THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 13, 1847.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on the 22d February.

THE MARKETS.—Baltimore, February 9, 1847. *Wheat*—The receipts of red Wheat by wagons sell at 118a122 cents. Prime reds would bring 122a128 cents. *Corn*—has declined. Early this morning sales of white and yellow were made at 85 cents, but prices still further declined, and sales were made at 83 and 82 cts. and the market closed dull at the lowest figures. *Oats*—37a38 cts.

OUR PAPER.—We owe our readers an apology for the scarcity of reading matter in our paper this week. An affliction in the family of the publisher has kept him from his post during the entire week.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and the Hon. James Alfred Pearce of the U. S. Senate, and the Hon. Edward Long of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

Doct. Phelps of the Senate, and D. M. Henry Esq. of the House of Delegates will please accept our thanks for documents forwarded.

☞Mr. Silas Flemming, residing at the Big Mills, in this county, killed a hog on Saturday last which weighed, when cleaned, 663 pounds. Vienna District has recently become quite celebrated for large hogs, and some of the farmers doubtless thought they had reached a point that could not be exceeded. But they will have to go to work again as Mr. Flemming can now boast of having killed the largest hog ever raised in the district.

FIRE.—The property known as the "Little Brick Mill" was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The property was in the possession of William S. Jackson Esq., who, we regret to learn, is a heavy sufferer by the catastrophe. It is not known, we believe, whether the fire originated from accident or design.

In consequence of the affliction in the publisher's family, we are compelled to omit several articles of a highly interesting character in this week's issue. The present aspect of our national affairs addresses itself to every man who values the safety of our institutions. We shall make an effort to furnish our readers with a brief outline of the most important events which are being daily developed at Washington.

☞The proceedings of the Legislature for the past week possess no special interest.—The measure of resumption has not yet been called up.

☞The steamer due at New York from England had not arrived up to the date of our last advices. The present decline in the price of grain is probably owing to the want of confirmation of the news received by the Hiberma. Should the intelligence by the steamer now due be of that character we have no doubt prices will advance beyond the highest point they have yet reached. This, however, is merely conjecture.

THE ARMY.—We have nothing late from the Army. We presume its operations will be limited until the arrival of reinforcements, when it is now generally understood a combined attack will be made on Vera Cruz by the land and naval forces. There is great activity going on at the various navy yards in fitting out vessels for the gulf. We think in a short time we shall hear that the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa will be battered down, and Vera Cruz in the possession of the American forces.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—The bill providing for Biennial Sessions of the Legislature has passed the Senate by a vote of 11 in favor of the bill and 5 against it. We presume there is no doubt but it will pass the House of Delegates and become a law of the land. The bill will effect a saving of some fifty thousand dollars every alternate year to the people of Maryland—quite a sufficient explanation of the hostility evinced by the Loco Foco party to measure.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.—The funeral of the lamented Col. Watson, and Capt. Randolph Ridgely took place in Baltimore on Monday last. The day was auspicious, and the ceremonies were grand and imposing.—The remains were attended by a large military escort, as also by great numbers of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, Firemen and citizens. The renowned Capt. Walker of Texas was present and formed quite an attraction. The remains were deposited in Green Mount Cemetery, there to remain until the erection of a Monument which it is intended to raise to commemorate the deeds of the gallant dead. The ashes of those two brave and noble soldiers now repose in the bosom of their native State—their memory will be treasured in the hearts of their friends, and their gallant deeds recurred to with a thrill of pride by every Marylander as long as patriotism resides in the human bosom.

The last "Democrat" in speaking of the effect of "progressive Democracy" in elevating man's ideas and enlarging the field of his operations, had reference, we suppose, to the doctrines of the "National Reformers" of New York, who assert that every man is entitled to a farm, and if one man has several farms he should divide them with his neighbors. The true meaning of which is that the industrious and frugal portion of the community shall be bound to provide for and maintain the idle and profligate. This is another of the consequences of "progressive Democracy" which the editor of that paper lauds so highly. It is certainly a great palliative to Loaferism, and will no doubt meet with unanimous favor among that interesting and useful class of our citizens. It is also likely to meet with great favor among those who find their way to the United States from the prisons and pauper houses of Europe—men "who leave their country for their country's good." It would be quite an agreeable change for one of these European paupers to leave his log hut and black bread and gruel, and find himself upon landing in the United States in possession of a snug little farm. The Reformers have not yet said whether the farms should be stocked or not, but their principles being on the "*progressive*" order, we presume they will not only go in for a farm for each man, but also for having it stocked and ready for cultivation. Of a verity, this is a great country, and "progressive Democracy" is a great humbug.

The "Democrat" says "progressive Democracy" teaches "that the blessings of Government like the dews of Heaven should descend equally on the rich and the poor." We presume the exemplification of this principle is to be found in the Sub-Treasury system, which provides for the payment of the salaries of the office holders in specie, and leaves the people to manage as best they can with a depreciated paper currency. We suppose that the celebrated declaration of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, that the "people need not expect any relief from the Government" is another appropriate illustration of the principle enunciated by the "Democrat." Such appears to be the invariable rule of "progressive Democracy"—to declare sentiments abounding with patriotism and justice, and at the same time afford by their conduct the most convincing practical demonstrations of their selfishness.

FROM THE ARMY.—We learn by the last Southern mail that Gen'l. Worth with his command had arrived at the Rio Grande, and in conjunction with Gen'l. Scott will take charge of the forces destined to operate at Vera Cruz. Gen'l. Taylor is at Monterey in command of the volunteer force.

☞There has been a wonderful hubbub in the House of Representatives between some of the leading Loco Foco members. Mr. Douglass a few days since moved the expulsion of the Union's Reporter from the House, in which he was sustained by Mr. Wilmot. Mr. Kennedy opposed the motion and took the responsibility of some of the Reporter's remarks, whereupon Mr. Douglass told him he would vote for his expulsion for aiding in the publication of a "false and scandalous report" of the proceedings of that body. They are a precious set, and bid fair to demonstrate to every body's satisfaction that they are in no wise fitted for the stations they fill.

The "Three Million bill" is still pending in the U. S. Senate. The strictures of the Whig Senators upon Mr. Polk's policy of obtaining peace with Mexico are just and pointed. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Seate a few days since upon the bill, and exposed in a masterly manner the weakness of the administration in its management of the war. The blunders growing out of the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico were eloquently reviewed. Mr. J. regarded the annexation of Mexican territory to the United States as fraught with the most momentous consequences to the peace of the Union, and would never consent to it. He was for keeping the Union united and happy. He had sustained Mr. Polk in the prosecution of the war, but he could not participate in conduct towards an impoverished and feeble enemy which the world would denominate rapine and plunder.

☞It will be perceived from the following that the "Union" has undertaken to whip some of the refractory Loco Foco members of Congress into their ranks. How far Mr. Ritchie has succeeded we leave our readers to judge after reading the subjoined extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives:—

Mr. Wentworth asked lerve to make a personal explanation, and with reluctance leave was granted.—Mr. Wentworth went on to say there had been considerable "flying the track" at this session of Congress, and he had undertaken to show wherein, and according to his custom with freedom of speech. The Union had called attention to his "pitiful apology" for declining to vote a tax on tea and coffee; yet the Union declined to show what this pitiful apology was.

Mr. Wentworth went on to show how he had been represented in the "Organ," and Mr. W. replied to the assaults by giving as good as he had received.—Upon the subject of Slavery and his expression in favor of keeping the territory of Mexico free, Mr. W. said he had done no more than he had done at home. Where there was slavery, as in the States, and where it was a vested right, he would not touch it, but where there was free territory he would keep it free forever. He had been assailed by the third party and now by the Pro-Slavery party.

Mr. W. made his explanation thirty or forty minutes long, and parts of it were most severe upon Mr. Ritchie—his double dealing, especially upon the bank question when Mr. Ritchie was a pet of the Banks.—Where Mr. Ritchie was best known he was perfectly harmless. He could even thank the editor for the assault he had received, since it might gain readers for the subject of his remark. The House had shown its estimate of Mr. Buchie by the bad treatment he had received. He would not say whether this was just or not. We brought Mr. Ritchie here, said Mr. W. in closing, to do what Blair & Rives scorned to do, (the foul work of his party,) and what no other man of his talents would consent to do. (Great laughter here on all sides of the House.)

☞Mr. CALHOUN addressed the Senate a few days since upon the "three million bill," and took ground against a further invasive prosecution of the War with Mexico. Judging from the tenor of his remarks we infer that he is opposed to the designs of Mr. Polk in prosecuting the war for conquest. Thus we see Mr. Polk rebuked by his own party on every hand. Before taking his seat Mr. Calhoun declared his intention to vote against the amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Cass, which is as follows:—

"And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress, in making this appropriation, that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, agreeably to the declaration made in the act of Congress on the 13th of May last, therefore the interest and honor of this country require that the said war be vigorously prosecuted to a successful issue, and that a reasonable indemnity should be obtained from Mexico for the wrongs she has committed towards the U. S. Government.

"And it is further declared, that the nature and extent of such indemnity are proper subjects in the first instance for Executive consideration, when negotiations for Peace may be opened between this country and Mexico, subject to the action of the Senate on the question of ratification."

"PROGRESSIVE WHIGGERY."—Under this caption the last "Democrat" indulges in a long diatribe against the Whig party generally, and Gov. Young of New York in particular. The conduct of the Governor in pardoning some of the Anti-renters, whose punishment had been commuted by Silas Wright from death to imprisonment, is held up as a warning against what the Editor calls "progressive Whiggery."

We have no sympathy for the Anti-Renters of New York. We regard their doctrines as subversive of all government and order, and as meriting the frowns and disapprobation of every man who respects the supremacy of the laws. But whence the consistency of a supporter of "progressive Democracy" in denouncing Anti-Renters so fiercely? Who that has watched the progress of events for the last ten years, and who is capable of tracing causes to their results, who does not know that Anti-Rentism is one of the necessary and legitimate consequences of "progressive Democracy." In the State of New York particularly, on account, we presume, of her controlling influence, the most disorganizing and revolutionary doctrines have been promulgated, and sown broadcast through the State for political effect. There "progressive Democracy" had its origin. The stale, demagogueical cry of the rich against the poor was fast losing its charm among the people, and something new must be devised to tickle the popular fancy.—The result was the promulgation of the doctrines now constituting the creed of "progressive Democracy,"—a vile colluvion of the exploded dogmas of Jack Cade and the democrats of the French Revolution. This new creed, addressing itself to the worst passions of the human heart, and bidding fair to attain to wide-spread popularity, soon found among its supporters the names of Martin Van Buren, Jesse Hoyt, and most of the prominent Loco Focos of the State. Agrarianism, Dorrism, Anti-Rentism, and every other mischevous ism up to Loco Focoism, are its legitimate fruits. An utter contempt of the sanctions and requirements of the law—a fierce warfare upon the rights of property—and a systematic hostility to vested rights, have ever characterized the history of this "progressive Democracy."

This we apprehend to be the meaning of the "Democrat" in saying "the Democracy have labored to so improve on the science of government, as carried out by those of primeval days, that man should be bound by as few restraints as possible." Such was the doctrine preached to the Anti Renters of New York.—Their passions were aroused, their prejudices excited, their judgments warped by the artful and delusive doctrines disseminated amongst them by the leaders of the Loco Foco party.—It was held up as a grievous wrong that they should pay rent to a rich landholder for the farms they occupied—it was in contravention to the rights of man and the principles of justice that one man should possess an hundred farms, while there existed so many poor men who did not own a single acre. It is needless to say these doctrines had their effect. The people were aroused, their minds inflamed by such exaggerated statements of their wrongs, and the consequence is seen in the banded opposition of these deluded men to the laws of their country. Truly, this is improving "on the science of government" with a vengeance. And such, we need hardly assert, it is obvious must be the consequences of "progressive Democracy" until the evil becomes so universal and apparent as to shock the moral senses of the whole union. Its only remedy must spring from its excesses. The tendencies ultimately to be developed by its spread no man can fully comprehend. It is now comparatively in its infancy, and yet its pernicious results are seen in the disregard of the restraints of law—the contempt of order—the bold and shameless avowals of doctrines which strike at the root of morality—the venality and corruption of office—the truckling servility to the Dispensers of patronage, and the loss of that manliness and independence among public men which distinguished our forefathers.—How far the evil is yet to spread before it is arrested no one can undertake to say. Heaven forbid that it should go much further. We are as a nation already fast verging towards that state of things which dragged Rome from her proud eminence as mistress of the world to the lowest sinks of corruption and vice and degradation. Let her fate be a warning against the tendencies of "progressive Democracy."

THE THREE MILLION BILL.

The debate in the Senate on the bill to entrust three millions of dollars to the President for obtaining a peace with Mexico, promises to be long and elaborate. The following amendment was submitted by Mr. Berrien:

"Provided, always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress, in making this appropropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition by conquest, of any portion of her territory; that this Government, ever desirous to maintain and preserve peaceful and friedly relations with all nations and particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

This proviso will not suit the views of those who look upon the war with Mexico as a war of conquest. Yet it is a little singular that the advocates of acquisition, who maintain that Mexico must be compelled to cede to us territory as an indemnity for the charges of the war and in liquidation of the claims of our citizens upon her, are nevertheless willing to pay money in advance to Mexico—three millions —thus acknowledging the balance of obligations against us. In other words we are to take territory on the ground that Mexico is indebted to us, yet we pay money to her to induce her to give us territory. Here is a strange confusion.

In truth the whole business is strange every way. The President of the United States asks for three millions of dollars in order to bring the Mexican war to a speedy and honorable conclusion. The inference would be from this demand that the President intended to levy new troops and to strike a decisive blow; for that would be, in time of war, the most natural mode of proceeding in view of a speedy and an honorable peace. But no; we are given to understand otherwise. The Finance Committee in the Senate, asking for the appropriation, announces openly that it is intended for the Mexican Army! An underhand chaffering, it seems, is going on between President Polk and General Santa Anna; the latter promises to be convenient, but he can do nothing unless his men are at his disposal; and his men will not do as he wishes unless their wages are paid them. Now Santa Anna has no money, or if he has he wishes to keep it. If Mr. Polk will furnish him with three millons he can pay his men, his men will do as he wishes, and he will do as Mr, Polk desires, and then we shall have peace. It is a new version, as our readers will perceive, of the nursery legend which tells how the fire burnt the stick, and the stick beat the dog, the dog bit the pig, and they all went through the gate.

This notable arrangement is proposed for the sanction of the Congress of the United States. A proposition to pay the enemy's troops! A solemn enactment to constitute Santa Anna a disbursing agent of the Government—a Sub-Treasurer—and that, too, without bond or security! Is not this monstrous? It passes comprehenson how any Senator could have the face to make an avowal such as the chairman of the Finance Committee made on this subject. As for Mr. Polk's part in the business it is scarcely worth while to be surprised at anything which emanates from the profound statesmanship of that dignitary.—American.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An exciting debate sprang up in the House this morning, chiefly confined, however to Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, on a resolution offered by the former gentleman to expel the reporter of the "Union" from the privileges of the House, for a "false, scandalous, and disrespectful report" of the proceedings of the House on Saturday, in connexion with the attempt of Mr. Wentworth to make a speech in reply to the attack of the "Union," on that gentleman, of Friday night. The discussion continued nearly an hour and a half, and the resolution was finally modified, by Mr Douglass to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to examine into the truth of the report of the Union of the 6th inst., in regard to the proceedings of the House and of the committee of the whole, on Saturday last, on the bill for the relief of Thomas Wishart, and to ascertain who the reporter was and what members were engaged in creating disorder in the House and in the Committee, and report thereupon, with the names of such reporter and members—and for the purposes of such examination, said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

A motion to lay on the table was negatived, 84 to 99, and the resolution as amended was then adopted, 128 to 64.

Mr. Bayly offered the following resolution as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That the committee just raised, inquire if other reporters than those of the Union, and letter writers assigned seats on this floor, have published libelous reports of proceedings here during this session, and also, if the improper conduct of any member of this House led to the resolution restricting the members in the quantity of wrapping paper and envelops to be used by them.

Mr. Gardner moved to lay this resolution on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative, yeas 104, nays 74.

The committee of conference, on the ten regiment bill, made a report, which was adopted by the House

The three million bill, reported some time since by Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the House, and similar to that reported by Mr. Sevier, in the Senate, and now under discussion in that body, was then taken up, being the special order of the day.

Mr. Ingersoll made a very able speech in favor of the bill, and in explanation of its objects —expressing the opinion that the passage of the bill would lead to negotiations, which would end in a permanent peace before the 4th of July next. He opposed the introduction of any amendment, involving the question of slavery, as premature, until the territory was actually acquired—simple occupation not giving us a title, until after action by Congress.

Mr. Wilmott offered his amendments, prohibiting the extension of slavery to territory now free, acquired or to be acquired, and in support of his amendments expressed his views at length. He denied the charge of abolitionism, and desired to say to the respectabla editor of the Union, for whom he entertained the highest respect, that he (Mr. W.) was no nearer being an abolitionist than he (Mr. Rithie) was a Hartford Convention Federalist. He was in favor of a strict adherence to the compromises of the constitution, but if his vote could prevent it, slavery should never be extended to an inch of territory in which it does not exist.

Mr. Strong, of New York, followed, in opposition to Mr. Wilmott's proviso, and in favor of the bill without amendment. His constituents were in favor of granting all means for the proper and vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed to lugging in questions which have no earthly bearing, and calculated only to embarrass and defeat the measures of the administration.

Mr. Chipman next addressed the committee, in support of the bill and in opposition to the proviso.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Senate amendments to Indian Appropriation and Military Academy bills, referred, and sundry communications from President, War and Treasury departments. Report on public lands received; and then adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

Correspondence of the Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The three million appropriation bill, if it passes at all, will have a very narrow escape from defeat. The Senators from Texas are known to be pledged against it. Sam Houston says he cannot conscientiously vote a dollar for negotiations. He is for conquering peace—driving the enemy to terms or destroying him, and not for a treaty before the Mexicans are brought to their senses. Were he commanding general, he would be for arresting the commissioners till he had entered Mexico, and then providing them with comfortable lodgings there, for the purpose of signing the peace he should dictate. The opinions of Mr. Calhoun on the subject are not yet known, and his friends are not much disposed for the bill, which they consider as the second part of the drama which commenced with the letting in of Santa Anna. The House are determined on a rider to the bill;—in the Senate Gen. Cass' amendment will, in all probability carry.

Letters are in town from the most reliable and respectable quarters in New Orleans, entirely discrediting the rumors which have been industriously circulated to the detriment of Gen Scott. Without the public statement of the editor of *La Patria* that he never learned any of the secrets of the hero of Lundy's lane, and least of all his plan of attack on Vera Cruz, no one would have credited the statements which found their way to the Mexican prints, and were paraded with so much gusto in this city. Gen. Scott has kept his own secret, and has probably, by this time, done that with the failure of which he has been prematurely and unjustly charged. Depend on it, you will soon hear of General Scott's achievements before and at Vera Cruz, and of the blowing up of that castle which seems to have been the bugbear of our squadron in the gulf. The Navy will co-operate with the expedition, but only perform a subordinate part.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Clipper.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1847.

IN SENATE.

The President presented a report from the Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turupike Co.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a message was sent to the House, proposing to assemble, in Monument Square, on Monday next, to unite in the testimonials of respect to the brave officers who fell in the Mexican war. Messrs. Clarke, Keyser and Sellman were named as a committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, in accordance with previous orders, adjourned over till Tuesday morning next.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Messrs. Morris, Orrick, Kemp, Pearson, Hamilton, McMaster. Doane and Wickes, severally presented petitions, which were appropriately referred to committees.

Mr. Donalson, by general consent stated that he had the pleasure to announce that a difficulty existing between Messrs. Owens and Ducket, growing out of some expression pending the passage of the resolutions censuring the President in reference to the Mexican war, had been settled upon terms honorable to all parties.

The use of the hall was granted to the Maryland State Temperance Society, for a meeting on Wednesday evening.

An unfavorable report was made from committee, on bill creating a board of commissioners of Public Works; which was laid over, with adverse reports on the petitions of J. Stanley, (colored) Chas. Bunting, and Lewis Ramsburg.

Mr. Hayden gave notice of his intention to report a bill to equalize the 1st and 2nd judicial districts.

A bill changing the name of Henry Dovelin, of Baltimore county; and Senate bill making