careful respect for the rights of the other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skilful artizans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard,

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

How Texas came to be "Annexed."—The following extract from the Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, dated at Washington, 26th February, throws a broad and glaring light upon the hitherto to us impenetrable mystery of the passage of the 'Annexation' Joint Resolution in the Senate:

"As to the new Cabinet, my prognostications may now be considered as realized, so far as Mr. Calhoun is concerned. *He has not been offered the 'State Department.* Mr. Buchanan is to take his place. Mr. Calhoun was not put in office by a party, or for a party purpose, but by the general voice of the country, for objects pre-eminently national.—He has made up most important issues with foreign Governments, vital to the Southern States; he is now in the midst of the Oregon negotiation. It was not thought that a *President whose elevation he cordially aided*—a citizen of the South too—could have deemed it consistent with propriety, duty or policy, *to dismiss him from office.* But Texas, it was said, hung on it. New York could only be gained by sacrificing Mr. Calhoun, *and accordingly he is sacrificed.* His friends are justly indignant," &c.

The Reading (Pa.) Dem. Press says: On Friday evening last the house of Mr. Jacob Hell, near Walnut-town, Maiden cseek township, Berks county, was attacked by two men who demanded entrance. Mr. Hell, who is 82 years of age, and a Revolutionary soldier, requested them to depart, as they could have no business with him at such an unseasonable hour. They immediately commenced dashing in the window with their axes, but the old man defended himself, and succeeded in snatching one of the axes, when they determined upon mischief and perhaps his life, drew a butcher knife upon the nearest, named Schaffer, who fell aud expired, the knife entering the heart. The other man, whose name we have not ascertained, fled; and is still at large.

Awful.—Jacob Berberich has been arrested in St. Lous, for having criminal intercourse with his own daughters.—The charge is made by the wife and one of the daughters, who is *enciente.*

Serious Charge.—George Watkins, a boy of 17 or 18, has been committed to jail in Worcester, charged with a rape and robbery on the person of a Mrs. Browning, of Uxbridge.

Gov. Dorr.—Gov. Dorr is at present so feeble in health, as to be unable to perform labor in the prison workshop.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Annapolis, March 10, 1845.

The last day of the session has arrived. A considerable portion of the morning was passed in action upon resolutions and orders, incident to the close of the session. The confusion of the closing day, the anxiety of members to call up favorite bills &c. &c. retarded materially the progress of business. Happily, few public measures remained unacted upon, and those which passed in review to-day were such as to elicit little discussion.

The bill entitled an act to fix the salaries of the officers of this State, reported in place of the one reducing all salaries one fourth, was read. Various amendments were proposed, and severally discussed. The bill was passed fixing the salary of the Governor after the 1st Jan. 1848, at $3000; of Secretary of State after 6th Jan. 1846, at $1200; and from that date to reduce one fourth the salaries of all other officers, except those of the Treasurer and his clerk, and those receiving pay from the Tobacco fund.

A bill imposing a tax on certain officers of the State, the Clerks and Registers of Wills of the several counties was passed.

The House passed—a bill from the Senate relative to the taking of evidence in cases of contested elections;—a bill to provide for the inspection of lumber at Bristol in Anne Arundel County;—a bill to protect firemen in Baltimore city;—a bill relating to sales of property by Constables;—a bill suspending in certain cases the law depriving free negroes of residence after an absence of 30 days;—a bill to regulate the publication of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Washington county;—a bill supplemental to the act, reviving certain sections of the charter of a company to construct a turnpike from Frederick to Harper's Ferry;—a bill to limit the tenure of office of the Attorney General;—a supplement to the act extending the charters of the Banks in Baltimore.

Mr. Gallagher reported a bill to incorporate the Cumberland, Balt. and N. Y. Steam packet Company, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Galligher also reported a resolution for the relief of Wm. D. Ball, late sheriff of Baltimore Co. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The resolution submitted on Saturday by Mr. Calvert relative to the foreclosure of the State's mortgage on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, was passed.

The House met again at 4 P. M.

On Saturday night the Committee on Ways and Means submitted their usual annual report, of which 1000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

A message to the Senate was adopted, requesting a reconsideration of the bienial session bill.

The Senate to-day reconsidered and passed the bill laying a tax on notes, bills of exchange, &c.

They also passed the bill for the more effectual apprehending of runaway slaves and servants;

A supplement to the act for the appointment of weigh master of live stock in Baltimore; and

The bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance company of Balt.

The Senate are now engaged upon the Canal bill. Various amendments have been proposed thereto, but lost generally by a tie uote. It is thought the bill will pass by a vote of 10 to 9.

Retrenchment.—The bill for reducing one-fourth the salaries of all State officers, which some days since passed the House, was finally rejected in the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8. The committee on retrenchment of the House thereupon reported another bill, but little different from the last, and liable to nearly every objection which applied to it. It reduces the salary of the Governor after the expiration of the present Gubernatorial term, to $3,000 per annum, and salary of Secretary of State from and after the 1st January next to $1,200 per annum. From the last date too, it makes a horizontal reduction of one fourth the salaries of all other officers, except those fixed by the constitution. It includes among salaried officers, all those whose pay is fixed by law,-and does not affect those whose compensation comes from the Tobacco fund.

The bill lies over.—*Annp. Repub.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,:::MARCH 12, 1845.

The Inaugural Speech.—The Inaugural Speech of President Polk will be found on the first page of this week's paper. In length, this document exceeds most of those of a similar kind from his predecessors. Its literary execution is not more creditable than that of most of the political addresses which we have heard from young and inexperienced orators, upon the same subjects discussed in this address. Verbosity is a prominent characteristic of the Inaugural, and words are multiplied to enforce what is universally admitted by the American people. Quotations are made from the remarks of Jefferson and Madison, upon the nature and tendency of Republican institutions, with which every man, woman, and child in the Country, are familiar.

From the nature, tendency, and operation of our system of government, the President is led into a consideration of the value of our Union. He makes several just remarks upon the importance of preserving and perpetuating it—remarks to which every patriot in the land will give his assent, although they are neither original nor striking. In this connexion, reference is made to the agitations of the abolitionists upon the question of slavery—which reference the said abolitionists may consider an act of ingratitude; as they claim the credit of having elevated Mr. Polk to the Presidency. This rebuke is certainly deserved, but we did not expect to hear it from one who could not possibly have been President without the support of this party.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Polk, (while on this subject,) omitted to speak of another section of the country in which there have been recent manifestations of a design adverse to the continuance of the Union. While he belabors the people of the North for what he conceives to be an attempt to dissolve the Union—the threats which proceeded from the South a short time since, are passed over without notice. This omission is an indirect departure from the rule which he has laid down for himself, viz: "that he would be the President of the whole people, and not of a party."

The next topic which is adverted to, is the establishment of Banking institutions, which the President declares he shall steadily oppose. The old tune is sung in opposition to a "National Bank" and experience is called in to prove that such an institution is "impotent for good and powerful for mischief." A national Bank is unceremoniously discarded, but what has become of the famous Sub-Treasury Scheme? Is it recommended by Mr. Polk? There is not one word upon the subject.

Mr Polk, next congratulates his fellow citizens on the restoration of the credit of the general government and that of many of the States. He sympathizes with those States which are still involved, and professes to feel deep interest in seeing all the States meet their liabilities. If the President be sincere in his professions, we hope that, when the next Congress begins its session, he will recommend a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. If he does not believe that the general government has a right to assume these liabilities, his sympathy may extend so far as to propose the yielding up to the States of what rightfully belongs to them. That the public lands are the property of all the States, and that they were surrendered to the general government for the benefit of the whole, has been made so clear that to argue the question would be a work of supererogation. We therefore trust that the interest which the present Executive seems to feel for the indebted States may not end in mere profession, but induce him to to advise something that will afford substantial relief to those States, which are now burdened with oppressive taxation.

From the observations of the President upon the Tariff question, we discover an attempt to trim between the two divisions of the democratic party. He speaks of protection within the revenue limit—but his remarks are so worded as to show a decided leaning towards the free trade principles of the South. His views upon this subject will hardly give satisfaction to the democracy of the Northern States. They show clearly that Mr. Polk is hostile to the manufacturing and mechanical industry of the country.

The action of the late Congress in regard to Texas, is highly commended by Mr. Polk. We have heretofore furnished our readers with our views upon this subject. There are other portions of this address which deserve notice, but as our space is limited we refer our readers to the address itself—that they may learn the views of the President upon important governmental matters

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We recently had an opportunity of examining a piece of Dentistry by our friend, S. Bailey, Surgeon Dentist of this place, the workmanship of which, we are confident cannot be excelled by any Dentist in the United States. We say this, not because we have any disposition to puff or flatter Mr. Bailey, but because we think it justly due to him, and to the community in which he resides. Having had opportunities of examining the work of other eminent Dentists, we feel perfectly justified in placing him among the first in his profession, and we have great pleasure in being able to recommend to this community, and the surrounding country, a gentleman so well worthy of their patronage. His *modus operandi* is such as to afford the least possible degree of pain, and invariably to give entire satisfaction. His terms, we believe, are as reasonable as those of any other Dentist, doing as good work; we therefore earnestly hope that all having need of operations on the teeth will give him a call, feeling assured that they will return home pleased with the man and satisfied with his work.

☞ We learn from the Baltimore 'American' that the Canal Bill passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 38 to 37. The Bill was sent to the Senate, where several amendments were proposed and rejected. There is every reason to believe that the Senate has passed the House Bill without amendment. If so, the people of Maryland have reason to hope, that this work which has been, for such a length of time, a dead expense to the State, will ultimately afford considerable revenue.

☞ We have been requested to publish the following, which we extract from the National Intelligencer—

The National Miniature Gallery. We have during the winter noticed with much interest the progress made by Messrs. Anthony, Edwards & Co., in taking daguerreotype likenesses of distinguished persons for their collection in New York. To most of our readers this is known as the "*National Miniature Gallery,*" and it has attracted much notice from the press of that city as an object of very great interest. We have seen the various steps in the formation of this gallery, as for three sessions past Messers. A., E. & Co. have been permitted to occupy the military committee room of the Senate, where the likenesses are to be seen before they are transmitted to New York; and we can hardly imagine an exhibition more attractive to the public than the accurate likenesses of all, or nearly all, the eminent individuals of our country. It must also soon be of great value, as one and another of those who have lived long enough to attain celebrity are passing from the stage of life. How priceless would be a good daguerrotype of Washington, Franklin, or any of the fathers of our country. All the objections to "daguerreotypes" have been obviated by these gentlemen, in whose hands the art has advanced to a perfection far beyond our expectations. Our friends who visit New York will do well to visit the "National Miniature Gallery," at 247 Broadway; there is no charge for admission. The engraving of the Senate of 1842 from likenesses in this gallery is making good speed towards completion. and will, undoubtedly be far superior to any similar work of art produced in this country.

Splendid Present to Mr. Clay.—A rich and beautiful set of plate, says the Louisville Journal, passed through this city last week as a present to Mr. Clay. We understand it came from N. York.

Nomination.—The American Republicans of Cincinnati have nominated Geo. W. Jones, Esq., for Mayor, and James Black, Esq., for Marshal.

Discharge of a Supposed Murderer.—The Georgetown Advocate says, A man named James Minor, who was arrested first here, and subsequently in Washington on Tuesday last, upon suspicion of being the murderer of a Mr. Bird who was killed in Missouri some time in last month, has been discharged from custody, in the Washington Jail.—His discharge was effected upon indisputable proof of his not being the person supposed; though an exact similarity of name, and some silly jests, and other suspicious circumstances, had well nigh made the matter go hard with him.

The Late Fire in Washington, it is thought probable originated from a candle, without a stick, which had been left burning by a negro in the oil room of the Theatre. The National Intelligencer says:

We have heard the amount of property destroyed by this extensive conflagration estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, and were inclined to think the former amonut to be the more correct estimate. It is ascertained that the National Theatre was not insured. The building originally cost $45,000, and it was lately purchased at public sale by Benj. Ogle Tayloe, Esq., for himself and other gentlemen, for 13,500. The principal sufferers are Gen. Van Ness, Mr. Tayloe, Mr. Harrison Smith, and Mr. Larned.

The new Postage Law.—The main provisions of this law are as follows:

1. Single letters, i. e. letters weighing half an ounce or less, go 300 miles for *five cents*, and greater distances for ten cents. Every additional half ounce (or part of half an ounce) is considered an additional letter.

2. Newspapers may be sent *by the publishers* thirty miles from the place of publication, free of postage.—For greater distances the rates are as heretofore.

3. Printed circulars on cap or letter paper are charged two cents a sheet for all distances.

4. Pamphlets, magazines, &c., two & a half cents for each copy sent of no greater weight than one ounce; and one cent additional for every additional ounce. But no copy exceeding eight ounces in weight can be transmitted.—No bound books of any size can be sent by mail.

5. Members of Congress can frank letters, &c., as much as they please, both in session and recess, provided the package does not exceed two ounces.

6. Private mail expresses forbidden on heavy penalties. Persons sending letters by an unlawful mode are made punishable. Any persons *who shall deposite a letter at any place to be carried by unlawful means*, is subject to a fine of fifty dollars for every offence.

Maryland Coal.—Four hudred tons of coal, from the Mount Savage mines, have been ordered by the French authorities to be shipped at Port au Prince, for the naval service, on account of its superior quality.

Rev. Mr. Torrey.—The Baltimore correspodent of the Boston Atlas says—

It may interest some of your readers to learn that the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who is confined in our penitentiary, for abducting slaves, is well. He is engaged in the spooling department, and is quite skilful already, getting through his task at an early hour, and devoting the rest of his time in reading. He received a letter from his wife on Wednesday, which the humane and gentlemanly warden of the prison gave to him. He eats hearty, sleeps well, and as far as outward manifestations go, is not unhappy. I may be enabled, in a few days, to write you further in relation to this man.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—This large and respectable body of Christians will assemble on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, in the Monument street Church. Bishop Waugh will preside.

We regret to learn, by a letter from Charlestown, that the wife of the Hon. James A. Pearce died on Saturday.—Mrs. P. had been dangerously ill for some time, which had kept Mr. P. from his seat in the U. S. Senate.

United States and Mexico.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday says—"In confirmation of the reports which have been in circulation here, and have already found their way into the Eastern papers, we learn that the Minster of Mexico to this country (Gen. Almonte) has signified to this Government the termination of his mission, in consequence of the passage of the act for the annexation to the United States of the Province of Texas. He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State entering a solemn protest, in the name of his Government, against that law, which he declares to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being, as he alleges, the spoiliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

The Minister has further asked for his passports, it being his purpose to leave this city for New York as early as practicable, and there to embark for Mexico.

This step on the part of the Minister is, of course, only what every intelligent person knew would be the necessary consequence of the passage of the act of annexation."

Later from Mexico.—The barque Anatmac, at New York, brings dates from Mexico to the 20th ult. There is considerable delay in bringing Santa Anna to trial, and as he has restored large sums of money which he had obtained dishonestly, the people begin to think he will be permitted to escape to Cuba.—There is an evident spirit of compromise abroad in the country, many of the greatest men being implicated in Santa Anna's treason. It is possible that he may escape, but as he "bleeds freely" they will no doubt keep him confined a few months longer.

The Madisonian of Saturday, speaking of the removals from and appointments to office under the new administration, has the following fling at its neighbors of the Globe:

In regard to the "rotation principle," a correspondent suggests to us that the Globe's average receipts, for the last fifteen years, have been $100,000 per annum. We presume the estimate is not wide of the mark—and yet "the cry is still for *more.*"

STAMP TAX.—The bill imposing a Tax on notes and bills of exchange, which had been rejected by the Senate of Maryland, was called up again yesterday and passed. The bill had previously passed the House and is now a law.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk.—We learn from the Norfolk Courier that on Tuesday night flames were seen to issue from the basement or cellar of one of the new and splendid stores, in the block recently erected by C. W. Newton, Esq., on the South side of Main street, a little East of Market square, and opposite Talbot street, occupied by Messrs. Edwards and Armistead, dry goods merchants. They spread with fearful rapidity and soon involved the store in the same block, on the East, occupied by Mr. S. S. Dawes. (now absent to the North,) as a dry goods store, which, with the first named, was totally destroyed. The roof of the store on the west, was enveloped in flames, and was with that occupied by Mr. J. Watters, merchant tailors, saved with great difficulty. Messrs. Edwards and Armistead's loss is estimated at $22,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000. Mr. Newton had an insurance of $8,000 on the house, reducing his loss to $2,000. Mr. Dawes' goods were saved in a damaged state, and his loss is fully covered by insusance.

It is a singular coincidence that this fire took place on the night of the inauguration of Mr. Polk, and at a spot in continuation of the ground which eight years before was swept by a fire on the morning of the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren! The sacrifice of property was much the greatest on the first occasion. —*Balt. Sun.*

Guano on Tobacco Beds and Grass Plats.—Extract of a letter dated 21st February, 1845, from Dr. R. S. Stewart, of Doden, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, to J. S. Skinner—"The Guano had a very happy effect upon the plant in the beds, advancing them more rapidly, giving them more strength and size, and above all, checking entirely the ravages of the fly. We will use it again this season. On a grass lot near the house, we cut five crops in one season. The first two crops were heavy, third good, and fourth light."

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was, it is officially stated, $1,244,770 22.