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IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION—*Opposition to Annexation.*—The New Orleans papers contain advices from Galveston to the 15th inst. The Proclamation of President Jones, given below, will show that he is deadly opposed to annexation. This had created great excitement in Texas.

Most of the papers are excessively indignant at these developments, and even the most moderate, such as the Houston Telegraph, express an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will be promptly rejected by Congress.

The election returns for the Convention were coming in fast. At Galveston, Col. Love and Rich'd Bache were chosen. In Harris (Houston) Messrs. Brashear, McGowan and F. Moore are elected. In Montgomery, General Sam. Houston, with four others, is chosen.

Capt. Elliott is to remain at Galveston, to await the action of Congress on the proposals of the Mexican Government.

By the arrival at Galveston from Corpus Christi of the Texan revenue schooner Alert, recent intelligence has been received from the Mexican frontier. The regular force along the Rio Grande had not been materially augmented, but the frontier had been strengthened by arming and drilling the militia. A company of militia, numbering 80 men, under the command of Manuel Lella, recently attacked a party of 70 Indians and defeated them, killing 40 of their number and dispersing the others. The Mexicans pursued them and slaughtered many more. The people of Corpus Christi, hearing that a Mexican force was hard by, went out to give them battle.. The parties met, and after a conference, separated without coming to blows. It was not before coming up with them that the Texans learned that the Mexicans were in pursuit of the Indians.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose them as they shall judge best for the honor and public interest of the Republic.

During the course of last winter it reached the Executive, from various sources of information (unofficial, indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit) that the late and present government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas by the acknowledgement of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government, jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgment of our Independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers, if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever; but with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have ever been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interposition.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammeled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two powers, which, with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded these functionaries for the special notice of their Governments, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might. Our Representative at the courts of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press upon their attention, that if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the seperate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon his official action, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico have thus been stated, and the people, speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right; but in the meantime, and until their pleasures can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternative of peace with the world and Independence, or Annexation and its contingencies, and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body; and further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas, as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of peace:

Therefore I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, until the same can be more fully communicated to the honorable Congress and Convention of the people, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 16th of June and 4th of July next; and pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities, by land and by sea, against the Republic of Mexico, or against the citizens and trade thereof. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Washington, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth. ANSON JONES.

(L.S.)

By the President:
EBEN'R ALLEN, Att'y Gen.,
and Acting Sec'y of State.

FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the brig Tip, at New Orleans, on the 17th instant, from Havanna, a repitition of the news received by way of New York from Mexico has come to hand.—The arrival of Santa Anna and Bustamente at Havana, and the news of the passage of the act for recognizing the independence of Texas, are all confirmed by this arrival.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Diario, that the propositions offered by Texas are:—The recognition of her independence; an indemnity of twenty millions of dollars—five millions in cash, and the balance in bonds; the settlement of the boundary; a pledge to refuse annexation, with the guarantee of France and England. "I cannot vouch for this," says the writer, "but I am certain that well informed persons who are in daily communication with the President and his minister declare there will be no war, and that is corroborated by the fact that thus far no preparation for hostilities have been made.

Santa Anna received his passport with every appearance of content. Canalizo, on the contrary, is said to have declared that he preferred death to perishing of famine among foreigners.

Additional News from Mexico, via Galveston.—The United States sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at Galveston on the 13th, having left Vera Cruz on the day of the embarkation of Santa Anna for Havana. We herewith present our readers with the Galveston Civilian's summary of the news by that arrival:

"The United States sloop of war St. Mary's, which returned a few days since from before Vera Cruz, had, we understand, no actual communication with that city; the officers being unwilling to trust themselves or men on shore, on account of the great virulence of the yellow fever. They learned, however, that the Mexican congress had adjourned for a short time, without having taken any decisive steps towards the resistance of annexation, or made any preparations for a war with the United States. Santa Anna sailed from Vera Cruz the same day the St. Mary's left, in a Mexican steamer, as was understood for Havana, under a decree of exile; but whether for a number of years, or for life, we are not certain. It is stated that he has selected Venezuela as the country of his future residence.

The appearance of the American squadron, under Commodore Conner, is said to have produced great consternation at Vera Cruz. Reinforcements were immediately thrown into castle, and expresses started for the capitol, under the apprehension of an attack. The formidable force which the United States government has placed in the gulf, as well as the troops upon the frontier, as also the decided willingness exhibited both by the government and people of that country for a little tilt at arms, has doubtless had the effect to abate the ardor of Mexico in a corresponding rate."

The Saint Mary's Becon says: "The report (current a short time ago) that the Hon. John M. S. Causin had determined to take up his residence in Baltimore, proves to be incorrect. That gentleman has again returned to Leonardtown, and designs, we understand, devoting his attention for the future entirely to his profession."

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.—At the last Legislature of Maryland, resolutions were adopted with a view to the obtaining of information from other states as to the real expense of their Judiciary systems, so that the people of Maryland having a correct view of the facts of the case might be able to judge, whether the Maryland system was, in truth and reality, so much inferior in its character, and more enormous in its expense than that of other states. The facts are now before the public.

The cost of the Judiciary of Maryland as reported by the Treasurer is $86,770.

In New York, the expense of the Judiciary is estimated at $171,930, besides the chamber fees, and the salaries of six city Judges.

In Virginia the expense, exclusive of the Magistrates Courts is $74,358 in addition to which, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the General Court (of whom there are 27) receive a mileage allowance of 20 cts per mile going and returning.

In Pennsylvania, the Judiciary Department costs $99,744,50.

In Ohio, independent of the sums paid to the associate Probate Judges, the salaries paid to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Supreme and Superior Courts are stated at $25,-251,26,

We give this statement for the purpose of showing that the Judiciary system of Maryland is not so far inferior to that of other states, as it has been represented to be, and also to show that although it might possibly be amended yet there is not really the cause existing for the great outcry against it, which has been raised by that class of people whose principal pride and pleasure it is to tear down the existing institutions of the state, that they may profit by the confusion and disorder which may be found to ensue thereupon.

THE INCOME.—We see it stated in the Maryland Republican that the sources of indirect taxation other than the stamp tax will yield not less than $100,-000, and the stamp tax will yield not less than that sum, making an income from sources of taxation adopted by the last Legislature of not less than $200,000.

Such is the result of whig legislation. Such is the mode in which the whig party have fulfilled their promises to retrieve the credit of the State. Such is the result of whig principles. We ask then is not the whig party entitled to the support and confidence of the people? Will not the honest yeomanry of the country stand by a party which thus provides the ways and means without further increasing their direct taxation? Will not the people yield them a hearty support, and repose again, at the next election, that confidence in them which their past acts show that they so well deserve?—*Fred. Herald.*

NEW SPECIMEN OF CROCKERY-WARE. On the 8th instant, a box, labelled "this side up, with care," marked "to J. Bennett, Louisville, Ky.," and in another place "crockery-ware," was taken to the wharf at Memphis, preparatory to shipping. Soon after the box was landed on the wharf boat, a strange noise was heard within, and upon its being opened, a live negro was taken from it. He had almost suffocated in his confinement—hence the alarm. It seems that this negro, who was a slave, belonged to a gentleman in the vicinity of Memphis, had paid J. Bennett, a free negro, fifteen dollars to transport him to a free State, and he had, according to contract, boxed him up, and would have set him at liberty, if he had been successful.—Bennett was seized and sent to jail, and the ebony "crockery ware" was restored to its original owner.—*Balt. Sun.*

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—The Lynchburg Virginian says: "On Thursday last, the crop of Mr. Steven Hicks, of Bedford, (five hogsheads,) was purchased by Messrs. Henry H. Booker & Brothers, manufacturers, at an average of twelve dollars per hundred. The finest hogshead brought thirty five dollars. On Friday, Messrs. Booker & Brothers also bought the crop of Gen. W. Jones, Esq., of this county, at the following prices: No. 1 at $25; No. 2 $18.50; No. 3 $17 75; No. 4 $7 90; No. 5 $5 40. On the same day, two hhds. of the crop of Mr. Rob't Hunter, of Campbell, were sold; No. 1 for $25, bought by A. H. Armistead, and No. 2 for $22 75, bought by E. Logwood & Co., to be manufactured for their customers."

SANTA ANNA.—A Havana Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to the arrival of Santa Anna at that place, says—"The General is at present residing in the city; he appears quite cheerful, and in conversation is agreeable; his wife is very young, not more than seventeen, and has a sweet pleasant face; she appears in manners almost a girl. It is the General's intention to remain here until the end of February, when, if events do not again call him to Mexico, he will make Venezuela, it is said, his future residence."

EMIGRANTS.—Within the last two days, no less than 2687 emigrants from Europe, have arrived at the New York quarantine.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, :::::::: JULY 2, 1845.

☞ A short time since, while speaking of the importance of the coming congressional election in this State, we took occasion briefly to present the claims of our estimable fellow-citizen, RICHARD J. BOWIE, to a nomination by the whigs of this congressional district. We are happy to find that the views advanced by us have been endorsed by whigs in other parts of the district. In connexion with the article selected from the *Marlboro' Gazette* two weeks since, we submit the following from the same paper of the 27th ult.:

"BLADENSBURG, June 17, 1845.

"*Mr. Editor:* As the Marlboro' Gazette is the only paper published in the county, I beg you to allow the following a place in its columns. I believe you are strictly speaking a democrat, yet I am aware you have sufficient liberality and honor to allow us to appear (as far as your paper is concerned) upon an equal footing with yourselves. I know that you have a sufficient regard for "law, equity and justice," as to be willing that "the majority shall govern," according to the dictates of the constitution. Moreover, many of your subscribers are now, always were, and *ever will be*, true whigs. I had almost forgotten the motto of your paper, in the selection of which you showed your well known sound judgment and discretion: I know you, sir, to be "No great man's parasite, *no party's tool.*"

"I therefore hope that you will not refuse to aid in circulating any thing they might be glad to see. I was very much pleased when I read in your paper of June 13th, the letter signed "A True Whig." It would be hard for me to decide which deserves the most praise, the "True Whig" or the author of the extract, dated May 26th, 1845. It would be useless to comment upon that letter; it requires no eulogy; in fact, it is its own passport. Like the sun, so soon as it presents itself, we hail and admire its coming, and make use of its benefits. The object of this letter is to inform them, that their opinions have produced a great sensation among the whigs in this district as well as myself, and the majority of us coincide with them. The author of the extract was perfectly right in saying that "Mr. BOWIE does in reality stand proudly eminent among the rest of the candidates for that seat." Mr. Bowie's talents and abilities cannot be questioned. He has been intimately acquainted and associated with almost every man of any note in the State. He has been universally beloved and esteemed wherever he is known, And, sir, "if we wish to be ably and well represented in congress," there are few in this congressional district who could do it so well, and *none* who could do it better. Such, being the candid opinion of many of my neighbors as well as myself, I do with pleasure inform the author of the extract, dated May 26th, 1845, that there are many in my district who will "use their utmost influence to try and have Mr. Richard J. Bowie, of Montgomery county, nominated and elected to the lower house of congress this fall." You will please, Mr. Editor, accept my best regards for yourself, and present the same to "A True Whig," if you should know who he is. JUSTICE."

The compliment here paid to Mr. B. is not undeserved. In talents, he will compare favorably with the most gifted of our State. In all the attributes of a statesman, he has but few superiors; and in political information, he is highly proficient. As a whig, Mr. B. has always been unwavering, and has taken an active part in upholding and advancing whig principles. As a gentleman, none know him who do not admire his urbane manners, dignified deportment, and unconstrained sociability.

Without disparagement to the other distinguished gentlemen who are spoken of as the successor of our late talented representative, we must avow our conviction that Mr. Bowie is the very man for the occasion—that his influence would be felt in the hall of congress, and his wisdom be productive of beneficial results.

From the encouragement held out by our sister counties, we infer that all that is necessary to secure the nomination of Mr. Bowie, is a confident maintenance by us of his claims before the convention. If the delegates sent from this county will do their duty, Montgomery will stand a fair a chance of being represented in congress by her favorite son. That they will do their duty, we do not for a moment doubt; and should they fail in their laudable endeavor, the whigs of this county will submit and yield their support to the successful competitor.

☞ The days suggested by our Clarksburg friend, for the holding of primary meetings and the general convention, are the 12th and 26th of July instead of the 12th and 26th of August, as published in our last. It appears to us that the suggestion should be adopted and acted upon by the several districts, as it has been recommended that the convention to nominate a candidate for congress shall assemble on the last Thursday of this month. We therefore recommend that primary meetings be held on the 12th to appoint delegates to the general convention on the 26th, as also to the convention to meet at Bladensburg.

☞ In view of the arrangements which have been made for the celebration of the 4th, we recommend that business of all kinds be suspended on that day. We hope that our merchants will close their stores, and, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, show a proper respect for the occasion.

☞ The Annapolis Republican recommends the 9th of August next as the time, and Bladensburg as the place, for holding the convention to nominate a candidate for the support of the whig party, to represent this district in the congress of the United States.

EXTERNAL GRIEF.—Having never declared that the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency would be the greatest curse which could befal this country, we do not consider it indispensably necessary to continue our paper in mourning for a month after his decease.—*U. S. Jour.*

A capital hit this—a firstrate "fifth-ribber." At him again, Jesse; a few more of like character can hardly fail to use the "old sinner" completely up.

LEONARD W. CANDLER, Esq. for the last twenty years Postmaster at Darnestown, Montgomery county, Md. has resigned.

☞ The Leonardtown Herald, under the name of *Saint Mary's Beacon*, has passed into the hands of Mr. HAYDN. We wish him success.

☞ A singular disease prevails among the flies in this neighborhood. They are dying off very rapidly. It seems that they "swell up and burst."

T. WATKINS LIGON, Esq. was, on Saturday last, nominated as the locofoco candidate for congress for the third congressional district.

WM. FELL GILES.—The loco convention for the fourth congressional district, composed of the first eleven wards of Baltimore city, nominated this gentleman as their candidate for congress on Saturday last.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—The Hagerstown Torch Light states that some of the flour dealers of Washington county have been contracting for wheat, to be delivered in August, at $1 per bushel.

The water in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has been drawn off, and will remain out until about the 9th inst. to allow time for repairs, &c.

The New York Express of Wednesday last says it is reported in the monied circles in that city, that the Secretary of the Treasury has it in contemplation to withdraw the government funds from all the banks but two, and that these two favored institutions will be the Bank of America and the Bank of the State of New York.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S., *June* 25, 1845.—The Hon. George R. Richardson, Attorney General, took the oaths of office under the act of Assembly.

No. 89. Gaither et al. vs. Gaither; decree of Orphans' Court of Montgomery county reversed, and will of 1841 to be admitted to probat.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT.—The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg has loaned the commissioners of Alleghany county, Pa., the sum of $8,000, to enable them to pay their share of the State tax, toward the prompt payment of the August interest on the State debt.

Shannon's Interest Calculator is advertised in Baltimore. We hope it is not by Wilson Shannon, as late experience shows that the interest of this country he cannot correctly calculate.—*Wheeling Times.*

SANTA ANNA.—It appears that Santa Anna has been banished for life.

From the Baltimore American.

The Stamp Act—Important Decisions.

Baltimore, June 28, evening.

GENTLEMEN: The enclosed is the Opinion of the Court of Appeals upon the several questions recently argued upon the Stamp Act:

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.
28th June, 1745.

State vs. Jamison & others. } STAMP CASES,

CHAMBERS, Judge, stated the conclusions of the Court as follows:

The questions brought before us by the different records in these cases are in relation to, 1st, a Trustee's Bond; 2d, Bonds by Executors or Administrators; 3d, a Check of a Bank in this State upon a Bank in another State, payable at sight or otherwise; 4th, a Certificate of Deposit given by a Bank:

We are of opinion that a stamp is not required for either of those instruments under the act of 1844, ch. 280. That "bonds and obligations" are to be confined to such as are given for the payment of money; and not for the performance of some official or other act or duty. That the Banks are secured in the privilege of issuing checks, whether at sight or otherwise; bills of Exchange, whether Foreign or Domestic; and certificates of deposit; and that this priviledge does not exist only in virtue of the Act of 1821, ch. 131, Sec. 11, and is not therefore either confined to the "Old Banks" as they are termed, nor limited as to its duration to the 10th March, 1846, when in our opinion the old Charters will expire.

The Attorney General and the adverse Counsel having earnestly requested an expression of the views of the Court, upon the various other points filed in these causes, and fully and ably argued, we feel justified in the peculiar condition of the case and in the known anxiety of the business portion of the community to be advised on these questions, in expressing the conclusions to which the argument and a consideration of the authorities have conducted us:

We think the law does not require a stamp for any of the following instruments:

A mortgage without a covenant to pay;

A lease on which is reserved a rent in money or in specifics;

An assignment of property in consideration of an annuity to be paid by the grantee for the life of the grantor;

An order or draft not sold, or intended to be put into circulation, but made solely to obtain possession by the party of his own funds.

But we think a Stamp necessary to the instruments following:

A mortgage with a covenant to pay, and whether such mortgage be the only security taken, or whether there be also a note or bond also stamped and for the same debt; the note or bond being of course to be stamped.

A Due bill or written acknowledgment of indebtedness for a certain sum.

An account stated signed by the parties or by the party to be charged, as evidence of debt.

DORSEY and MARTIN J. dissented from the conclusion that a mortgage without a covenant to pay the debt was not subject to a stamp. And CHAMBERS J. dissentiid from the conclusion that a due bill and an account stated should be stamped: True Copy.

Tes', R. W. GILL, Clerk.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—The Union announces a theft committed by a Postmaster in Georgia of $1,060 at one time, and various sums at another. The Balt. Sun says that the alleged culprit was one of the first appointees of the new administration. The Union turns him over to Tyler, and we suppose Tyler will turn him over to Van Buren. It is admitted, however, that he is a locofoco, and it ought to be admitted that the stealing was only "carrying out the principles" of the sub-treasury, which first leads men into temptation, and then delivers them, not from, but over to all evil.—*Annap. Repub.*

EXECUTION OF HENRY MCCURRY.—This unfortunate man, who had offended against the laws of his country by murdering Mr. Paul Roux, at the tavern of Mr. Nolan, in Baltimore, in January last, expiated his terrible offence on the gallows on Friday last. The number who formed the spectators to this scene was unusually large. The surrounding eminences outside of the jail wall were completely covered with men, women, and children, of all ages and colors. Within the jail enclosure were also a large number. There were probably not less than fifteen or twenty thousand persons who made themselves witnesses of this painful event, demanded by the stern though just requisitions of the law.—*Patriot.*

ABOLITIONISM—*Escape of a slave.*—A young slave of Mr. John O. Price, of Golden, Baltimore county, Md., was induced to run off from his master, by some abolitionist, on the 11th inst., from a steamboat which grounded near Pittsburg. Mr. Price was on his return from Cincinati, where the slave had every opportunity to escape, but made no attempt of the kind.