THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 2, 1847.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent 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 11th January.

THE MARKETS—Baltimore, December 30. —The supplies of Wheat are small. Sales of good to prime reds at 90 a 100 cents, and of ordinary to good at 80 a 90 cents. Sales of Corn at 56 a 57 cents for white, and 58 a 60 cents for yellow. We quote Oats at 31 a 32 cents.

THE NEW YEAR.—Ere this paper will meet the eyes of our readers, a new year will be ushered in, and the old year will have passed away with all its incidents and scenes, to return no more forever. The good and the bad deeds we have done must remain indelibly fixed upon the page of our history. They cannot be recalled or obliterated, nor can we retrace our steps and go back and run the race anew. Are we duly sensible of this—sensible that every step we take, every act of our lives is for time, and, for aught we know, more than time, in its results and consequences. If this be true, how appropriate it is that at the commencement of the new year we review our conduct for the year that has passed away, and inquire of ourselves whether we can sincerely approve our mode of life, and the notions by which we have been influenced. And although the past must forever remain for or against us, yet it may be made profitable and fruitful of admonition for the future. Says the poet,

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours
And ask them what report they bear to Heaven."

Our duties are multiform and diversified.—Man's physical wants must engage a share of his attention, and the industry required of him to supply these wants may be made a prominent source of enjoyment, and was so designed by Providence in his wisdom. Pecuniary independence is after all of much consequence, and cannot be insured without skill, intelligence and perseverance. At the beginning of the new year let us look back and reflect whether we have been "faithful in these things." If so it is well, but this does not constitute our whole duty, for man has an intellectual as well as a physical nature. Have we fulfilled the duties it enjoins? Have we duly exercised its God-like capacities? Have we devoted a portion of our time to reading those books which enlarge, exalt, and purify the mind? Have we drank oft at the fountains which enable us to attain the advantages, prerogatives, and dignity of our intellectual being? If so a vast acquisition has been made, which in value can hardly be estimated; but more yet remains to be accomplished. For man has a moral as well as intellectual and animal constitution, which requires that he should revere the Being that made him—that he should deal justly with all men—that he should relieve the oppressed —that he should be kind and affectionate, as a parent, brother, or child, and in all the relations of social life. Reader, have you attended to these things as fully as you ought? If so, persevere. If not, resolve on a reform now at the commencement of the new year.

To all our readers, young and old, of both sexes, and of whatever political party or religious denomiuation, we beg leave to tender the compliments of the season, and assure them of our sincere and heartfelt wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity during the new year.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body was organized on Monday last. In the Senate, the Hon. William Williams was re-elected President. No change was made in the other officers. The Hon. John P. Kennedy was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, an honor which he acknowledged in an appropriate address. The House then re-elected George G. Brewer Chief Clerk, Ely Duvall Reading Clerk, Benjamin L. Gantt Sergeant at Arms, and William H. Marshall Doorkeeper. John W. Rider, John T. Jackson, Joseph B. Smith, Samuel Rinedollar and Samuel T. Houston were then elected Committee Clerks, and the Rev. Mr. Hirst Chaplain.

☞The Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, Senator of the United States for the State of Louisiana died at Barnum's Hotel on Tuesday morning last, after a short but painful illness. On the same day his body was removed to Washington, under the direction of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to be interred in the Congressional Burying ground. Mr. Barrow was universally esteemed for his estimable qualities. He has left a wife and five or six children to mourn his untimely loss.

☞We learn from the last papers that the U. S. Brig Somers was lost in the Gulf of Mexico on the evening of the 7th ult. About 30 persons were drowned. Some of those saved went ashore on fragments of the wreck, and were made prisoners by the Mexicans.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body during the last week possess little or no interest for the general reader. The Committees are engaged in preparing work that will create stirring scenes about the middle of the session.

DORCHESTER TROOP.—At a meeting of this company held on Monday last, WILLIAM A. SULIVANE was elected Captain, and E. R. HOOPER first Lieutenant.

SUICIDE.—A Clerk in the Navy Department committed suicide in Washington on Sunday last. His name is Maury, and he is represented to have been a friend of the Secretary's, and respectably connected. No cause was assigned for the rash deed.

☞Was lost in the gale of the 17th ult. Capt. WILLIAM VICKERS, eldest son of Capt. James Vickers of this county, in the 30th year of his age. The deceased was overtaken by the gale whilst in the bay, and it is supposed his vessel sprung a leak and all on board found a watery grave. He was kind and obliging in his disposition, a dutiful and affectionate son, and his death, while it fills his household with unutterable sorrow, will be deeply deplored by all who know him. May he rest in peace.

THE WAR QUESTION.—Having in our last paper discussed that part of the Message in which Mr. Polk attempts to justify the war with Mexico upon the ground of her refusal to receive a minister from the United States, clothed with full power to settle "all questions in dispute" between the governments—and having shewn by official testimony that Mr. Polk, in this respect, is guilty of deducing the most absurd and unwarrantable inferences from the language of the Mexican functionary, we shall now proceed to consider some other points in the message which are gravely put forth in justification of the war. Before doing so, however, let us again define our position and that of the Whig party upon this question.—We again aver that as between the United States and Mexico, we go for our own country "right or wrong"—now that the war is upon us we are in favor of furnishing the President with every facility for prosecuting it with vigor; and, if white-winged peace is only to be evoked from her abode by the clash of arms, the roar and carnage of battle, we ardently hope victory may perch upon the standard of our own beloved country. But as between Mr. Polk and the Constitution, (which we believe he has wantonly violated,) we go for the constitution. The issue we raise is not between the United States and Mexico, but it is an issue between Mr. Polk and the PEOPLE, whose servant he is, and who have a right to know *how* and *why* this war was begun—whether the President has obeyed the Constitution, and in all respects confined himself within the legitimate sphere of his Executive functions. This is the position of the Whig party, and upon this issue we are willing to go before the country.

Mr. Polk in his attempt to justify the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, says:

"It was deemed proper to issue this order, "because, soon after the President of Texas, in "April 1845, had issued his proclamation con-"vening the Congress of that republic, for the "purpose of submitting to that body the terms "of Annexation proposed by the United States, "the government of Mexico made serious "threats of invading the Texan territory.—"These threats became more imposing as it be-"came more apparent, in the progress of the "question, that the people of Texas would de-"cide in favor of accepting the terms of annex-"ation; and, finally, they had assumed such a "formidable character as indeed both the Con-"gress and convention of Texas to request "that a military force should be sent by the "United States into her territory, for the pur "pose of protecting and defending her against "the threatened invasion."

Now for the facts. Let it be borne in mind that Mr. Polk says that one of his reasons for ordering Gen'l Taylor to the Rio Grande, was the request of "both the Congress and convention of Texas" that a military force be sent to protect their territory against invasion.—Here again Mr. Polk is convicted of making false statements by evidence furnished by himself. On the 11th of May last Mr. Polk communicated to Congress the instructions transmitted to Gen'l. Taylor, from which we learn that Mr. Bancroft, acting as Secretary of War, wrote to Gen'l. Taylor as follows:

"On the 15th of June: *In anticipation of that event* (the meeting of the Convention) you will forthwith make a forward movement with the troops under your command. * * * The point of your ultimate destination is the Western *frontier* of Texas, where you will select and occupy *on* or near the Rio Grande such a site," &c.

Thus it will be perceived that the instructions to Gen'l. Taylor to occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande were issued as far back as June 15th 1845, more than six months before the meeting of the Texan Congress, and three weeks before the meeting of the Texan Convention, and were issued "*in anticipation of that event.*" In what other light than as an unscrupulous attempt to deceive and mislead the public mind, can we regard the declaration of Mr. Polk, that before the instructions issued to Gen'l. Taylor to occupy a position on the Rio Grance, it had been requested by both the Congress and Convention of Texas, when official documents furnished by himself show that the orders to Gen'l. Taylor were issued before either the Congress or Convention of Texas had any existence? We defy refutation of these facts. They are taken from official documents communicated to Congress in May last, and published in the Washington Union, and they successfully convict Mr. Polk of falsification in attempting to justify his conduct in reference to the war with Mexico.

Again, Mr. Polk in his efforts to justify his conduct, says:

"This movement (the advance of the Army "to the Rio Grande) was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on "the 13th of January 1846. Before the orders "were issued, the despatch of our Minister in "Mexico, transmitting the decision of the "Council of government of Mexico, advising "that he should not be received, and also the "despatch of our consul residing in the city of "Mexico,—the former bearing date on the 17th "and the latter on the 18th of December 1845, "copies of both of which accompanied my "message to Congress on the 11th of May "last—were received at the Department of "State,"

Here again Mr. Polk is driven to the desperate alternative of falsifying facts to sustain his defence. The statement that he had received information that Mr. Slidell would be rejected, previous to the 13th of January (the date of the orders issued to Gen'l. Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi) is proven to be false by all the facts of the case. On the same day the Cabinet resolved upon issuing the orders to Gen'l. Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande (13th of January) they also authorized the following official announcement, which appears in the Washington Union of the evening of the 13th of January:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter dated Vera Cruz Dec. 11, 1845.

Our minister (Mr. Slidell) was very flatteringly received by the authorities of this place, and it is known that he reached the city) of Mexico) in safety."

This intelligence reached Washington by the Southern mail on the evening of the 12th of January, and was brought to Pensacola by the United States ship St. Mary's. The statement of the Baltimore Sun of the same day was also copied into the Union, stating that the stories of Mr. Slidell's rejection were entirely untrue.

It will thus be perceived that according to the above official extract, on the day the troops were ordered to move from Corpus Christi to to the Rio Grande [January 13th) no such information as the President states had been received by him, but on the contrary, it was expected that Mr. Slidell would be favorably received. The dates and facts, however, are still stronger than even this official statement of the Union. Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th November, and at Mexico on the 8th December. On the 21st of December he was rejected by Herrara. The latest news which Mr Polk was in possession of prior to the date of the order to our troops to advance to the Rio Grande (Jan. 13th) was received by the St. Mary's at Pensacola, as announced above by the Union of the 13th January, and reached Washington on the evening before.—The latest dates from the city of Mexico, by that arrival, if we judge by the columns of the Union, were of the 14th of December, six days after Mr. Slidell's arrival, and *seven days before his rejection* by the council of Mexico.

Comment upon this fact is almost unnecessary. The plainest understanding will discover at a glance that Mr. Polk has resorted to the desperate shift of misrepresentation to bolster up a sinking cause. We have here shewn that he falsifies facts when he states that the troops were ordered to the Rio Grande at the request of the Congress and Convention of Texas, because at the date of the orders issued to Gen'l. Taylor, neither the Congress or Convention of Texas had any existence. We have also shewn that the orders to our troops were not issued in apprehension of Mr. Slidell's rejection, because the latest news from Mexico, as announced by Mr. Polk's official organ, was favorable to Mr. Slidell's being received. And in our last, it will be recollected, we proved by unquestionable evidence, that Mr. Polk was guilty of misrepresentation in stating that Mexico gave a "favorable response" to the proposition to send a minister from the United States to settle "all the questions" in dispute between the two governments. We have thus we think fairly demolished three of the grounds upon which the President justifies the war with Mexico, and this leaves him but one remaining —the right of Texas to the territory between the Nueces and the *Rio* Grande. This last proposition we reserve for our next number, and flatter ourselves we shall be able to shew most conclusively that Texas had no more title to the territory occupied by our army, than she had to the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Again we would ask, if it be shewn that the grounds upon which Mr. Polk attempts to justify the Mexican war are false and untenable, and the reasons he assigns for ordering our army to the Rio Grande have no existence in fact, to what other motive is the war to be ascribed than a desperate ambition for popularity. If facts and circumstances prove beyond question that the reasons assigned by Mr. Polk for ordering the army to the Rio Grande, are false and unfounded, will not the people demand to know the true causes of that procedure which involved us in a war with Mexico? And it will be shewn that the war is needless and unnecessary, that all we required of Mexico could have been obtained without a resort to arms.—It was for objects selfish and unhallowed, that Mr. Polk involved us in this war, and upon him must rest the consequences. He is responsible for the immense expenditure of treasure it will cost, as also for the valuable lives that have been sacrificed. There is a day of reckoning near at hand, and he will have to stand at the bar of public opinion. His falsehood and treachery have been detected, and he will appear before that tribunal shorn of the glittering integuments of office—the pitiable and self-sacrified victim of unholy ambition — Facts furnished by himself will convict him of the crime of having plunged his country into war, and then resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation to justify his conduct to his constituents. Shame on such a President! We pity the party whose leader can thus degrade himself from the proud station he has once enjoyed. But more than all we regret that the ermine which mantled a Washington and Madison, should have fallen upon the shoulders of one so degenerate ss to sully its texture with the dark stain of falsehood and treachery.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1846.

DUEL APPREHENDED.

The harsh words which passed between two members of the House of Representatives on Monday last, (THOMAS H. BAYLY, of Va. and GARRET DAVIS, of Ky.,) it is feared may lead to a duel between the two gentlemen. The charge of falsehood was so qualified on both sides, that some who believe in the miscalled "code of honor," thought that the difficulty might well end where it was, but others, better skilled in the interpretation of this barbarious law, may have thought otherwise. Be that as it may, a citizen of the District, (Mr. MONTAGUE) yesterday evening made oath before Mr. GODDARD, Justice of the Peace, that there was danger of a breach of the peace between those two gentlemen. Warrants were accordingly issued against both parties. Mr. BAYLY was found at his lodgings and was visited by the officer in pursuit at his room before there was time for communication with any other person, though "a good natured friend" endeavored to keep the officer from the desired interview. Mr. BAYLY gave security in the sum of six thousand dollars that he would not commit a breach of the peace, and Mr. HILLIARD, of Ala., and his fellow lodgers acted as his security.

Mr. DAVIS was also found in his room, and at night, when he was in bed. The officer demanded that Mr. D. should go with him as his prisoner, which was refused upon the ground of indisposition, and with the declaration that he would not leave his room during the night.

The officer left the room for advice, and the door was immediately locked against him.—The "Guard" were called up and consulted, and further advice was had with Mr. DAVIS's friends, from whom there was an understanding that Mr. DAVIS would give his recognizance to-day. The officer visited his boarding house this morning, but found that Mr. DAVIS had left in the morning cars for Baltimore. He will probably be followed this evening, and the District Judge of Maryland called upon to return the prisoner to the District.—It is earnestly hoped that between good counsel and well meant laws a duel may be prevented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1846.

There is a good deal of excitement growing out of the apprehended duel between General Bayly and Mr. Davis, and the more on account of the arrest of one of the parties and the attempted arrest of the other. It is charged that the arrest of Mr. Bayly was at the instance of himself, but the truth of the case is probably that the wife of General B. hearing that there was danger of a duel and knowing the causes which existed and which were likely to lead to a rencontre, communicated the intelligence which led to the arrest. General Bayly invited that explanation "out of the House" which Mr. Davis had asked during the debate within, and such "out of the House" explanations are always regarded as premonitary symptoms of a duel. They are indeed among men who believe in the duelling creed held as designed results and invitations to a challenge.

There was a correspondence between the parties before there was an arrest attempted, and therefore, more ground for the warrants issued than many supposed. How the affair will end remains to be seen, but though the law of Congress may prevent a duel here, or the interchange of a challenge, it cannot go beyond the District, where for a long time passed none has attempted to engage in such a struggle.

Mr. Baker of Illinois, of the Illinois volunteers, who arrived here on Wednesday, will leave again on Tuesday to join his troops.—He has resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect on the 15th of January.

P. S. It is rumored this evening that we shall have a war Message from the President to-morrow, and a recommendation for a Lieutenant General, &c.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Movements of Troops—Later from Monterey —Death of Gen. Hamer, &c. &c.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived at New Orleans at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant with dates from Brazos Santiago up to the 15th inst., and two days later from Monterey. From the Picayune and Delta we make up the following summary of news:

The report of a duel between two officers of the Quartermaster's Department was a hoax.

The steamship Virginia left the Brazos for Tampico on Tuesday, 15th inst., with Lieut. Col. Clarke and six companies of the Alabama regiment, numbering nearly 400 men, rank and file. The steamer Cincinnati and U. S. propeller James Cage, left on the 16th with Gen. Shields and staff, Mr. Lumsden of the Picayune and Capt. Shelly's company of Alabama volunteers—all bound for Tampico.

Gen. Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equi-distant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that Gen. Taylor would make that place his head-quarters.

No further demonstration would be made towards San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government.

Brig Gen. Hamer, of Ohio, died at Monterey on the 3d inst. of inflamation of the bowels.

Gen. Butler was in command of the district of country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande.

Col. Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult.

Gen. Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men. Gen. Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000. Colonel Riley was at Monte Moreles with about 1000 men. Gen. Pillow was to move to Victoria on the 14th.

Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcade of Monterey and his son, and several *valiente hombres*, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army. Old Rough and Ready, it is said, had threatened to hang this dignitary and his accomplices.

Gen. Wool, who was for many years in the service of Mexico and who signalized himself in Texas and on the Rio Grande frontier, recently effected a landing at Laguna and had proceeded towards the Mexican capital. Gen. W. is a Frenchman by birth, retired to his native country a year or two since with a fortune; and has the reputation of being a brave officer.

GEN. SCOTT.—This distinguished officer, accompanied by Major Smith, Captain Monroe, and Lieuts. Scott and Williams, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th inst. in the ship Union, from New York. They were all in fine health and spirits, and would leave in a few days for the seat of war.

MARRIED,

On Taylor's Island on Monday evening last by the Rev. John D. Onins, ALEXANDER GOULD Jun'r. Esq. of Baltimore city to Miss ELIZABETH H. eldest daughter of Moses G. Navey Esq. of this County.

By the Rev. D. W. Bates on Tuesday Dec. 22nd. Captain Henry Meekins to Miss Mary youngest daughter of Captain Benj. Traverse—all of Dorchester county.

DIED.

Dec'r. 29th, 1846 Quaker Jones, colored man, in Cambridge Dorchester County—aged 106 years.

PROSPECTUS
OF
JAMES W. CONNER'S
SELECT SCHOOL.

THE situation of the School is retired. The room is large, well ventilated, and will be comfortably furnished. It possesses the advantage of a yard, which gives ample space for exercise, and distant from street exposure.

The choice and arrangement of the studies, the mode of recitation and text-books adopted, shall comport with the custom of the best seminaries; associating the two great elements of sound scholarship —order and completeness. The course of study embraces the various branches of education, necessary either for business, or for college course. Great labor will be bestowed upon Declamation, Composition Criticism and Penmanship.

The Discipline of the School is designed to be, as much as practicable, mild but strict, As much care will be taken of the moral and religious conduct and habits of the scholars, as of their intellectual advancement. The intercourse between the professor and his pupils is designed to be frank and unrestrained.—A brief lecture will be delivered at the opening of the school every morning upon subjects connected with their future welfare, &c. The design of this is to engage attention to study by inculcating a firm and intelligent conviction of duty. A short account of progress and deportment will be sent quarterly to each parent. Patrons and any who may feel interested, are invited to visit the school on any day during its session between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. or 3 & 5 o'clock P M.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions:—the first beginning on the first Monday in January, and closing the last of July—the second commencing on the first Monday in September and ending about the 21st of December.

TERMS.

For the common English studies, per session $12,00
For the higher branches of English Literature, 16,00

No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness.

Jan. 2 1847 ——— 3w

It is proper I should embrace this occasion, to do justice to the valuable school of high order, (the Academy) which is supported by public approbation. The policy which established this was undoubtedly good; yet it was but partially good, so long as it stopped short of providing for the tuition of many more scholars that may be taught, for want of room and an increase of teachers. Believing that the wants of the community call for an institution, such as I have established, through the solicitation of many that are interested, it is now left for further patronage. An aspiring youth should seek every opportunity for mental culture, that is afforded to those with whom he may be called to cope, in the arena of civil and political strife. Now that opportunities are afforded they should be embraced.

More will be said hereafter in reference to the advantages and facilities of acquiring a proficiency in the respective Branches taught in this school.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, } TO WIT: }

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, by Stanley R. Gorsuch, stating that he is in confinement for debts which he is unable to pay, and praying to be relieved therefrom, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent debtors—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors and debtors on oath, so far as he can at present ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said Stanley R. Gorsuch being in actual confinement and I being satisfied that the said Stanley R. Gorsuch hath resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Dorchester county court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April next, and at such other time or times as the said court may direct, to answer the allegations of his creditors: and having complied with the requisitions of the act of December session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, by executing a deed of all his property real, personal and mixed to Wm. W. Lecompte, appointed by me trustee to the said Stanley R. Gorsuch, and the said trustee having given bond with sufficient security for the performance of the trust, and certified in writing to me that he is in possession of all the estate of the said Stanley Gorsuch mentioned in his schedule. I do therefore order and direct, that the said Stanley R. Gorsuch be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester county court on the day above mentioned. The same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Stanley R. Gorsuch should not obtain the benefit of the said Insolvent law—And I do further order and direct that the said Stanley R. Gorsuch give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this application to be inserted in a newspaper published in Cambridge, three months before said day; and to be continued in such newspaper once a week for four successive weeks; also, a like copy to be set up at the Court house door three months before the said day.—Witness my hand this 3d day of August, 1846.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Jan 2 1847——4w