may have consented to wink at it, and assure the payment of the money to their subjects. By this means, they could render assistance to Santa Anna, without committing themselves as parties to the war. It is difficult to conceive how Santa Anna, rash and imprudent, and unprincipled as he may be, could, at such a crisis as this, venture to provoke the enmity of a Government whose boast it is, like that of imperial Rome, to protect its subjects in their just rights, wherever they may be, and at all hazards.

It is necessary, too, that we should know why the strict blockade ordered by Mr. Polk has been relaxed so far as the interests of British subjects are concerned, less all nations pass the blockade? It seems so according to late statements in the New Orleans papers.—Why go to the expense of blockading the ports?

RETREAT FOR DISABLED CLERGYMEN.—We hear with singular satisfaction, that an institution of this kind, is about to be established in the Diocese of Maryland, near Georgetown, District Columbia.

A suitable property has been putchased, as we are informed, and active measures are in progress to consummate the plan at an early period. It is intended to provide, also, for the education of young men, and thus while affording a comfortable home to those who have become unable to render active service to the church, they may contribute according to their ability, to the preparation of others to take their places. It originated, we are told, with two clergymen, who have bestowed their libraries containing about 4,000 volumes, and intend to give their time to the accomplishment of their purpose. It is, of course, sanctioned by the Bishop of Maryland; and aided by several responsible laymen of that diocese. Its complete establishment therefore cannot be doubtful.

The whole church must regard it with favor, and will manifest her approval, we doubt not, by contributing, if there be need for it, towards its completion and permanent foundation.

We shall probably soon hear more of it. It can hardly fail of the blessing of Him whose ministers are the subject of its care. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*Banner.*

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Daniel Bates, on the 3rd. inst. Mr *Gladson Colston*, to Miss *Nancy Meekins*, both of this county:

By the Rev Mr Onins, Mr *James Mowbray*, to Mrs *Margaret Stevens*, all of this county.

DIED.

In Talbot county, on Sunday evening, 29th November, Mrs. *Catharine A Cox*, consort of William Cox.

In this town on Friday morning last, Mrs. HENRIETTA MARIA, consort of DANIEL M. HENRY Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

It is with deep and unaffected sorrow that we are called upon to record the demise of this most estimable lady. Possessing a suavity of manner, sweetness of temper and benevolence of heart which are seldom found, she was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, and many are the hearts, without the pale of her family circle, that mourn and ache over her sad fate. To her family and friends her loss occasions the keenest anguish. Upon her were lavished their proudest affections, and their deep and poignant grief at her untimely death knows no alleviation. Brief has been her course from the bridal to the tomb, but there is consolation in believing her pathway through the "dark valley and shadow of death," was lighted by Him who has promised to strengthen and support all who lean upon Him. May He comfort and sustain her relatives in their sore affliction, and bind up their bruised and bleeding spirits with the balm of a holy and abiding faith in his goodness.

Light be the turf o'er thy tomb,
No loveher spirit than thine,
E'er burst from its mortal control
In the orbs of the blessed to shine." * * *

Farm for Sale,

THE undersigned being authorised, will offer at Public Sale, on MONDAY January 4th, 1847, at the Court House door in Cambridge, at the hour of 12 o'clock (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) all that valuable farm situated on Fishing Creek river (which abounds with oysters, terrapins, fish and wild fowl) formerly the home dwelling of Nathan Griffin, dec'd. The improvements are a single story dwelling with two rooms on the lower floor and which is immediately located on the river, the yard running down to the shore—also a cook house, barn, &c. There is on the Farm some excellent fruit trees, apple, peach, &c., with two excellent wells of good water, and a quantity of shell banks for the use of the whole farm, a part of which has already been lined. There is in the farm **136 ACRES**, and fifteen perches, a sufficient quantity of which is in timber.

Persons desiring to purchase will of course view the premises previous to the day of sale, which will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.

The terms will be one-sixth cash, the ballance in 12, 18 months and two years, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond approved and possession given at once.

WILLIAM REA.

Dec. 12, 1846—4t (D)

NOTICE.

TAKEN up adrift in the Chesapeake Bay, opposite Barien 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,
Dec 5, 1846—3w Hooper's Island.

Notice.

THE creditors of Noah Dixon, dec'd., are hereby requested to present their claims properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills' Office, on or before the 28th day of December, as a second dividend will be struck on that day.

AMOS BOWDLE, Adm'r of
Noah Dixon, dec'd.
Dec. 5, 1846—3w