THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1847.

THE MARKETS.—*Baltimore, March* 17, 1847. There is very little doing in Wheat. We quote good to prime Md. reds at 118a125 cts. There is an improved demand for Corn, which sold to day at 73a75 cts. for white, and 76a78 for yellow. Oats are worth 45a46 cts.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, usually so able and orthodox in its views upon all subjects, we think is rather too "*National*" in the opinions expressed sometime since upon Mr. Calhoun's speech. While Mr. C. would make the Union strictly *Federal*, the American runs into the opposite extreme and would make it strictly *National*. The argument of the American is perfectly sound so far as it goes, and shows very conclusively that the government is *not strictly Federal;* but with all due deference to our contemporary's opinions we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that this government is strictly *National* in its character. The great question in the Convention which framed the government was, whether it should be strictly national, or federal. The former system, it was supposed would nearly annihilate the State governments, while the latter would be adequate to the objects in view, would still reserve to the States a great portion of their separate authority, and would be most agreeable to a majority of the people. And the frame of Government, finally prepared and adopted, was of a federal rather than of a national government: or, as Mr. Madison has said, "was partly national and partly federal."

The Constitution, it is true, was submitted to the consideration of the *people* of the United States, and adopted by them through their delegates, but its acceptance or ratification depended, not on the majority of the whole people in the aggregate, but on the majority of States. And it is evident there might have been a majority (or two-thirds) of the States in favor of the Constitution, without there being two-thirds of the whole people in all the States. The government, therefore, is a *federal*, rather than a national government, strictly speaking. Still, it is a *general* government; it is the government of the United States.—Nine States constituted the requisite majority: but if Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and North Carolina had been opposed to it, by a large majority in each, there would not have been two-thirds of the people for it. It was not a majority of the people, but of the States, then, which ratified the Constitution; and so the instrument itself provided The apportionment of the Senate is proof also, that the general government is *federal*, and not strictly national. Every State is equally represented in that body without regard to its population. Neither numbers nor property are represented in the Senate, but States. The provision or principle which operates in the choice of President, when there has been no choice by the Electors, shows also the federal character of the government. Each State has a vote—instead of taking all the votes of the representatives in the aggregate, as in all cases where the numerical majority govern. It may therefore, we think, be justly said with Mr. Madison, that the government of the United States is partly federal and partly national. And yet the *federal* features prevail, and give the true character of the compact.

We cannot, however, endorse the views of Mr. Calhoun in relation to the right of the general government to prohibit slavery in States which may hereafter be formed and admitted into the Union. The federal government, it is true, did not create or form the original States, and has no just authority over them, only in so far as is expressly granted by the States. In forming new States we think it is different, is certain conditions may be justly required by Congress on their admission into the Union—yet not interfering with their powers, as independent governments after their admission, except in cases of a general nature, as specified in the federal Constitution.

We have not expressed these views in a spirit of captiousness toward our esteemed cotemporary. But having been accustomed to regard the source they are extracted from as orthodox, we thought we would call the attention of the "American" to the subject with the view of having our errors, if they be such, corrected.

☞The "Democrat," in the "dialogue" between Gen'l. Complaint and Mr. Satisfaction, makes the strange and preposterous assertion that the present high prices of grain and other agricultural products are owing to the policy of Mr. Polk's administration. Can it be possible that our neighbor entertains such an opinion? Does he believe Mr. Polk caused the famine in Ireland and Scotland, the scarcity of food in England, France, Germany and Prussia? Did he insinuate the "rot" into the potato crop of Ireland, and cause the rains and inundations that destroyed the crops in France, and the other portions of Europe where scarcity prevails? If he had any, the remotest agency in that, he is certainly a much worse man than we had supposed him to be, and what punishment does he not merit for causing so much suffering? It is obvious to all that the present high prices of our agricultural products are owing to the great demand for them abroad, and that this demand proceeds from the failure of crops in Europe. The scarcity of food in Europe, then, is the cause of the present high prices of grain, and if that cause is a result of Mr. Polk's policy, heaven save him from the execrations of the starving millions of Europe. He is the greatest scourge the human race ever knew—compared with him Attila and Bonaparte were mere "circumstances." He may hereafter be appropriately styled JAMES KNOX-EATEN POLK.

of 1846 led to the repeal of the British Corn laws, we would again simply inquire, how has the repeal of those laws affected the prices of our grain? The last steamer from England brought us intelligence of the suspension of the duties on grain, and brought also the unwelcome intelligence that corn had declined four shillings (92 cents) per quarter in the English market in consequence of that measure. Previous to this the corn laws were in full operation. The measure proposed and carried last summer in the English Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, looked to a prospective and gradual repeal of the Corn laws, and which has not yet gone into effect. But to meet the exigences of the present state of affairs the corn laws have been suspended by a distinct and independent action of the English Parliament, and the consequence was an immediate decline of prices in the English markets, which has been followed by a corresponding fall in our own. Before the intelligence of the suspension of the duties on grain had reached the United States, corn was worth from 90 to 95 cents in the Baltimore market, and since the receipt of that news the price has declined from 15 to 20 cents per bushel in the same market. It is unnecessary to state why this result has followed—it is enough to assert the fact which every body knows, and which our neighbor cannot deny.

It must be perceived, therefore, that the policy of Mr. Polk's administration in so far as it has affected the English tariff, has had a most unhappy effect upon the prices of our agricultural products. And our neighbor places himself in this dilemma—if he insists that the tariff of 1846 induced the suspension of the British corn laws, then he must admit, of necessity, that the policy of Mr. Polk's administration is detrimental to the interests of the farmer, because since the suspension of those laws the prices of grain have declined from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. The great scarcity in Europe will necessarily protect our farmers to some extent against the full consequences of Mr. Polk's policy. What those consequences would be if the crops in Europe had not failed we may point out at a future time.

RIDICULOUS.—The Washington Union, in a review of the speech of the Hon. Andrew Stewart at the dinner given to him at Philadelphia a few days since, ascribes the present high prices of grain to the tariff of 1846. We have only to say that any man who makes such an assertion is either destitute of the intelligence of a monkey, or possesses knavery enough to merit banishment to Botany Bay. We very attentively look over the editorials of the "Union," and find it difficult to say whether Mr. Ritchie most merits contempt for his unscrupulous servility to Loco Focoism, or pity for the feebleness of his intellect. If ever he was a great man his greatness has long since vanished, and the furious denunciations of the Loco Foco press at his expulsion from the Senate Chamber, can never magnify him into any thing more than an old Jezabel in breeches. There is a singular propriety in his connexion with Mr. Polk's administration. It is fit and proper that the weakest and most insignificant administration that has ever existed in our country, (John Tyler's not excepted,) should have a granny to expound and vindicate its policy.

The weather for the present week has exhibited all the variableness for which the month of March has become proverbial. During the early part of the week the warm rays of the sun reminded us of the first approach of Spring, and led us to hope the season of storms and dreariness was over, and we should be cheered once more by the bright sunshine and cloudless skies. The gleam of hope, however, was transient, like many of life's illusions.—On Tuesday afternoon old Jack Frost paid us another visit, his approach heralded by a snow storm, and laid his icy fingers upon the streams that were just beginning to rejoice in their release from his thraldom. We like the old gentleman in his proper place and season, but at the risk of being considered inhospitable we must inform him that he is not now a welcome visiter.

FROM MEXICO.—A late arrival at Charleston from Havanna brings intelligence of the repeal of the law of the Mexican Congress confiscating the property of the church. The clergy have agreed to lend the government $450,000 per month during the war with the U. States. Santa Anna had written a letter to the government representing the destitution and distresses of the Army under his command. The army was obliged to levy supplies for itself. Santa Anna announced his intention to give the American troops battle at an early day. The letter is dated the 26th of January.

The report that a battle had taken place near Saltillo between Gen'l. Taylor's forces and the Mexicans under Santa Anna turns out to be untrue. Neither have we seen any confirmation of the rumor that Vera Cruz has been evacuated by the Mexicans, and taken possession of by the American troops. There will probably be much hard fighting before the city is taken.

A correspondence has taken place between Col. Benton and the President in relation to the appointment of Major General conferred upon the former by the Executive just before the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Benton would not accept it seems unless the President gave him full powers, both military and diplomatic. This the President could not do, and the Col. declined the appointment. A New York paper says his refusal did not at all affect the price of stocks.

GEN'L. JAMES IRVIN has been nominated by the Whigs of Pennsylvania as their candidate for Governor of that State. We regard his election as highly probable. "Kane-letters" have had their day in the Keystone State, and the people, true to their interests, will not a second time trust those who have betrayed their confidence.

Col. Jack Hays, the distinguished Texan Ranger, arrived at Washington on Thursday evening, on business with the Government, it is said with a view to the raising another Regiment of Texan Rangers for the war.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

The Mississippi, which sailed on the 7th, carried out, as I now learn, full instructions from our Government to the able and intelligent U. S. Consul in the city of Mexico, Mr. Black, who is still employed there as a means of communication between the two governments.

Mr. Black will annunciate the Three Million Bill, which conveys, on its face, to the Mexican government the expression of a desire, on the part of the American Congress, to obtain "a *speedy and honorable peace*" with Mexico. The Mississippi may possibly arrive at Vera Cruz, if the equinoctial gales do not interrupt her, by the 20th March. It strikes me that, very possibly, preliminaries for a treaty of peace will be settled before the intended assault upon Vera Cruz and the castle. That was the opinion expressed by Mr. Soule before he left the city.

THE ARMY.—An extra from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, which should have reached us on Tuesday night, but did not come to hand until yesterday morning, says that the Baltimore Battalion will not join the expedition under Gen. Scott, but will be left to compose in part the garrison of Tampico.

A letter from Mr. Lumsden, one of the editors of the Picayune, written at Tampico on the 20th of February, says:

Gen. Twigg's division is first under marching orders, and leaves to-day. All is bustle, and very soon we shall not have more troops here than are barely sufficient to take care of the town. I think my mind is pretty well made up to go and see the Vera Cruz *fandango*. I was unlucky enough to miss the sport at Monterey, and do not feel willing to be absent when the "ball" opens at Vera Cruz.

To give you some idea of what is expected to be done, I will show you a portion of what is going down in the way of munitions: First, there are some 100,000 rounds of heavy ammunition; rockets, shells and an enormous supply of all sorts of combustibles, with 40 mortars and columbiats—some of them ten inches calibre; from 10 to 20 24 pounders; 3 field batteries, consisting of six and twelve pounders, and twelve and twenty-four pound howitzers. With all these go the sappers and miners and pontoon train.

The U. S. schooner Tampico, Acting Master M. C. Perry, Jr., sails this morning for Lobos Island and Anton Lizardo, with despatches from Gen. Scott.

A postscript to this letter, dated Feb. 23, says—

I have not much to add—in fact it is almost impossible to gather any thing here in the way of what is called army news—so secret is every thing kept. There is not a Mexican in this whole country who does not know that our troops are going to Vera Cruz, while in the United States, and even here, our own people are all in the dark. Santa Anna manages to keep himself well advised of our movements. I almost venture to say that he now knows as much of our plans and intentions, and of our strength and numbers in the field as any of those who are at headquarters, in Washington City. Despatches of the greatest moment are sent through the enemy's country, almost totally unguarded, and, like weak and straggling forages, and mules and wagons without good and strong escorts, they fall into the hands of our foes.

All the forces now here, except the Louisiana volunteers, the Baltimore battalion, and one company of artillery will be on the way to Vera Cruz in a short time. Those that I have named will be left here, under the command of Col. Gates, to garrison the city.

THE UNION still continues to discourse upon the freedom of the press, and to represent itself as the victim of proscription. It publishes letters from sympathising correspondents, extracts from commiserating or indignant newspapers, and dilates with incessant pathos on its own grievances. If it be true that enough of a thing is enough, this continuity of complaint has given occasion to the readers of the "Union," over and again, to say with HORACE, "*jam satis*," or with HAMLET, "Something *too much* of this."

To what purpose is this persistance in the affectation of martyrdom? Are we to have our sympathies extorted from us whether or not? The public, knowing the merits of this case very well, can perceive no reason for so much outcry; they cannot see in the self-respecting demeanor of the Senate any aspect of tyranny or outrage; nor, in reference to the candidate for sympathy, can they join in the exclamation, "Behold what an injured individual!"

That the liberty of the press has not been impaired in the case of the Union is evident from the impunity with which it wearies the public with essays, original and selected, on its own rights and wrongs. If the public will not decree a column in commemoration of the event which the Union magnifies so greatly, the latter seems determined to all events to devote many columns of its own construction thereto.—Balt. American.

against the unrighteousness of the Mexican war. It deserves, says the Boston Journal, to be written in letters of gold:

"Public virtue has given us great prosperity. Let that virtue fail us—weaken the moral sense of the nation—indulge in unbridled lust of dominion—and as sure as there is a God who rewards virtue and punishes vice, the curse of his judgment will be upon us."

LATER FROM MEXICO

The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th instant has been placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico of the 11th, 12th and 13th ult., which are several days later than those quoted by the Havana papers.

Senor D. Alejandro Jose Atocha, bearer of despatches from the Government of the United States to Mexico, supposed to contain another proposition of peace, was landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th ult. from the American Squadron, and was to have left for the capital the same evening in company with Lieut. Colonel Alamis, an aid of General Morales.

A letter is published in El Republicana, announcing that General Santa Anna took his departure from San Luis on the 2d of February. His destination is said to be Monterey, towards which point the main body of his army had already moved. The following is given as the number of troops under his command, with the dates of heir departure from the city of San Luis:

List of Troops which have recently marched for Monterey.

January 26—The Sappers & Artillerests, with 19 guns of heavy calibre	650
January 29—1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th and 11th Regiments of the Line, and 1st and 3d Light Troops	6,240
January 21—4th Light Troops, mixed of Santa Anna, 1st Active Celaya, do. of Guadalajara, do. of Lagos, do. of Queretaro, do. of Mexico	3,200
Total departed from San Luis	10,090
Troops which Gen Parrodi conducts from the town of Tula, with three pieces of heavy calibre, with their munitions	1,000
Cavalry on the march	6,000
Artillery on do	250
Division under General Mejia	4,000
	21,340

The artillery was supplied with over 600 rounds of ammunition.

In the above enumeration are not included the force stationed at Tula, nor the brigades of Generals Minon and Juvera.

At the latest accounts from Santa Anna he was at Matehuala, where he arrived on the 7th of February. Matehuala is a town nearly north of San Luis, and about one third of the way thence to Saltillo, according to the maps before us. His army was in the utmost distress—*rodeado d emiseria*—the government having provided no means for undertaking such a march. We have a frightful picture of the state of the troops before leaving San Luis. One of Santa Anna's last acts before marching was to distribute 12 days' pay for the month of January. This could not sustain them more than a week, and the question was asked, 'What shall we do when in front of the enemy?' The troops are represented as patient and loyal, but in a pitiable state of distress. In derision, they speak of going forth to solve the problem of "fighting without eating."

The same paper which announces Santa Anna's arrival at Matehuala, mentions that General Taylor is fortifying Saltillo, and has with him 6000 troops and sixteen pieces of artillery. This shows again the accuracy of the information possessed by the Mexicans of our movements

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1847.

The city is yet quite full of strangers notwithstanding the apparent thousands who have left during the past ten days. Business men complain woefully of the delay of the departments in the transaction of public business. Men are detained here days and weeks upon the simplest matters. Engagements made are postponed or broken, and the patience of men destroyed who are not accustomed to that

"Law's delay and negligence of office"

which men in high places are sometimes too ready to practice. The President has put off his receiving hour from noon to one o'clock, and at one o'clock is often not to be seen. The Heads of the Departments agree to see you at eleven o'clock, but eleven o'clock is often one, and at one you are told, as gentlemen often are, that they must call again, as if they were so many duns,—as some of them no doubt are, though dunning for office and contracts instead of cash for debts due. The complaint is, however, not so much from such men as from those having business with the Departments. Even where Government debts are due it is the hardest matter in the world to collect them. A New York gentlemen said to one of the Secretaries the other day:—"Sir, I always charge the Government twenty five per cent more than any body else for the same business.' 'and wherefore do you do that?' asked the Secretary—Mr. Mason, I believe. 'Because, sir,' said the gentleman, 'the Government always tries to cheat its contractors and to delay payments, or to reduce the amount of payment, after the promise is made, and this is worth twenty five per cent!'

By the way I hear of enormous prices which the Government is paying for vessels purchased for the transportation of troops to Mexico. I have had my attention called to two sales, the one of a propellor, where $29,000 was asked and obtained for a vessel previously offered for $15,000 at private sale, and the other where $40,000 for an old steamboat, previously offered at $20,000 with repairs put upon it. These are examples of such common occurrence that every man is now expected to make a good bargain out of "Uncle Sam."

The city has been full of President making for the last six months, and will be for the summer through and indeed up to the moment of a Presidential nomination a year hence. Mr. Cass is the most active and systematic manager, and during the past winter has organized a correspondence all over the Union. Mr. Marcy is his right hand man in the Cabinet, and Mr. Buchanan will favor his pretensions if he cannot succeed himself; and he is not likely to succeed. Mr. Benton is opposed to him, and apparently beyond compromise, but politicians make such strange bed fellows that it is not safe to say that. Mr. Walker is in favor of his relative by marriage—Vice President Dallas, and much is expected from the South for his vote which made the Anti protective Tariff Act of 1846 the law of the land. His non-committalism upon the vexed question of the Wilmot Proviso is also thought to be favorable to success, as it may mislead and thereby satisfy the dominant party in both sections of the Union. Mr. Polk is yet deluded with the idea that the war with Mexico is a popular one, and re-election. Mr. Calhoun left here early on the morning of the 4th for his home in South Carolina, and in no very friendly mood with his party. He has been arraigned as being at the head of the balance of power party, and that very position will give him influence which will ultimately cause him to be courted by every faction and fraction of the new dominant party. It was Mr. Calhoun who said that this same party now in power "was held together by the cohesive power of plunder," and when this power is lost, or in the way of losing, then from the Executive nucleus you will see a general flying off, and from every branch a tree planted, around which it will be expected other men will rally to make a new Administration.

The Union is disposed indirectly to deny the opposition of Ex Governor Marcy towards Ex-Governor Wright. The fact is too palpable, and the friends of Mr. Wright know it. The city, indeed, is full of intrigue upon the subject of the Presidency.

THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS M. P. CHURCH HELD IN EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, March 10th, Anno Domini 1847.

Eli Hinkle, President.
Wilmington Station.—T. L. McLean.
East Baltimore Station.—J. J. Murray.
West do do,—J. Varden, P. L. Wilson.
1st M. P. Church Washington.—J. C. Davis.
9th St. do. do.—L. R. Reese.
George Town Station.—W. Collier.
Alexandria do.—S. B. Sutherland.
Smyrna Mission.—G. Heritage.
Lewes do,—To be supplied.
Harpers Ferry Station.—J. Roberts.
Cecil Circuit.—N. Semore.
Kent do.—W. Roby, J. M. Hinkle.
Queen Anns do.—T. M. Wilson, J. McFarden.
Talbot do.—J. W. Everist, T. A. Moore
Caroline do.—L. A. Collins.
Sussex do.—W. T. Wright.
Dorchester do.—D. A. Shermer.
Cambridge do.—D. E. Reese, W. Dale.
Union do.—L. W. Bates, H. Day.
Newton do.—D. F. Ewell, W. Reinick.
Snow Hill do.—To be supplied.
Accomac do.—W Fisher, J. T. Waite.
Deer Creek do.—J. Elderdice, S. D. Norwood.
N. Market do.—G. D. Hamilton, J. Shreve
Carlisle do.—F. Sweitzell.
Concord do.—H. Rowan
Liberty do —Jas. M Elderdice
Huntingdon.—J. K. Helmbold
Clearfield.—To be supplied
Cumberland.—W. T. Dumm
Aleghany Circuit—D Wilson
Williamsport do.—D Collier, D W Bates
Jefferson do.—R Atkinson
Pipe Creek do.—J Morgan T D Valiant
Central Baltimore Station—Doct F. Waters.
Frederic Circuit—H P Jordon
Howard do—J Webster, J W Smiley
Baltimore do—A Baker, J McClellan
Liberty St Mission—No application
Anne Arundel circuit—R S Norris O Fox.
Potomac do—T M Bryan
Prince William do—To be supplied
Greenville Mission—W D Hamilton

The following Ministers were left without appointments at their request:

F Stier, Dr J S Reese, A Eversole, J T Ward, James R Nicols

S R Cox sent to Charleston S Carolina

List of civil appointments for Dorchester county for 1847.

Judges Orphans' Court.—JAMES THOMPSON, JAMES DIXON, JOHN C. HENRY.

Surveyor.—George Winthrop.

Coroners.—William Wingate, John R. Shenton.

Justices of the Peace.—William W. Lecompte, Robert Bell, Robert R. Robertson, Thomas Barnett, Brannock Moore, James Hammersly, James Smith, S. C., Augustus T. Wheatly, John Webb, William Howth, Nimrod Newton, Stephen Andrews, Gardner Bailey, Horatio Hughes, James Cooper, Gabriel P. Lake, Charles W. Breerwood, Devorix Travers, John Spedden of R., Vincent P. Moore, John R. Shenton, Richard Tall, John F. Eccleston, Timothy McNamara, Stanley Richardson, Samuel Sewell, Fielder G. Jones, John B. Leckie, Levin Craig, Jas K. Sewell, Reuben Tall, Robert B. Spedden of Jno., Charles Travers, John F. H Vincent, John W Hayward, James N. Sherman, Elijah Tall, Edward Tall, Charles T. Smith, Edward Wright, John T. Stewart, James L. Groghegan, James A. Waddell, Robert H. Muir, John W. Parker, James Davis, William Spear, Dr. James W. Henry, Greenberry R. Covey.

NOTE.—By the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed December session 1843, Chapter 284. It is required that each Justice of the Peace and justices of the District Courts shall obtain from the Clerk of the County a certificate of his appointment, and upon obtaining such certificate, and the payment of one dollar (for the use of the State) he shall be thereunto authorized to qualify and proceed in their duties, and that the justices of the peace or justices of the District courts shall not be authorized to qualify or act in their official capacity unless they shall first procure such certificate—and any justice of the peace who shall qualify or act without such certificate shall be subject to presentment and be punished by fine at the discretion of the county courts and all his acts as such shall be null and void.

FEVER SORES.—The following letter has just been received by the hands of Dr. Benjamin D. Miller, of the cure of an old *Indolent Ulcer*, or Fever Sore. This person has been under the hands of several Physicians, and used every remedy, yet found no relief, till he was induced to try *Hunt's Liniment*, which effected a perfect cure.

Pinesbridge, June 12, 1845.

GEO. W. STANTON, *Esq.*

Dear Sir:—For six years I have suffered with what is commonly called a Fever Sore on my leg. I can scarcely describe to you all I have endured for this long period, by this dreadful complaint, only about half that time have I been able to work. I have had it examined by several Physicians and tried many of the remedies of the day for this kind of disease, but none of them afforded me any relief. I sent for Dr. Miller, and he recommended me to use Hunt's Liniment. I did so, and after using five bottles I am entirely well of a hideous sore, that I supposed would hang on me for life. I feel like a new man, and heartily recommend this Liniment to all suffering persons, that they may be relieved at once.

Most respectfully yours,

OWEN O'SLAVIN.