THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 9, 1848.

THE COMMUNICATION in reply to the article of C. S., published in the last Democrat, is unavoidably crowded out of this week's paper.

JAMES L. FREANER, the "Mustang" of the New Orleans Delta, is now on a visit to his relatives, in Hagerstown, Md., previous to starting for California, where he intends to establish a paper.

MOSES Y. BEACH, proprietor of the N. Y. Sun, has retired from that paper. He gave a farewell supper to one hundred of his brother editors, at his residence, on Friday evening. His sons take charge of the paper.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT commenced its annual session in Washington yesterday.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—We learn from the Boston Bee that a company of one hundred men are embarking from that city for California. Each man puts into the concern from $300 to $500 which will be appropriated to the purchase of a vessel and a cargo of goods suitable to the traffic on the Pacific coast. Arrived at California, a portion of the company will proceed to the gold region, and the balance will remain by the ship to dispose of the cargo, etc

A CLOCK HEARD THREE HUNDRED MILES.—It is known that experiments have been making for some time, on the telegraph line between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, by the distinguished astronomer, Sears C. Walker, and Prof. Locke, for the purpose of ascertaining the difference of longitude between any two points upon the line. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Prof. Locke has devised a plan of connecting the machinery of an astronomical clock with the telegraph in such a manner that its beats may be heard or registered on the running fillet of paper that receives telegraphic impressions at every station. In this way it can mark simultaneously at each station and both extremities, the hours, minutes and seconds, and also, says the Gazette, the exact fraction of a second at which a star or other celestial body, passes the meridian at either place. In this way the difference of time, and of course of longitude between two points can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.

It is remarkable that the tickings of the clock, when in communication with the wire, can be heard along the line from Cincinnati to Philadelphia with perfect distinctness.

Correspondence of North American

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

SENATE.

THE ORGANIZATION.—At an early hour this morning, the galleries were crowded with spectators, reporters, letter writers, &c., all impatient for the commencement of the short session of the 30th Congress. At twelve, M, a quorum of Senators being present, the Senate was called to order.

After prayer—

THE NEW TERRITORIES—Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, rose and after a few prefatory remarks, of an unimportant character, stated that he would at an early day introduce a bill for the purpose of organizing territorial governments for the new territories of Nebraska, Minesota, New Mexico and California.

THE NEXT CENSUS—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the taking of the cencus of 1850.

A JOINT COMMITTEE.—On motion, the Vice President appointed Messrs. King, of Alabama, Turney, of Tennessee, and Davis, of Massachussetts, a Committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and to inform him of their organization.

NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Cameron offered a resolution, authorising the customary number of newspapers to be taken for the use of Senators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ORGANIZATION.—The attendance of members was much larger than was anticipated; and at 12 o'clock—a quorum being present—the members were called to order by the Speaker. The roll was called by the clerk of the last House.

NEW MEMBERS.—Messrs. Blackman, of South Carolina, and Greely, of New York, (elected to fill vacancies in the present Congress) appeared—were qualified—and took their seats. Mr. Greely looked as unconcerned as if he was threading his way through his own printing office; and, for a wonder, *that* white coat was not visible.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that that body had organized.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved that a message of a like import should be transmitted to the Senate from the House, and that a Committee be appointed to wait on the President, to inform him of such organization.—Adopted.

THE DELEGATE FROM MINESOTA.—Mr. Wilson rose for the purpose of making some explanatory remarks in regard to the somewhat singular position of Mr. Sibley, a member of Wisconsin, who acts as a delegate from the new territory, of Minesota.

Remarks were made by several members, which partook more of a colloquial than of a declamatory character, when the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Territories.

SELECTING SEATS.—Mr. Murphy offered a resolution to the effect that members should occupy the same seats which they had last session.

This was warmly opposed—several members on the floor at once, in eagerness to point out the injustice of adopting such a resolution.—contended that the principle of rotation in office should be applied to seats—and that if members at one session were unfortunate enough "to draw" bad seats, it was some consolation to think that at the next session they might have better luck. The resolution was negatived.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, then offered a resolution that members should ballot, lottery fashion, for their seats.

TEXAS.

We have papers from Galveston to the 21st of November, and from other parts of Texas to corresponding late dates. Dr. H. B. Kelsey, editor of the Star State Patriot, died on the 27th ult. He was a native of New York, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

One hundred emigrants arrived at Galveston on the 19th ult., to settle on the lands purchased by the German Emigrant Assosiation.

In speaking of the gold mines of California, the Houston Telegraph says that if tradition can be credited, the gold region near the Rio Puerco, in Texas is equally valuable.

A gentleman travelling through Texas, writes from Crockett, Nov. 8, to the Galveston News. He says that the crop of cotton in the State will be more than an average one—that corn is abundant and cheap, and that a spirit of improvement and enterprize pervades the whole social system. We extract the following from his communication:

I find that the low prices of cotton has caused many of our planters to turn their attention to the necessity of introducing more variety into their crops. An increased amount of sugar and tobacco is in contemplation. In the country above this, wheat will be extensively cultivated. Some of the more enterprising of the farmers are engaging in raising sheep. At Cincinnati, on the Trinity, the Messrs, Matthews have a cotton gin manufactory, at which excellent articles in their line are made. The same gentleman have recently erected a tanyard, which they intend to enlarge as soon as practicable. Thus many of the raw hides of which our country is so prolific, will be converted into leather, and may at the same place be manufactured into shoes.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Cincinnati is successfully engaged in getting out and preparing for market grindstones, which are said to equal those imported. Should not every encouragement be given by our citizens to domestic manufactories?

Wheat is found to succeed well in this country, and a largely increased quantity will be cultivated the next season. The farmers think they can easily produce a sufficient quantity to supply the demands of the country. There is an abundance of water power in the country to afford ample facilities for flouring mills.

Pork is raised in this country with much facility and in great abundance. It is thought it can be produced the ensuing winter at $2 per hundred pounds. Beef is plentiful at from one to two cents per pound. Corn is thirty to forty cents per bushel. Good land in eligible locations can be purchased at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. The state of society is now good and is rapidly improving.—*N. O. Mercury.*

By mail we have received the Matamoros Flag of the 1st inst. That paper announces that four of the persons apprehended for the murder of Mr. Carroll, have been shot, and that one other implicated in the affair, has been outlawed.

The Government of Mexico has recognized Mr. Thomas W. Slemons as United States Consul for the port of Matamoros.

The arrival of the steamboat Del Norte, at Matamoros, brings information of a foray of 300 Camanche Indians on several ranches on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande above Mier. They murdered the men, burnt the ranches, and carried off the women. An express has been received by the commandant of the American troops at Rio Grande city, stating that the Indians had encamped on the American side, a short distance above Mier, and asking for our troops to be sent to disperse them.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Towns and villages are springing up on the banks of the Rio Grande, and the settlers are beginning to draw around them those lines of government which guard the social system and secure the rights of individuals. Disorder and lawless outrage are passing away before the growling light of civilized life, and the children of the bold squatter sport free and unrestrained where a few years ago the war-hoop of the savage resounded, and the rifle was the only redressor of wrong and the only means of obtaining subsistence.—*N. O. Mercury.*

CALIFORNIA.—A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal Commerce says—

The present situation of California is curious. People are flocking to it as a great field of in aratime and mining adventure. It is now the most excited community in the world. The political excitement of the old world is nothing in comparison with the "*auri saera fames*" of the Californias.

Col Mason's letters to the War Department show that the excitement overcomes and destroys even military discipline. The U. S. troops have deserted in a body to dig gold. If we send more regiments, the result will be the same. One man, a deserter, made fifteen [hundred?] dollars by digging and working gold, in ten days.

As to the productiveness of the gold region, Colonel Mason gives the most ample and surprising assurances. It is no iron dirt, no "*iron pyretes*," at all, that they are digging. It is "*gold yellow, glittering gold.*"

Col. Mason confirms his accounts by saying, "All this I state not from hearsay, but from what I have myself seen."

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following letter written by an intelligent young man, a native of Henrico county, Virginia:

LA PAZ, Lower California,
July 29th, 1848.

The next thing of importance is the gold mamaraging in Upper California, the accounts of which, reaching us often at this place, are of the most extravagant kind that the mind can conceive. The riches of Perú, in the days of Pizarro, would be but a mite when compared with a mine recently opened near St. Francisco on the Sacramento river, at its junction with the Rio de los Americans. Individuals are now getting fifty dollars a day by washing the gold out of the sands. The whole of Monterey and St. Francisco is deserted, whole families having migrated to the gold region, the extent of which is as now discovered to exceed 80 miles in length and 30 in breadth. Pieces of pure metal are common, weighing a half ounce, or $9 in value, it being the purest grain gold. Mr. Larkin, the Navy Agent in Monterey, writing from there says, that he timed himself upon a recent visit to the gold bed, and with *thirty minutes* washing he collected gold to the value of $4.50; and he further mentioned two brothers who were working together with the rudest implements, making from 90 to $100 per day. The riches of the "Arabian Nights" cannot be compared with Californian gold mines, and indeed, the wealth of the entire world is a mere drop when placed with this golden harvest of California. "*El Dorado*" is certainly found at last; but all the gold digging might go, if I had a cargo of flour and clothing and hardware here at this time, or even in twelve months from this. I could amass a fortune at one jump. Flour is selling there at $20 per bbl.; Shoes, worth $1.50 in the U. States, at 8 and $10 per pair, and all other clothing high in proportion, as well as provisions, besides, common picks and shovels, for digging up the gold earth, sell for $20 and $30 each and not to be had at that price. Upwards of 2000 persons are at work there at this time and the supply calculated to the last for 30 years. The 2000 earn a weekly aggregate of $500,000 a half million of dollars. The above I wish you not to understand me as endorsing, for I believe the statements to be greatly exaggerated, yet that there has been lately discovered a mine of great and immense wealth, there can be no doubt, and that too of a kind that only requires the simple operation of washing to get the purest gold, without the trouble of extracting it from the ore by the usual process.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—The New Orleans Crescent says:

The sugar crop of 1846 amounted to 140,000, and that of 1847 to 240,000 hogsheads, and 400,000 barrels of molasses. This year it will probably be much larger.

The N. O. Delta remarks on the above as follows:

Our contemporary's estimate differs very widely from that of most persons who have closely observed the condition and prospects of the crop of this year. The accounts which reach us lead to the belief that the yield of this year will be one-third or perhaps a larger fraction less than that of last year. There is a universal complaint all along the coast, of the shortness of the crop, and the difficulty of making good sugar.

LET GO MY HAIR.

A minister once stated that in the whole course of fifty years' preaching he never laughed but three times in the pulpit, during the exercises of the sabbath, and one of these occasions was the following:

The pews of the church, (said he,) were those old fashioned square ones, so that people in different pews often sit back, to back, merely separated by a low railing for a division.

Now, (continued the pastor,) it fell out, one sabbath, that two old deacons, in two contiguous pews, had fallen into profound meditations, after closing their twice two eyes, had thrown their heads back until their long queues dangling therefrom had met together, and were quietly reposing for the benefit of the aforesaid internal meditations.

There were some wicked people present. (continued the venerable narrator) who scandalously insinuated that the two deacons were *asleep!* but I looked upon the imputation as mere persecution for righteousness sake. However, there was an awfully depraved young man in the pew that cornered upon the two where the deacons meditated, and what does this sacrilegious sinner do? Why he takes the dangling queues aforesaid, and softly ties them closely and firmly together. And then, as if that were not enough to send him to perdition, he takes a pin and cruelly sticks it into one of the deacons.

Well, the deacon jumped of course, like a stuck pig, the jump gave a horrid twich upon the queues of both heads.

"*Let go of my hair!*" cried deacon number one.

"*Let go my hair!*" cried deacon number two.

'Twas now twich and twich! hit and hit! and (continued the parson,) the conclusion I must leave you to imagine.

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, the subscribers, Administratots of Joseph Todd late of Dorchester county deceased, will sell at public sale on

FRIDAY th 15th DECEMBER inst.,

the following property to wit:—





HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, one gig & harness, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

SOPHIA TODD &
SAM'L. R. DUNNOCK,
Administrators.

Dec. 9, 1848.—ts

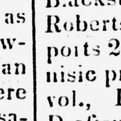
Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on

MONDAY the 8th day of January

next, between the hours of 11 & 12 M., the following very valuable Real Estate of which the late Levin Rawleigh died seized and possessed, and which upon his death descended to his daughter, the late Mrs. Hester Ann Rosse, and which is now sold for the purpose of fair and equitable division amongst her heirs at law, to wit: a tract or parcel of land called "Ennal's Wood-yard Regulated and Retaliation," containing 300 acres, more or less; Shaw's Adventure, 7 1-2 acres; Bartholomew Range, 75 1-4 acres; Ennal's Wood-yard Regulated, 58 acres; Part of Linkwood, 13 1-2 acres.

These tracts comprise two very desirable farms of respectable size. The one occupied by Mr. Wrightson, the other by Moloch (colored man.) There is also a small tenement on one of them, generally rented seperately, and now occupied by negro woman Chloe Waters. The 13 1-2 acres are cleared, and in Mr. Rawleigh's field, and occupied by him.—



Ennal's Wood-yard Regulated, containing 58 acres, is woodland, near James Hutchinson's land. All of these lands are well lolcated in Dorchester county, and the cleared land is of good quality for wheat or corn, and very productive. The woodland is also quite desirable.

The two farms will be sold separately, to suit purchasers, either laid off as now occupied, or better proportioned, as may seem reasonable.—The other lands will be sold in separate parcels, and any other lands of which the said Levin Rawleigh died seized and possessed, if any be here omitted. It is rarely such an opportunity offers for judicious investment or favorable location for residence. They have a high reputation as profitable property, and it is hoped that persons disposed to purchase will give them an attentive inspection. The tenants will show the property to any one wishing to examine them, and Doctor Rosse will furnish accurate information as to the usual rents and profits.

Upon the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed, executed and acknowledged agreeably to law, and at the expense of the purchaser, convey to the purchaser of said property and to his heirs, the property to him sold, free, clear and discharged of all claim of the parties to the cause and of any person claiming by from or under them.

The terms of sale prescribed by his Honor, the Chancellor, are one third cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security approved by the trustee.

JAMES A. STEWART,
Dec. 9th 1848 ts Trustee.

Trustee's Sale,

OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

BY virtue of competent authority as trustee for B. D. Jackson, I will offer at public sale at the Court House on SATURDAY the 15th of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the LAW and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the said B. D. Jackson, and also one BOOK CASE. The library is composed in part of the following books:—English common Law Reports 36 vols., Chitty's Pleading 3 vols., Phillips on Evidence 4 vols., Starkie on Evidence 2 vols., Roscoe's criminal Evidence 1 vol., Hawkins' pleas of crown 2 vols., Dumford & East's Reports 8 vols. Bacon's abridgement 8 vols. Collyer on partnership 1 vol. Story on Bailments 1 vol., Story on Agency 1 vol., Smith's chancery practice 2 vols., Williams on Executors 2 vols., Roper on Legacies 2 vols., Stephen on pleading 1 vol., Comyn on contracts 1 vol., Fearne on Remainders 1 vol., Gow on partnership 1 vol., Fidd's practice 2 vols., Chitty's criminal Law 3 vols., Chitty's general practice 3 vols., Chitty's Equity Digest 2 vols., Rutherforth's Institutes 1 vol. Chitty on Bills 1 vol., Fonblanque's Equity 1 vol., Archbold's Blackstone 4 vols., Archbold's practice 2 vols., Roberts on Frauds 1 vol., Brockenbrough's Reports 2 vols., Lawyer's Guide 2 vols., Leigh's nisic prius 2 vols., Stearn's on Real Actions 1 vol., Landholder's Assistant 1 vol., Equity Draftsman 1 vol., Archbold's Forms 1 vol., Powell on Devises 1 vol., Form Book 1 vol., Political class Book 1 vol., Dorsey's Laws of Md. 5 vo's., Harris' Entries by Evans 2 vols., Bouvier's Law Dictionary 2 vols., Digested chancery cases 1 vol., Kinnies Blackstone 1 vol., Webster's Dictionary 1 vol., Say's political Economy 1 vol., Speeches of Phillips, Curran &c. 1 vol., Crabbe's Synongmes 1 vol., Blair's Rhetoric 1 vol., Good's Book of Nature 1 vol., Heads of the people 1 vol., Voyages of Columbus 3 vols., Flint's Geography 1 vol., Buck's Theogical Dictionary 1 vol., Cavallo's Philosophy 1 vol., Barne's Notes 5 vols., Marshall's Washington 2 vols., Maryland's Moral Science 1 vol., Christian philosopher 1 vol., Paley's Theology 1 vol., Alexander's Evidences of the Scriptures 1 vol., Together with numerous other works, too tedious to enumerate. The books are all nearly new and in good order.—The terms will be cash. For further information apply to E. R. Hooper, Esq., or to the subscriber.

S. W. LECOMPTE.
Dec. 9, 1848—2w Trustee.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery we will sell at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, on

MONDAY the 8th day of JANUARY

next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder, all that valuable Real Estate late the property of Jurard Hurley deceased, which the said Hurley purchased of John H. Hodson. The said Real Estate lies in Hurley's Neck, and is beautifully situated on the Chicenemacomico river. A large portion of the land is heavily timbered.—It is composed of all those tracts or parcels of land called "Marble part," containing forty-eight acres; "Eason's Vale part," containing fifty acres; "Hog Ridge," containing seven and one-half acres; "Peters Advice part," containing twelve and one-half acres, and "Kindower Neaht," containing one hundred and forty-five acres, or by whatsoever other name or names the said tracts or parts of tracts of land may be called, and contains in all

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE

acres more or less.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one-third in cash on the day of sale and the