THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 10, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FIRE.—About one o'clock on Wednesday last, the back building of the house occupied by Mr. Jas. B Lake was discovered to be on fire. The fire was fortunately confined to the roof of the building in which it originated, and the damage was inconsiderable.

☞The constant press of so many advertisements prevent us from giving a great deal of other matter.

WHIGS! We did expect to have been able to present in this paper the name of him who is destined to lead you on to victory. We mean the nominee of the Whig National Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia. We see by the proceedings that every thing is going on harmoniously. The following is the result of the first ballot:

Taylor,	111
Clay,	97
Scott,	43
Webster,	22
Clayton,	4
McLean,	2

The following is the result of second ballot:

Taylor,	118
Clay,	86
Scott,	49
Webster,	22
Clayton,	4

Now that you have got thus far we can almost imagine that we hear you huzza for Old Zack.—This is all right—we are with you. But let us keep cool—await the decision of the Convention and then go manfully to work.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Steamers United States and Niagara have brought news of great interest from Europe, and especially from France. By the first we were astounded with the announcement that the Fourierites, *alias*, the Greelyites, of Paris, had taken the chamber of the republican Assembly of France by brute force, entered the halls of legislation, drove out the Representatives, boldly declared that the Assembly was dissolved, and proceeded to announce a new organization with another *provisional* government. The same steamer also brought the intelligence that the National Guard and the troops of the Line were true to the Republic, and on their appearance the mob vacated their position, and the Assembly again met for the transaction of public business. By the latter we have the gratifying intelligence that the constituted authorities were triumphant, and some two hundred ringleaders and participants in the rebellion had been arrested, while others skulked from public view—France has, therefore, in all probability, passed the crisis of her transition, and if her representatives are but prudent, cool-headed, wise, and at the same time *firm*, the great experiment will doubtless be found successful.—Above all things, they must adopt the *defensive* and not the *offensive* policy in their intercourse with other nations, for it is only by a policy of peace and good will that the Republic of France can enjoy liberty among the powerful monarchies of the old world.

The insurrection against the Papal authority at Rome seems to have been quelled. A private letter from Rome, a part of which is published in the *Dublin Freeman*, says:

"The Pope has perfectly recovered his influence; the gates of the city and the castle have been restored to the proper authorities."

Rumors of battles between the Austrians and Italians are afloat, but they are contradictory—measures are on foot to annex Lombardy with Piedmont by a popular vote.

The Germanic League, Denmark and Prussia, are preparing for a general engagement, the proffered mediation of England having failed.

In Poland, a projected revolt in the citadel of Warsaw was discovered two hours before the time appointed for its execution, and all the conspirators were immediately shot.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 29.

MORE INDIAN ENORMITIES—*Attack upon the Mormons at the City of the Salt Lake.*—The steamer Mustang arrived yesterday morning from Missouri river. We are indebted to the officers for a St. Joseph Gazette of Tuesday last. Mr. Shrader passed through that town on the previous day, on his way from Fort Kearny, with information that an express had just reached there from the Mormon colony, bringing intelligence that the Indians had murdered a number of the men, women and children at the city of the Salt Lake. No cause was assigned for this outbreak.

The express had been sent in for the purpose of getting assistance from the Government, as it was feared that the Indians would gather in still larger numbers, and murder all the emigrants at that place. It would seem, from the intelligence from Oregon and the city of the Salt Lake, that the Indians have determined upon a regular war upon the colonies, though widely separated from each other, and there is too much reason to apprehend that many of them will be cut off before aid can reach them. A military force of several thousand men will be absolutely necessary to protect our citizens in that quarter.

We learn from the officers of the Mustang that six hundred wagons, containing Mormon emigrants were to leave Camp Israel, sixty-five miles above the Council Bluffs, to-day, for the city of the Great Salt Lake. But, after the events mentioned in the preceding part of this article, we think it doubtful whether they will move forward without some promise of protection from the government.

It is said that two thousand Pawnee Indians had come into Belleview, for the purpose of obtaining provisions, of which they were in great want.

Time and Money.—Remember that time is money, but that it does not follow that a man is a capitalist who has a great quantity on his hands.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1848.

At 11 o'clock, Henry White, Esq., of Philadelphia, rose and called the Convention to order, and moved that it be temporarily organized by calling the Hon. John A. Collier, of New York to the chair. This motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Collier accordingly took the chair.

On motion of Mr. White, the Hon. Jas. Harlan, of Kentucky, was unanimously appointed as temporary Secretary.

The proceedings of the convention were then opened by an impressive address to the throne of grace, by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, of Philadelphia.

Mr. T. B. King, of Georgia, moved that the delegation from each State appoint one of their number, who shall constitute a committee to report permanent officers for the convention.

Mr. N. B. Blunt, of New York, moved to amend the motion, by authorizing the chair to appoint the committee of one from each State.—This was lost.

The original resolution of Mr. King was then adopted unanimously.

On motion it was ordered that the Convention adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are applicable.

On motion it was ordered that the daily sessions of the convention be opened with prayer to Almighty God for his blessing upon its deliberations.

Mr. John W. Fowler, of New York, moved that the name of the delegate handed in to represent the State of Texas in the Committee, (Jas. M. Ray) be excluded from the committee on the ground that Texas was not represented on the floor of the House, and that the gentleman named belonged to the State of Louisiana. The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION—4 O'CLOCK.

The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order, by the chairman, Mr. Collier.

The committee of one from each State, appointed to designate permanent officers of the Convention, reported.

For President—Gen. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, with one Vice President from each State, and a number of Secretaries.

Gen. Morehead was conducted to the chair, and in an able and eloquent address, returned his thanks for the high honor that had been conferred upon him, in calling him to preside over such a large and respectable assemblage of his fellow-countrymen, from every section of the Union. He impressed upon the members of the Convention the necessity for unity of action, and invoked each delegate to lay aside all personal, sectional and local feelings. This, he considered, all important, and as certain to render the Whig cause triumphant in the coming Presidential election. The Whole address of Gen. Morehead was listened to with deep attention, and was received with great approbation.

The Convention then, after the transaction of some preliminary business, adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it will probably proceed to a ballot, as a caucus is to be held at 8 o'clock this evening.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune Extra.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Peach Concluded--The Army to be Removed.

TUESDAY MORNING, May—11 A. M.

We received this morning a despatch from the Delta office, containing important news from Mexico, by the steamship Edith, which arrived this morning at New Orleans. Letters from "Mustang" were received up to the 21st ultimo, from the city of Mexico.

The Treaty was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th ultr, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The vote on it was fifty-one to thirty-five. In the other branch of Congress there is no doubt that it will be approved by a comparatively much larger vote.

Orders had been issued for the calling in of the outposts of the army, and they were expected to march for the coast between the 1st and 15th of June.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been appointed superintendant for the embarkation of the forces at Vera Cruz, and he was to leave the city of Mexico for the purpose of entering on this duty on the 24th ult.

THE EXECUTION.

The man TOM, convicted of Rape at April Term of the County court, was yesterday, pursuant to sentence, executed in the goal yard. As is usual on such occasions, a heterogeneous concourse of people, composed of both white and coloured, assembled to witness the shocking sight. He made a profession of faith and repentence, and declared his willingness to die. His behaviour under the scaffold corresponded with his professions. At twenty five minutes after 12 o'clock, the drop on which he stood was moved, and his body left suspended in the air—a slight convulsion of the extremities marked the death throe, and his spirit passed into eternity.—*Annapolis Republican.*

Popocatepetla.—A party of officers and men attached to the U. S. Army in Mexico have succeeded after much difficulty in reaching the summit of the cloudcapped volcano of Popocatepetle. A description of the expedition, written by one of the party, says:

"As we approached the summit, our progress became more slow, two and three steps required a rest of one or two minutes. But by very hard work by ten minutes past two, we were standing on the highest point of land in North America, upwards of 17,800 feet above the level of the sea. After catching breath, we gave three cheers, and planted a flag on the very summit. We had hardly gratified our curiosity above half an hour, when each one of the party became more or less sick, both from our elevated position and from the fumes of sulpher which we were breathing. We found our throats swollen, and some headache, and a sickness at the stomach. This compelled us to begin our decent, although reluctantly, for, as one of our soldiers remarked, we had never been so near heaven before. We collected a few specimens of lava and turned our faces towards the valley. Soon our sickly sensations left us, and when we reached camp, were perfectly well with the exception of headaches.

The Indians would not believe us when we told them we had reached the top. They examined our heads, and said it was impossible, for one could go there without having horns growing from the head. Others asked us what the mountain said to us. Our guides only went as far as the region of perpetual snow, no money or persuasions on our part could induce them to go farther.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINATIONS.—The Locofoco nominations have been received by the Locofocos in this vicinity with the most decided dislike. They think that General Cass has not the required popularity, and express distrust of the orthodoxy of Gen. Butler.

We think the ticket decidedly weak. Cass was nominated because he is a "Northern man with Southern principles." and the expectation is that the fact of his residing in the North will secure him the full strength of his party in the free States and his "principles" are relied on to get him along prosperously at the South. General Cass's Southern principles have but recently come to him. When the three million bill was under discussion in the Senate, he took occasion to make a speech defining his position in relation to the Wilmot proviso. He declared himself in favor of introducing that proviso into any bill that might thereafter be framed for the admission of foreign territory into the Union. In less than a year after making that speech, toward the close of 1847, he wrote a letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Nashville, in which he thoroughly repudiated the Wilmot proviso, and made an argument to prove that it was unconstitutional.

He stated, as an apology for this sudden and unexpected change of opinion, that his mind had received some new light on constitutional questions. After pretending to be thoroughly acquainted with the question and after having zealously advocated its passage, he stated that new light had dawned on his mind. No one was gulled by his letter. Buchanan and Dallas had written letters and made speeches in the hope of satisfying the South that they were not tainted with Northern fanaticism, and Cass wrote his letter to place himself in an equally favorable attitude. He was denounced as a traitor by thousands of Northern Locofocos, and the New York Barnburners have ever since spoken of him as a most detestable and unprincipled man. Unless these men devour all the scorn and contempt they have lavished so freely on Cass, they cannot support him as a candidate for the presidency.

In almost every free State in the Union, and particularly the great States of New York and Ohio, General Cass will fail to secure the full strength of his party. We have for a long time anxiously wished that he might be the Locofoco candidate because we felt assured that with such an opponent in the field, the success of the Whig candidate would be inevitable.

Cass has been a most thorough and undeviating supporter of all the measures of the Polk administration. He sustained Mr. Polk on the Oregon question, and made several speeches in favor of taking possession of that territory up to the Russian boundary line and bringing on a war with Great Britain. On the subject of territorial acquisition he is a thorough cormorant. He was in favor of going to fifty-four forty in 1845, and since then has been in favor of absorbing Mexico to its extreme southern limit. He has followed Mr. Polk with all that servile fidelity with which Mr. Van Buren followed General Jackson, and if he were elected to the Presidency his Administration would be merely an elongation of the present, of which a large majority are sick and tired.

The Locofoco nomination should inspire every doubting Whig in the country with confidence in the success of the Whig cause. It is not probable that the Whig National convention will nominate a candidate who will not be able to carry a majority of the electoral votes against such a candidate as General Cass.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Creek Indians.—It must be a source of pleasure to the citizens of this section to learn that the Creek tribe of Indians are moving gradually on in the march of improvement and civilization. The western papers inform us that in many parts of the country extensive farming operations are going forward, and that without some unforseen intervention of Providence, the harvest will be abundant. We remember to have seen a statement which was apparently well authenticated, that during the past year large quantities of Corn and Rice were raised for sale, some of the latter of which was shipped to New Orleans and commanded a fair price. Many of our citizens, who remember the degraded condition of the Creeks whilst living on our border, will scarcely credit this account; yet it must be remembered that since their removal beyond the Mississippi, and their entire seperation from the whites, they are altogether a different people. *Southern Journal.*

From the Baltimore American.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—The events which have occurred in France since the revolution of February, and more particulaly those of which we have intelligence by the last arrival from Europe, induce many to turn their minds to the period of the first Frence Revolution and to believe that there is a parallel between the two. The tumultuary movements of the masses who recently forced their way into the National Assembly recall the days of the Girondists when the Convention, overawed by the multitude; devoted those conservatives to death. The imagination is ready to picture the ascendancy of contemporary Jacobins at the clubs of Paris, and to behold the men of the Mountain supreme in the Assembly of 1848.

Is this resemblance real or fanciful? Let it be remembered that the first Revolution was the convulsive effort of despair—the writing of ENCELADUS under a burning Etna. The democratic principle which then burst forth was one of extermination, because it found itself encompassed by mortal enemies whom it must destroy or be itself destroyed; it had friends nowhere, nor sympathy, nor any hope of assistance. Armies were advancing upon the frontiers to invade France at different points, to restore a prostrated throne, and the people were filled with distrust and alarm at the presence of conspiring nobles and an embittered hierarchy in the very bosom of the land. La Vendee was in open insurrection.—The reigh of Terror was not the offspring of a wanton thirst of blood—although is horrors, when the spirit of slaughter was aroused, became too monstrous for men or fiends. Energy though demoniacal was necessary to save France—the energy of desperation.

The case is different now. The throne of LOUIS PHILIPPE, torn away with a slight effort, has left no roots of royalty to spring up again. Like the stump of a decayed tree, it disappears from the soil to which it was bound by no ligaments of vitality. Every vestige of feudal nobility is swept away. Republicanism has no internal enemies to fear or to contend with. There is no dread of foreign invasion. The National Assembly, representing the sovereignty of France, is a very different body from the Assembly of 1789 which comprised the heterogeneous elements of king, nobles, clergy and people, and in which the struggle for sovereignty was doomed to be fierce and unrelenting. It cannot be that the populace of Paris will control or intimidate the representatives of the French people by bringing the demonstrations of a mob against the sacred nationality of the Republic which is enshrined in the hearts of three-fourths of the sons and soldiers of France. Commotion for the sake of commotion, the turbulence of discontented spirits, the preconcerted outbreaks fomented by demagogues seeking for power, may disturb the public tranquility for a time, until the Government, feeling secure in its strength and in the support of the people, shall know how to deal with disorganizers and sedition-mongers as they deserve and as the public good may require.

The ultraism of democracy in the first French Revolution was eminently political; it fought for supremacy over politican rivals, the child of suffering and of long oppression it knew less what it wanted than what it did not want. Its negative function was its characteristic. It accepted with delight the sway of NAPOLEON because it knew not how to govern, and because it beheld in him a representative of its triumph over royalty even when he stood arrayed in his imperial robes.

What shall we say of the revolution of 1848 in this regard? The aspect in which its true expression may be most clearly seen is the aspect which denotes its most serious troubles, its hardests task, its real portentous mission. *The expansion of the principle of equality beyond the political sphere*—if the Revolution of 1848 does not mean that, it is meaningless to us. Men have other relation to one another and to society, than political ones; and how can it be supposed that such a principle as that which democracy embodies, so capable of inspiring enthusiasm and of imparting energy, is to stop with a partial application? How is it possible that it should possess a resistless, overwhelming power up to a certain point and be utterly powerless beyond that? *Liberty and Equality*, the political objects of the first revolution in France, fall short of the developments of this age; the Revolution of 1848 demands also FRATERNITY.

Vague and obscure indeed is this word in respect to its application to the social and industrial elements. With an indistinct perception of its meaning, France seems to grope her way in doubt and uncertainty. The rights of Justice, but essential also to the existence of labor itself; the differences of gift and endowment with which Nature has marked the human family, individualizing some as the inheritors of her richest bounty, and assigning to others a more humble order of faculties—these cannot be interfered with, changed or obliterated. The efforts to advance the interests of labor in France, not being directed against such tangible and stubborn obstacles as stood in the way of those who struck for political freedom in 1789, will be mostly the efforts of intellectual strength and of mortal impulses. The most eager communist must find that every blow of phisical violence aimed at the existing order of things will recoil upon himself. Hence the probability that France will not be shocked by interna conflicts of a kind likely to be fatal to her progress and success, but that with many throes, painful and protracted no doubt, she will yet give to the world the offspring of a noble civilization.

A letter from Monterey, California, published in the Philadelphia American says—

Our community has been thrown into spasms lately, by the discovery of several quicksilver mines. They are said to be rich beyond all the dreams that ever shook mining rods before. You have only to knock a rock to pieces, kindle a fire under it, catch the vapor, and it rolls off a liquid stream of quicksilver. Every conceivable vessel is now in requisition for collecting this precious vapor. Some take the pots from their kitchen, and some the warming pans from their beds—all catching and condencing vapor. Quicksilver will soon be so plenty here, that we can fix out our pumps for thermometers, our lakes for mirrors, and the doctors will be ready to salivate a continent.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 8.

The flour market exhibits no change in price. Small sales to-day on 'change of Howard street brands at $5.60, which price holders are firm in asking. City Mills held at $5.87; Corn meal $2-37 a 2.44; and Rye flour $3.87.

No change in Grain. Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 1 18a 120 cts. White Corn 45 a 46 cts., and sales of yellow at 49 cts.; Oats 30 a 33 cts., with sales.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 30th May, by the Rev. D. A. Sherman, Mr. MAJOR D. W. NEAL to Miss EMILINE HURLEY, both of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOHN QUINCY LECKIE to Miss REBECCA ANN, daughter of Mr. Algernon Thomas, all of this county.

DIED,

In this county, on Tuesday morning last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. EMILY, consort of Jas. A. Waddell, Esq.

On Tuesday morning, 30th inst. at East New Market, ELLEN OTHELIA, infant daughter of A. M. and Ellen Eugenia Medford, aged 5 months and 7 days.

At Princess Anne, Somerset county, on the 26th inst., GEORGIE, aged 19 years, wife of Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset county, and daughter of Col. Hugh Gelston, of Baltimore.

In this town on the 9th inst, EDWARD COX.

4,000 ft. 2 inch Oak Plank for sale low.

CHARLES DIXON,

June 10,—3w Church Creek.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority, I will sell on desirable terms, at private sale, the DWELLING HOUSE and Garden at present occupied by Jas. Bryan, Esq. Also the Grass Lot and Granary adjoining the same. Also the Dwelling and Store House adjoining the Hotel of John Bradshaw.

J. BOND CHAPLAAIN.

June 10, 1848 tf

Collector's Notice.

To Messrs. John Muir, James Hammersley, Barzillai Slacum, James Higgins, John L. Willis, William K. Travers and Fielder G. Jones, Commissioners of Dorchester County.

GENTLEMEN: Annexed is a list containing the names of the several tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, also the several lots of land, together with the number of acres and the person or persons chargeable with the payment of the county charges of the said county on the same for the year 1840, also for county charges and direct taxes for the years 1841 and 1842, whereon no personal property can be found by the subscriber in the said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same: I therefore, in compliance with an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the November session of 1797, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State" and the several supplements thereto, return you this list, containing the names and quantity of land as also the sums due for the years aforesaid, and pray such order and direction in reference to the same as to you or a majority of you may seem meet and proper. Given under my hand June 5th, 1848.

JOHN H. HODSON, former Collector Dorchester County.

Owners' names.	Names and quantity of land	C. C. 1840	D. T. 1841	C. C. 1841	D. T. 1842	C. C. 1842	Total.
Jesse Wilson's hs.	Wilsons Plain Dealing 217a	68	00	75	56	93	2,92
Elizabeth Wright of Jacob	one third of Wrights Regulation, Jacob Wrights lands, 195 acres,			6,25	00	00	6,25
Elizabeth, Ann and Mary Ann Stevens	Taylors Promise pt. 201a	5,40	00	00	00	6,00	11,44
John Eskridge	Woolford's Purchase 322acres 3ps; Talls Regulation and lot No. 4, 180a; Woolfords Purchase 1a	6,90	00	3,45	00	00	10,35
John Geoghegan	Grove pt 5a; Geoghegans purchase 259a; Two Brother's prospect 13a; Taylors Folly pt 103a			16,00	00	00	16,00
Alben Andres	Andrews Beginning 10a; Andrews Done 9 3-4a; Spreading Oak 13 1-2a; Moores content 139a	3,19	2,14	3,50	2,08	3,50	14,41
Nathaniel Andrews	Stand Off, I will not stand off and Harts content 106a; Andrews Done 9 3-4a; Andrews Beginning 10a	2,62	00	2,90	00	00	5,52
William D. Barrow	House & lot in Church Creek White Haven 2 1-2a & 10 ps; Two Brothers 102a 34 ps; lots No. 8 & 11, of A. C. Thompson; cash received in part, $17,16, leaving due $12,94		5,65	9,75	5,54	9,31	12,94
John Lee (negro)	House and lot on Pine street in Cambridge	70	51	80	55	94	3,50
Daniel Vickers	Lot No. 2 Nanticoke Indian land from Jno Webster, 238a			6,62	00	00	6,62
David W. Tylor and Edward Johnson	Bettys chance, Safford, Lakes Settlement and Laks Huzzard and Windmill 200a			4,94	2,50	4,20	11,64
George Davis	Risdons Beginning & Locust Neck 124a; Hollowing point 11 1-2a				5,00	8,40	13,40
Charles J. Smith and James E. Goslin	Aireys chance 200a; one farm unknown 110a; cash received in part of James E. Goslin, $19,50	15,20	3,37	16,80	3,30	5,53	24,70
				Amount,			$139,69

CAMBRIDGE COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
June the 5th, Anno Domini 1848.

By the Commissioners for Dorchester County,

Ordered that the aforegoing list be advertised for four successive weeks from the 10th instant in the Cambridge Chronicle and the Baltimore American, notifying that if the County Charges and Direct Tax due on the above lands for the years aforesaid charged on the books of the Commissioners for Dorchester county to the aforegoing persons, shall not be paid to John H. Hodson, former Collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon together with a proportion of the legal charges, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same; also ordered that the said Collector add 20 per cent. to the amount of each account advertised, to cover the expenses of publication, &c.

By order.

WILLIAM REA, Clerk C. D. C.

June 10, 1848 4w