THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 16, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on Monday the 25th of May.

☞ WE delayed going to press until very late yesterday afternoon in expectation of some important news from the Army by the Osiris, there was none however of great moment.—The Washington Union of Thursday last contains a Proclamation of War by the President of the United States against Mexico. The news from Point Isabel confirms the statement that Gen. Taylor was completely surrounded. The report respecting the safety of Capt. Thornton is not confirmed. On the 2nd of May Point Isabel was safe.

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WAR WITH MEXICO.—Since the publication of our last paper the important intelligence has been received from the Army of Occupation that a scouting party of American Cavalry had been taken capture, 14 men killed, 46 taken prisoners,—Gen. Taylor surrounded and his supplies cut off—requisition of Troops upon the Governors of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. In answer to the requisition, we see that the Southern cities were making rapid preparations to send reinforcements to Gen. Taylor. We have already in the commencement of the War to lament the sad death of two officers, Lieutenant Porter, son of the late Commodore Porter, and Col. Cross, and the capture of several others. Capt. Thronton, who commanded the party that was captured, was among the missing, and there was great apprehension lest he also had shared the melancholly fate of Lieut. Porter, but it will be seen by the late news which we publish below, that he with two Dragoons that were with him had returned safe to the Camp. The President upon the official reception of the intelligence sent to Congress the message which we have published, and which recognizes the United States in a state of war with Mexico. The House of Representatives immediately passed a bill appropriating the sum of $10,000,000 for the more effective operations against Mexico, and authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. The Senate on Tuesday last passed the above bill with a few unimportant amendments, which were afterwards agreed to by the House. So that the War Bill as it is called required nothing but the signature of the President, to become a law. Great interest and anxiety will continue to be felt for the perilous situation of our Army, surrounded by the enemy more than double their numbers, and their supplies of provisions being cut off. It is however generally believed that Gen. Taylor could sustain himself until the arrival of reinforcement.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

We have taken the following interesting news from the Balt. Clipper of Wednesday:

"Below will be found all the latest intelligence, in relation to our affairs with Mexico, which reached us up to the time of going to press last night. Though not important, it will be found interesting. The hostile attitude of the Mexican forces has created intense excitement, not only in this city, but also in Philadelphia and New York. It will be seen that the Mayor of Philadelphia has convened a town meeting on the subject, to be held this afternoon. In New York the news created a tremendous panic, and stocks tumbled down as fast as Mexican soldiers will, should the war commence on our part in good earnest."

REPORTED SAFETY OF CAPT. THORNTON LT. MASON, AND TWO MEN.

The announcement contained in the following article from the Union of Monday night, if true, will be hailed with joy:

We are rejoiced to learn, by this evening's mail, that Captain Seth B. Thornton, and Lt. Mason, with two dragoons, had arrived safe in Gen. Taylor's camp.

Captain Thornton, discovering the ambuscade too late to retreat, had plunged gallantly through the enemy's ranks, and cut his way with his own sword, with a boldness and intrepidity that is almost incredible. It seems he is not to be killed by accidents of floods or field. He is the same gentleman who so narrowly escaped when the Pulaski was blown up. He had the yellow fever several times in Florida; and has passed through many other hair breadth 'scapes.

When Gen. Worth left the camp, Captain Thornton asked him for his sword. The general buckled it upon him; and when he heard yesterday of Capt. T.'s gallantry, he exclaimed, "That was *my* sword. I knew it would never be disgraced in his hand. He is as noble and gallant a fellow as ever held sword in hand."

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LIEUT: PORTER.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says, the mother of Lieutenant Porter wife of the late Commodore Porter, resides at Chester, and we understand is in great distress respecting the loss of her gallant son on the plains of Texas. The sympathies of every parent are with her, and a nation mourns the loss of a brave officer; the brave descendant of the most chivalrous of seaman, the embodiment of true courage.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations and the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States, on their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to this time than by referring you to that communication. The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek a re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results.

In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injury which we have suffered from Mexico, and which had been accumulated during the period of more than 20 years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the U. S. repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference, but though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, in 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Counsul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government would receive an Envoy from the U. States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments, with the assurance that, should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately dispatched to Mexico. The Mexican Minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion, pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of Nov., 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the question of the Texan boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question in any correct view of the subject, involves that of the other. I could not for a moment entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city; but the Government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall; the revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the U. S., and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it.—The Government of Gen. Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister, but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell, upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably expressed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th of December last, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. Herrera yielded the government to Gen. Paredes, without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme power of Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.—Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the government of Gen. Paredes, and asked to be officially received by him.

There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Perades come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the Government of Gen. Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Perades of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor. But the Government of Gen. Perades owes its existence to a military revolution by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted.

The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered. Under these circumstances Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my directions, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. The Minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American envoy violated their pledge, their plighted faith, and refused the offer of the peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection, enhanced by a manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it, as our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers our envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our proposition for settlement was unreasonable permission was not even given our envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we on our part would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican government refused all negotiations, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal, both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Neuces and the Del Norte. This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, for which extensive military preparation had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Taxas had determined in accordance wit a solemn resolution of the Congress of the U. S. to annex herself to our Union, and under these circumstances it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citiznes and soil. This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi and remained there until after I had received such information as rendered it probable that the Mexican government would not receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final act of our Congress had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its action of Dec. 19, 1836, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic.—Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercises beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of Annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved Dec. 31st 1845, recognised the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer to reside within that district has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became therefore of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country.—Accordingly on the 13th of January last instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river, which is the south western boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion has been threatened. Upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government.

In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthy military positions the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, as water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of troops to Del Norte was made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive act towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was especially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The Army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works.—A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, 30 miles in the year of the encampment of the General in command

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude on the 12th of April.—Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within 24 hours, and to retire beyond the Neuces river and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands announced that arms and arms alone must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th April. On that day Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor, that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A party of dragoons of 63 men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp, up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed or were preparing to cross the river, became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair in which some 16 were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress have been disregarded. A government either unable or unwilling, to force the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have persued against them; whilst their appeals through their own government our indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repealling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will, upon the pertext that Texas, a nation as independant as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own. She has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamation, and in manifestos, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquring Texas. In the mean time we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearence had been exhausted, even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte.—But now after reiterated meanaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war. As war exists, and notwithstanding efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, as a precautionary measure against invasion or threatened invasion, authorising Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required to accept volunteers not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama. Missippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. And corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of Texas into our Union of States, Gen Taylor was further authorised by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion, or to secure the country against apprehended invasion.

On the second day of March he was again reminded in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed, to call to him such auxillary force as he might need. War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, Gen. Taylor pursuant to authority invested in him, by my directions, has called on the Governor of Texas for 4 regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for 4 regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights, and the defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress, to recognize the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hasten the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for no less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A volunteer force, is beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted, that a number far beyond that required, would readily rush to the field upon the ball of their country. I further recommend, that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

Most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering forces are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my, anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute, between this government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and with this view I shall e prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, May 11th, 1846.

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Boston, Sept. 10, 1845.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my lungs was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1845, I took a slight cold which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother both died with Consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed, and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles.—I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS P. C. PRESCOTT,
MRS, S. A, BACHELDER,
No, 1 Commercial Street,

Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1845.

Sold by THOS. M. FLINT, Cambridge.

Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, I will sell at public sale, on *MONDAY the first day of JUNE* next, upon the premises, at Clifton, the late residence of *Mrs.* Sophia *Murray*, deceas'd., all her personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, growing crops, carriage, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and various other articles which is unnecessary to ennumerate.

The price of the crops to be paid out of the crops themselves, as soon as they are saved, and Cash required on all sums less than ten dollars. Further terms made known on the day of sale. The selling to commence at an early hour.

If the day appointed should not be fair the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter.

JOHN C. HENRY, Executor
of *Mrs*, S. *Murray*.

May 16 1846. ts

The executor will also have some valuable servants—men, women and boys—to hire out for the balance of the year.

J. C. H.

Look at this!

THE subscribers wish to close their mercantile operations in Cambridge about the 15th June and with a view to reduce their stock will offer the greatest bargains ever offered in this town. Their goods were purchased principally in New York and the assortment is good, and all nearly new, and consist of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets and Kentucky Jeans, Cashmers, Paris Rept, Mouslins, Bombazines, Alpacas, Barages, Lawns, Balzarines, Cambrick, Hose, Ribbons, (Velvet Cord, and Fringe Trimmings) Chemizetts, Robes (Embroidered) Gloves, Silks, &c., &c., some choice old French Brandy and Wines pure as imported, Hardware, Tin, Crockery, Domesticks, &c. &c.—Those who wish to purchase are requested to call and look at the assortment, and the prices shall not be any objection, if the goods will please.

T. HAYWARD & SON.

may 16th 1846.—3w

All persons having claims against the estate of the late ANN C. M. HODSON are requested to present them for payment.

T. HAYWARD, Administrator.

Notice.

The Creditors of HENRY H. EDMONDSON decd. are hereby notified to deposite their claims in the Register's Office on or before the first day of July next—as a divide will be struck on that day, on said estate.

W. H EDMONDSON, Adm'r
of H. H. EDMONDSON.

By the Commissioners of Dorchester County,
May 12th 1846.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

For District No. 1. *Minos* Adams, Isaac Davis, William Allen, John Collins and Samuel Twilley Esqr's.

For District No. 2. James Thompson, Algernon Thomas, Henry W. Houston, William *Mowbray* and *Mitchell* Thompson Esqr's.

For District No. 3. Samuel I. Craft, Jra R. Corkran, George W. Traverse.

For District No. 4. Elijah Tall, Travers B. Tolley, William R. Tall, Thomas C. Jones & James Smith Esqr's.

For District No. 5. Benjamin G. Keene, George *Mister*, George Hart, Jobe T. Langrell and Henry Bibby Esqr's.

For District No. 6. Benjamin Travers, Chas. Travers, Samuel Creighton, *Matthias Meekins* and Levin Phillips Esqr's.

For District No. 7. Anthony C. Thompson, John R. Keene, John R. Creighton, Levin *Moobray* and Thomas Barnett Esqr's.

For District No. 8. Peter Wheeler, George Applegarth of T., *Thomas* Soward, John W. Mitchell and Henry Spedden Esqr's.

William Creighton Esq. re-appointed Treasurer of Primary Schools Dorchester County.

Commissioners office By order

WILLIAM REA, Clerk C. D. C.

May 16th 1846.—3w

TOWN PROPERT

WHEREAS the Quarterly
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Lot will be fixed on, before
at the sale by ANTHON
WILLIA
May 16 1846. 3w

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" 136 CHESNUT STREET, Phila
" 56 CANAL STREET, New Orl
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" 33 MAIN STREET, Louisvill
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May 16, 1846.—4w

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☞ Advertisements that are
out of this paper will be attend

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