THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 23, 1848.

FIRE.—Just as we were going to press on Friday night, 15th inst., the Ice house of Dr. Thomas H. Handy was discovered to be on fire, but too late to prevent the flames from consuming the entire building. The house was nearly new, and cost about $250. We regret this, not only on account of the loss which our good citizen sustains, but because many poor people who have been supplied heretofore, will be deprived of the use of Ice, by the loss of this house.

ANOTHER.—At about 10 o'clock on last Monday morning, the stable of Samuel LeCompte, Esq., situated on Gay Alley, was discovered to be on fire. And although our firemen were soon on the spot, yet owing to the combustible nature of the contents, all hope of saving the stable was soon abandened, and the efforts of our firemen were put forth in order to prevent the flames from spreading. Although there was little or no wind, yet owing to the peculiar situation of this house, at one time it was feared that the fire could not be stopped. Had the wind been blowing from the South, it is the general opinion of our citizens, that human effort would have been of little avail in stopping the progress of the destroying element. and that it would have consumed most of the houses down town. A valuable horse was burned to death in the stable.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of Liberia, was about to leave London on the 25th ult., on his return to Africa. A vessel of war was placed at his disposal by the British government to carry him to the capital of his republic. He had completed treaties of amity and peace with England, France, Belgium, Holland, &c.

THE REV. W. McLAIN, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, has been appointed by the Republic of Liberia, minister extraordinary to the government of the United States.

COUNTRY PORK.—The Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette states that much pork has been spoiled in that vicinity by killing during the late very warm weather—some persons losing all. Mr. Wm. Wells killed 46 hogs, averaging 203 lbs. each—one going as high as 360, one 350, and several 340. A Mr. Marshall, in Loudoun county, Va., beats this though He killed 4 hogs, 20 months old, gross weight 1,532 pounds—largest hog weighed 440 pounds, smallest 332; average weight 383 pounds.

The Louisville Journal has the following statement of the interchange of courtesies between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, of which we had a telegraphic report yesterday:

GEN. TAYLOR AND MR. CLAY.—Mr. Clay, a few weeks ago, addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, inviting him to partake of the hospitalities of Ashland on his way to Washington city.—Mr. C. having since determined to spend a portion of the winter in New Orleans, Gen. Taylor has written to him, cordially inviting him to pass a week at Baton Rouge, an proposing, if this should be convenient, to visit Mr. C. in New Orleans.

We sincerely rejoice at the confidence and good feeling existing between our country's President elect and her most distinguished private citizen.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PROVISO.—The resolution adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, having reference to the Wilmot proviso—or, in other words, to the exclusion of slavery from California and New Mexico—is in the words following; the same being a compromise proposition, reported by the joint committee of the two houses, consequent upon the Senate having adopted resolutions for immediate action of the most ultra character, while those adopted in the House recommended delay for a more appropriate season:

Resolved, That the time for discussing by the slaveholding states, as to their exclusion from the territory recently acquired from Mexico, has passed; and that this General Assembly, representing the feelings of the people of the state, is prepared to co-operate with her sister states in resisting the application of the principles of the Wilmot proviso to such territory, at any and every hazard.

The Charleston Mercury is terribly dissatisfied with this result.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Under this head, the following items of intelligence are given:

Insurrection Apprehended in Central Germany. Accounts from Bavaria, Darmstadt, and Baden, represent affairs as being in a very uneasy state. Apprehensions of an immediate insurrection throughout Central Germany are entertained.

The Roman Chamber and the Pope.—At the sitting of the Roman Chamber on the 21st of November, a resolution of fidelity to the Pope was rejected. It is doubtful if any thing short of his actual dethronement will satisfy the turbulent spirits of that city.

The Reported Assassination of Windischgratz. The report of the assassination of Prince Windischgratz, the leading Austrian General at Vienna, which was current at Paris, is also reported by two German papers.

PHYSIC IN THE GOLD REGION.—A physician attached to the N. Y. Volunteers, now in california, writes to the N. Y. Express, that all the other doctors have left San Francisco and gone to digging gold. He is the only doctor there and is forced into an extensive practice against his will.

Fresh Shad have been served up at Savannah at $3 each.

Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.

30th CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1848.

SENATE.

Among the numerous petitions presented, was one by Mr. Douglass, from Mr. O'Reily, praying the right of way to construct a telegraph line to communicate with California.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Douglass moved to take up the bill, reported by him, for the admission of California as one of the States of the Union, with a view to its reference. He moved it be referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Berrien moved its reference to the committee on the Judiciary.

After a brief debate, the motion to refer to the territorial committee, was negatived—24 to 25. It was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Downs submitted to a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mint in California, which was adopted.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to call up a bill from the House (of the last session) admitting certain Canadian productions free of duty.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, so much of the President's Message as relates to the tariff, national revenue, and the establishment of a mint in California, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Benton called up a bill authorizing the Aspinwall construction of the Panama railroad.

Mr. Benton advocated the bill.

Mr. Breese said he had reason for believing that more favorable propositions for constructing the work would be submitted.

Mr. Hale opposed binding the government to the terms of Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., and hoped the bill would be postponed.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., suggested some objections to the provisions of the bill.

After further debate, the bill was postponed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards abjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1849; which was made the order of the day for Wednesday week.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the executive departments, which were referred to the appropriate committees. After the transaction of other business.

The business in order was commenced, viz: the reconsideration of the vote by which the House passed a resolution instructing the committee on Territories to report a bill to establish territorial governments for New Mexico and California, excluding slavery therefrom.

Mr. Robinson, of Ia., who made this motion, and who was entitled to the floor, explained his views. He alluded to the conflicting arguments of Southern and Northern politicians as to Gen. Taylor's principles on the subject of slavery—argued that on the eve of a dying administration it was unfair to thrust upon the Democrats the necessity of legislating on the question - asserted the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, non-intervention—and thought that Gen. Taylor's friends and the representatives elected to the next Congress ought to have the adjustment of the question. When he concluded,

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the motion to re-consider on the table, and on the yeas and nays being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 160, nays 82.

Mr. Giddings, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill to authorize the people of the District of Columbia to express their desire as to the continuance of slavery therein.

In reply to a question from Mr. Thompson, of Miss., Mr. Giddings said that he had been asked to introduce such a bill; and in reply to another from Mr. Tompkins, he replied that he meant to give all males, white and black, in the District, an opportunity to vote, at the poll to be opened, either for "slavery" or "freedom."

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the bill on the table; and this motion prevailed—yeas 150, nays 77.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, a select committee was ordered to be appointed to take into consideration the authorizing of a survey for a railroad or canal between Chagres and Panama, to unite the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Various other resolutions were offered, and at an early hour the House adjourned.

The Park Theatre in New York, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, was valued at $30,00, and was insured but for a small amount. The Courier says:

As to the origin of the fire, we learn from a party connected with the Theatre, that it was purely accidental. The gas man of the house, while at work with a light near the prompter's box, overset a small can of turpentine which stood near, and instantly the whole place was in a blaze, and unfortunately the fire broke out in such a position that the hose, intended to be affixed to the pipes leading from the tank on the top of the building, could not be used.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 16, 1848.

THE REVOLUTION IN OHIO—TOWNSEND'S PROPOSITION REFUSED BY THE WHIGS.—The Whigs had quite a busy and animated time of it to-day in discussing Mr. Townsend's proposition. It was finally rejected.

The Select Committee of five appointed some days ago to inquire into the causes which led to the disorganization are to make their report on Monday morning.

The Whigs still continue to meet, call the roll and adjourn. They occupy the Hall on the left of the Speaker's chair. The Democrats hold possession on the right. They continue in their seats night and day without adjournment. Some of them look haggard and worn out.

A number of the Cass and Butler electors are yet in town. Several distinguished men from Cincinnati are also here.

At present neither party is inclined to yield, and the organization of the House is as far as ever.

INCREASED EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—It appeared by the statements of Mr. Pinney, at a meeting in New York, on Wednesday evening last, that since the Colony became a Republic, emigration has greatly increased. The annual average of immigration has this season increased from 120 to near 400, and there are now 1,000 applicants for a passage, which the Society need the means to furni h. Already five vessels have been despatched this year with over 400 emigrants. Among those now waiting to go are 200 slaves in Jefferson county, Mississippi, of the estate of Capt. Isaac Ross, who died in 1836. The Society called for the sum of $5,000 from its friends, which call was in part responded to on the next day by a check for $1,000, for the Ross slaves, enclosed from an unknown donor to J. B. Pinney, Esq., the corresponding Secretary of the Society.

[*Balt. Sun.*

ANOTHER PAYMENT.—R. M. Magraw, Esq., President of the Susquehanna Railroad Co., transmitted yesterday to the Treasury of Maryland, $15,000 an account of interest due to the State. This makes $65,000 which has been paid since Mr. Magraw becemе President of the Company. If the proposed connection is made with Harrisburg, the State will soon be in the receipt of a handsome revenue from the Baltimore and Susquehanna road. As it is, it is doing a largely increased business

[*Balt. Clipper.*

IRELAND appears to be gloomy enough, if we may judge from an account now before us, in the London Sun. It represents that emigration and "extermination" will soon leave the Southern and Southwestern counties barren wildernesses. Such is the extent of the desolation, that whole towns are tenantless, and large tracts of land lying idle and uncultivated. In one barony of Kerry, through which a correspondent rode, there was no sign of tillage, and in a another quarter there were only two fields cultivated in a range of thirty-five miles! A correspondent of the Limerick Examiner says that the country is in a wretched condition, and there was not the least inclination to put in any seed. In the Kilrush Union upwards of 2 090 houses have been pulled down, and the inmates turned out to beg, during the last twelve months.—*Philo. North American.*

LIBERATION OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.—We are gratified to learn from the State Department that James Bergen and Richard F. Byan, the two American citizens imprisoned in Newgate, Dublin, under the act of the British Parliament of the 25th July, 1848, (11th and 12th Victoria, cap, 65,) charged with treasonable practices against the British government in Ireland, have been set at liberty. Their liberation has been effected through the active and strenious exertion of Mr. Bancrott, the able and distinguished representative of our country at the court of St. James.—*Union.*

IMPORTANT CASE.—A very important case is now before the U. S. Supreme court, involving the question, whether a State may tax the real estate belonging to the United States within its limits. It is an old question. A letter from Washington says, it was argued on the part of the State power, some time ago, by Geo. Evans of Maine, and says, the court was strongly impressed by his argument.

The present cases arises in Pennsylvania, and upon the refusal of tho United States to pay State and corporation taxes upon the building and lot of the U. S. Mint, occupied and owned by the United States. Mr. Gillett, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mr. Toucy, Attorney General, were counsel for the U. States, and Benj. Brewister, of Philadelphia, for the State of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice Taney has taken his seat on the bench, and appears to have recovered from his late indisposition.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE GOLD REGION OF TEXAS.

The public mind has been lately greatly excited with the accounts of the wonderful productions of the gold region of California; but if we may credit the traditions of the Indians, and the historical record of the Spaniard, the gold region of Texas, on the Rio Puerco, is as rich in the precious metals as the now celebrated mines of Feather River in Alta California.—It is not the vague traditions of the Indians only, nor the records of the Spaniards, that attest the value of the mines of Puerco. The ruins of an extensive city reared in ancient days, like the famous Tadmor of the desert, rise in lonely grandeur in this wild region, and bear silent but positive testimony that something more than agriculture was the basis of its prosperity. In the midst of a wild and almost sterile region, the turrets, spires, and domes of this once populous city, still remain, but destitute of everything that betokens civilized life. The wild deer, antelope, and mustang, browse the herbage which grows luxuriantly in its deserted streets, and the savage Camanche or Kioway, pitches his rude lodge beneath its now dismantled ramparts. This city is the Gran Quivira of the Spaniards, and was founded soon after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes. It is a well established fact that the Spaniards penetrated into this region and established flourishing settlements at a very early day, and almost immediately after, the city of Mexico and adjoining provinces were organized into a Spanish viceroyalty. The Spaniards of that day were not stimulated by a desire to acquire agricultural wealth, and they made few settlements in districts that were destitute of valuable mines of the precious metals.

Their conquests all had one object—mineral treasures. Gold and silver were sought for in all parts of the New world where their arms could penetrate. The country around Gran Quivira is an arid, woodless plain, and there is no spring of water or steam within ten miles of the city. There are no traces of cultivated fields. For what object then were these huge structures erected? The answer must be found in the character of the Spanish conquerors, of their history. They were erected for mining purposes. There is still a tradition current among the Mexicans, that there were several millions of pounds of gold and silver collected at this city, when the terrible insurrection of the Indians broke out in the month of August, 1680. The city was surrounded by an immense army of Indians, and after a long siege all the inhabitants were murdered except two, who escaped to tell that the inhabitants had been slaughtered, and that the immense treasures of gold and silver were buried in ruins. An account of this event was lately published in the Matamoras Flag, and need not make any further comments respecting it.

Our object here is to show, that there are positive evidences that there is a rich mining region on the Puerco, and we hope by calling the attention of our enterprising fellow citizents to the subject, to induce some of them to explore this region, and possibly they may be rewarded with as full success as that which has attended the explorations in California. The chain of granite mountains that stretches southward from Taos to the mouth of the Puerco; resembles in its geological features the chains of the Anahauac mountains that contain the richest gold mines of Mexico. Several *placers* have long been worked in these mountains below Santa Fe, and large quantities of gold in small grains have been washed from the auriferous sands in the valleys that traverse them.—This country was the home of the Aztecs previous to their migration to the capital of the Montezumas, and it is probable that they first learned the art of working gold mines in this region. The traces of their ancient cities are still found extending from the Puerco by the Casas Grandes, beyond Chihuahua, westward to the Pacific. As the Spaniards so soon after the capture of the city of Mexico, pushed their conquests directly into this region, it may be regarded as an indication that they considered this country the El Dorado from which most of the immense treasures of the Montezumas were drawn. The Indians knew that it was the thirst for gold that actuated the Spaniards in their conquests, and they concealed their mines that had stimulated their oppressors to invade their country. The mines of California, those of Chihuahua, and those of the Puerco, are similar to each other, and the geological formations, as far as we can ascertain, are similar. The mines of California have been less worked than those of Chihuahua, and this may be the reason that they are at present more productive. This may be the case also with the *placers* of the Puerco; and future explorations may reveal in the now desert regions of Northern Texas the true El Dorado that the Spaniards were induced to seek for by Indian traditions, but which the Indians, although exposed to excruciating tortues, would never reveal.—*Houston Telegraph.*

[For the Chronicle.]

THE NEW ANTIOCH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This neat and commodious house of worship, situated in Town Point, about six miles from Cambridge, was dedicated on Sunday the 10th inst. Although the weather was inclement yet a large and deeply attentive congregation was present on the occasion. The Rev. Messrs. Sargeant and Edwards, of Baltimore, were in attendance. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the former, from Isaiah 27: 13: in his peculiarly attractive and impressive manner. Seldom have we listened to a sermon more appropriate in its character, or better calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on the heart. And we are sure that both the preacher and the occasion, will long have a place among the cherished recollections of the past. At the conclusion of the sermon, the sum of upwards of $400, was collected and subscribed to aid in defraying the expense of the building; which added to an additional sum obtained the next day, covers the entire claim, excepting a small amount of fifteen or twenty dollars; and even that is considered as secured by the promise of of generous and liberal friends. The Church is 32 feet by 44; with end gallery; the inside finished after the modern Philadelphia style, and is very neat and comfortable, scarcely a whit behind the stone church in Cambridge. The building committee have certainly displayed no little taste, and deserve the thanks of the entire community for whose benefit the Church was erected. It is indeed an ornament to the cause of religion, and a great credit to the citizens of Town Point, whose noble and pious liberality has so promptly sustained the enterprise. And we trust that the same generous and pious spirit, which moved to the erection of this new place of worship, will diffuse itself into other neighborhoods and congregations, and that we shall soon see more of the old, contracted, uncouth, uncomfortable, and dilapidated Churches, yet remaining, give way to such as will be an ornament to their respective neighborhoods, a source of attraction to the people, and an honor to the cause of religion. In no way can the friends of morality and religion make their efforts more available for the good of humanity, than in the erection of neat and comfortable houses of worship. Some of the old Churches yet standing, and in which large and wealthy congregations assemble Sabbath after Sabbath, are the relics of a former age, when the friends of the cause were, comparatively, few and feeble. But religion has greatly multiplied her votaries, and mereased her substance, and now she should rear her alters anew, "lengthen her cords, and enlarge the place of her tent." M.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 21.

There was more inquiry for Flour to day, and sales of 3000 to 4000 bbls. City Mills have been made at $4 87 to $4 93 3-4, cash and time. Holders of Howard st. continue to ask $4 75, which is about a fair quotation. Corn meal $2 56a2 62; Rye flour $3 25.

There is no special change in Grain. Sales of good to prime red wheat at 95a103c; ordinary to good 90a95c; white wheat 103a167c; and family flour do 110a115c. Corn is steady—sales of white at 44a46, and yellow do 47a49c; some choice lots 50c. Oats 25a30c; Rye 50a60c.

MARRIED,

On the 19th, inst. by the Rev. E. Miller, Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, to Miss HARRIET ANN FRAZIER, both of Dorchester County.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, THOMAS H. HOOPER, Esq, at an advanced age

To all whom it may CONCERN.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the Primary School for boys in the town of Cambridge will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY the eighth day of the ensuing month.

Having accepted the appointment of Instructor, I intend to make this a useful and respectable school.

Parents and guardians who aredisposed to commit their children and wards to my care may be assured that I will bestow upon them every attention, and shall not be wanting in exertion to strengthen and improve their minds by a rational system of education.

The mind like every thing else in the universe is governed by laws which are fixed and uniform. These never yield an iota to the ignorance of mankind, and to them instruction must conform. True knowledge is to the mind what wholesome food and exercise are to the body. It develops the faculties in beautiful order, and gives strength and activity to each in its place. The moral and intellectual powers are distinct and independent, but when properly enlightened and moving together, they illustrate the dignity of human nature, and fit man for his exalted destiny.

I entertain a very high respect for boys. I believe, in general, they possess a high sense of honor, and are noble and generous in their feelings, and will readily yield to the government of kindness. It will give me great pleasure, to the full extent of my ability, to assist them in acquiring such an education as will enlighten the understanding, and fit them for usefulness in the future stations they may fill amongst their fellow-citizens.

My discipline will be moral, altogether.—All brute force will be totally excluded from the walls of the school. Looking upon corporal punishment with entire horror, I will make application of it in no case whatever; believing that whilst it dishonors the body, it also debases the mind, and destroys the sense of shame.—It is a relic of the dark ages, and has its advocates only with the benighted, the degraded and the vicious.

I earnestly hope that my efforts may be crowned with success, and that the heartfelt motto of all my scholars may be "Onward and Upward."

JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr.

Cambridge, Md. Dec. 23, 1848.—3w

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT!

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT!!!

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25 & 26.

MR. HARRISON, the celebrated and unrivalled Extemporaneous and Comic Vocalist from the city of Baltimore, will give an Entertainment consisting of comic and sentimental Songs, Duetts, Lectures, and Improvisations, introducing his Budget of Comicalities, also his astonishing faculty of composing songs impromptu, upon any subject proposed by the audience. He will be assisted by the pretty and popular Vocalist

MISS HARRISON

who will sing many Songs and Duetts; the whole to be accompanied by the Violin.

Admission 25 cents—Children half price.—Commence at 7 o'clock.

(For Songs and place, see small Bills.)

Dec. 23, 1848.

Grand Concert!

BY THE HARPERS MINSTRELS.

Messrs. *W. H. HARPER,*
W. SCOTT,
G. CKARK,
J. NEIL, and
C. HARPER.

The minstrels have the honor of announcing one of their popular and Inimitable Concerts on SATURDAY Evening, December 23., at the Court House; upon which occasion they will offer a great variety of new Songs, Glees, parodies, refrains, love ditties and burlesques upon the fashionable follies of the day, entitled Lucy Long, &c., &c.

Front seats reserved for Ladies. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at quarter to 8. Admission 25 cents.

Dec. 23, 1848

JOSEPH P. WHITING WM STOCKLEY CORBIN

Whiting & Corbin

Commission Merchants,

No 113, Pratt St, Opposite Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the PRODUCE and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and pledge themselves that anything consigned to them, shall receive prompt attention and the highest market price.

N. B. Groceries and Hardware furnished at the lowest possible rates by

WHITING & CORBIN.

Dec 23, 1848—3m

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

AND $100 REWARD FOR THE INCENDIARY OR INCENDIARIES.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension, (with proof unto conviction) of the vile scoundrel, or scoundrels who fired my Ice House, early, on the night of the 15th inst. Villians, whose punishment cannot be sufficiently satisfied by the most stringent means of legal adoption—Villians, I repeat, for whom, the grating doors of the Prison House are now turning upon their hinges. Villians, for whom I predict, tho Gallows is now in progress of erection.

THOMAS H. HANDY.

Dec. 23, 1848.