ENOCH PRATT
BALTO.
FREE LIBRARY

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, :::: SEPT. 17, 1845.

DELEGATES—bear in mind, that the Whig Convention is to reassemble in Rockville, on *Saturday next*. Let there be a general turn out, as the success of the Whig cause in our county depends on our presenting an undivided front. If you refuse to attend, and our opponents succeed in electing their ticket this fall, the whole blame will fall upon yourselves. 'Tis your duty, as delegates, to give us a full ticket; 'tis ours to sustain it. The Whigs of Montgomery are united; and the first Wednesday of October will show that she is, where she has always been, Whig to the core.

THE DISCUSSION.—On Wednesday last Gen. JOHN G. CHAPMAN and HENRY G. S. KEY Esq., our Candidates for Congress, addressed a respectable number of the voters of this county at the Courthouse, in Rockville. The discussion was opened by General Chapman, whose eloquent and argumentative effort on this occasion fully sustained his high reputation for talent and statesmanship. After reviewing the history of the government for the last sixteen years, and recounting the various calamities brought upon the country by locofoco mal-administration, he proceeded to a consideration of the causes which have contributed to a partial removal of those calamities and have wrought such a favorable change in the general condition of the country.

He contended that the Tariff of 1842 was the principal measure to which the present prosperity of the country is attributable—that the principle of protection, which it embodied, had given a new impulse to labor and industry of every kind—that under its fostering influence that labor & industry were amply compensated, and personal independence secured. The operation of the system was unfolded in a most masterly and satisfactory manner; its apparent incongruities reconciled, and the sophistical arguments of its opposers most triumphantly refuted.

In speaking of a "Tariff for revenue," to which the locofoco party professed attachment, Gen. C. clearly showed that such a system would be unsusceptible of certainty or stability; subject to incessant fluctuations. He referred to the different views entertained by the denouncers of the Tariff of 1842—while some were for a moderate rate of duties, a considerable division of the *so called democratic* party openly advocated free trade.

Our space will not allow us to follow Gen. C. through all his arguments in defence of the protective system. With the greatest sincerity, we can say that it has seldom fallen to our lot to listen to a more lucid exposition of the beneficial character of this system, than that with which we were favored by this address.

A reply to these arguments was attempted by Mr. Key, who, although a gentleman of acknowledged abilities, sensibly felt the disadvantages under which he labored, by reason of the impregnable rampart which his competitor had thrown around the American System. He went over a part of the beaten track of opposition, and then made an abrupt transition to the *all absorbing* Texas question. Upon this subject he was quite eloquent; giving vent to sundry patriotic sentiments, and hurling defiance at weak and arrogant Mexico.—The justice, expediency or constitutionality of the incorporation was not argued by him.

When Mr. Key resumed his seat, Gen. Chapman responded to that portion of his speech which had reference to the Tariff. He exposed the fallacy of the arguments advanced by Mr. Key—took no notice of his bombast in relation to Texas, regarding that matter (we suppose) as settled—remarked briefly upon a circular to which a friend had called his attention, and took his seat amid the cheers of his friends, who will afford him a stronger evidence of their appreciation of his merits on the first day of October.

☞The wells, pumps and springs in this neighborhood are failing rapidly.

THE ELECTION is at hand. Wednesday the first day of October, will soon roll round, when the people of this County will, by their votes, decide the interesting question whether or not they still cherish an attachment to the honor and interests of the State. Two sets of Candidates are before them, entertaining different views upon this subject.—The regular Whig nominees are known to be favorable to a system which, operating as mildly as possible upon the people generally, will uphold their reputation for honesty and good faith. Their competitors are *repudiators*, if not in name, certainly in principle. So far they have warily concealed their sentiments upon this subject, but they were known before these gentlemen became candidates, and their silence since cannot deceive the intelligent voters of Montgomery.

We now ask the friends of State honesty, if they should deliberate for one moment to which set of candidates their support should be given? Here is a matter transcending in importance every thing else connected with the present campaign—a matter in which the State at large is vitally interested. Let the patriotic voters of Montgomery then bestir themselves for the contest, and when the decisive day arrives, let them be found at their posts, battling for men in whose hands the interests of the commonwealth would suffer no detriment.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held a meeting last week at Frederick, when it was expected that they would have acted upon the proposals before them for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. Owing to an unavoidable delay in receiving information which was looked for at that meeting, no action was taken on the offers. The Board, however, will meet again on Monday next, when, we are informed, final action will be taken upon the proposals. It is understood that the Stockholders of the Company will meet again on Tuesday, the 23d instant.

☞We are requested to say that Mr. HAZEL B. CASHELL, who was nominated by the whig convention on Wednesday last to supply the vacancy occasioned by the declension of Samuel D. Waters, also declines the nomination—his engagements being such as to render it out of his power to accept.

☞THOMAS ENGLISH declines being a candidate for the ensuing Sheriffalty. He returns his thanks to those of his fellow-citizens who, on a former occasion, supported him, and to the numerous friends who now are anxious to favor him with their votes. He regrets that private considerations prevent him from being a candidate this fall.

DOING A TALL BUSINESS.—We understand that the extensive Equestrian Company of Welsh, Mann & Delevan was visited by 3000 persons one day, in York, Pa. They perform on the 23d inst. in Rockville, on the 24th and 25th in Georgetown and on the 26th and 27th in Washington.

☞We heard a great deal of Locofoco fuss about Mr. Key's coming to Montgomery, but none about his leaving. Gen. Chapman, they say, is a clever fellow, and of course will be elected. We shall hear no more music from them, as they have lost their *Key* note.

☞A Mr. Kroh was nominated by the Locofocos of Carroll county as a candidate for the Legislature. He declined, and consented to run as a repudiator. He must certainly be a *black Crow* (Kroh;) as Fallstaff says, "food for *Powder*."

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Bill Wheeler, the negro convicted of insurrection in in Charles county, Md., has been sentenced to be hung.

Mr. CLAY has returned, in fine health, to his residence near Lexington, from his visit to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

☞JOHN HOUSE has been appointed, by Gov. Pratt, a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county.

A QUESTION.—Suppose a six-footer comes into a printing office and places his six by sixteen foot upon a page of type and knocks it into *pi*, and he refuses to apologise for the injury done, but on the other hand proposes to fight it out, knowing at the same time that the printers are *afeard* of him. The question is, what should be done with such a fellow?—*Catoctin Whig*.

Say to him, "Sir, by your awkwardness you have played the d—l with our *matter* arrangements, but accidents will happen; come, take a horn, old hoss—you are a clever fellow and a gentleman." By doing this you may get a *vote*—by taking offence, you may get a *licking*.

The following most melancholy intelligence is derived from the correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"BOSTON, September, 10.

"It is with sorrow inexpressible that I inform you there is no longer any reason to expect the recovery of Hon. Justice STORY. By information received from his residence at Cambridge, we learn with the most mournful emotions that he is already insensible, and without pain is gradually passing away."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TARIFF.—The Union, of a few evenings since, says: "One of the great objects of the republican party is the reduction of the tariff. The Union will take up the subject in a few days, and discuss the whole system in a regular manner. As Mr. Walker emphatically said, 'the tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard.'"

What will Pennsylvania and other locofocos, who believe in the expediency of the protective system, say to such sentiments, so explicitly expressed in Mr. Polk's organ? How will they be received by Mr. Foster and other locofoco members of the last congress, who pretended to hail the election of Mr. Polk as an event that would insure the safety and permanency of the protective policy. If they have seen nothing heretofore to unsettle their equanimity and inspire them with alarm for the fate of a measure in which they take such a deep interest, we think this effect must be produced by the announcement made in the above extract from the Union, the mouth-piece of their own party. The time will yet come when they will be forced to admit that they were gulled and duped by Mr. Polk and his friends in the late presidential election, in reference to the real sentiments of the former on the subject of a Protective Tariff.—*Patriot*.

FRANCE AND TEXAS.—A French Journal, alluding to the recall of M. de Saligny from Texas, says, "It would have been better had he never appeared in Texas, as French diplomacy would not have at present to deplore its pitiful campaign in favor of the independence of that State;" and asks: "Is this a tacit recognition, by the government of France, of the Annexation of Texas, where no agent is, in future, to be accredited, since that country now forms part of the American Union?"

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald says: The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Com'dr. Simonds from Boston, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday morning.—The Marion brought on a draft of U. S. seamen. The Engineer has been despatched to tow her up. The U. S. mail schr. Flirt, Lt. Comd't Watson, from Chargres, has arrived and proceeded up the bay, from which latter circumstance it is presumed that she has important despatches for Government.

DECLENSION OF WHIG CANDIDATES. At a meeting of the Whig Convention last evening, letters were received from James Curley, George Brown, and Michael Stillinger, declining the nomination as candidates for the Legislature of Maryland. The Hon. J. P. Kennedy was present, and accepted the nomination for Congress, in a spirited address. The convention adjourned over till Monday evening next.

CITY WHIG CONVENTION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Whig Convention, held on Monday at Union Hall, the following named gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the House of Delegates of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Messrs. Curley, Brown and Stillinger:—J. Morrison Harris, Robert Purviance, sen., and John R. Kenly, Esq'rs.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Hagerstown Herald of Wednesday says that Mr. SNIVELY, the Whig candidate for Congress, has nearly recovered from the indisposition under which he has been laboring for some days past. In the little town of Hancock some fifty or sixty persons are ill with fever at this time.

VERMONT.—We have returns from about seventy towns, which serve to confirm the impression that there is no election of Governor by the people. As the legislature will be strongly whig, Mr. Slade will be re-lected by that body.

THE JOURNAL.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN G. CHAPMAN,

OF CHARLES COUNTY.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

George C. Patterson,
James N. Allnutt,
Nathan Holland,

ONE VACANCY.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the invitation of the Chairman, several Delegates to the county convention reassembled in Rockville, on Wednesday the 10th instant, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Whig Delegate ticket, occasioned by the declension of Samuel D. Waters, Esq. of Berry's District.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the convention proceeded to the nomination.

HAZEL B. CASHELL and WASHINGTON BONIFANT, Esqs. were presented to the consideration of the convention:—whereupon a vote, by ballot, was called, which resulted in the selection of the former gentleman.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That HAZEL B. CASHELL be declared unanimously nominated by this convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Journal.

The convention then adjourned.

ROGER B. THOMAS, Ch'n.
GEO. R. BRADDOCK, Sec'y.

A VINDICATION AND DISCLOSURE.—The Public has long suspected that some disclosure, like that foreshadowed below, would be forthcoming, whenever Mr. CLAY considered the reasons for his silence, whether a matter of honor and confidence, or merely self-imposed, as at an end.

We have received a specimen sheet of Colton's Life of that greatest statesman of our times; and at its page 150, vol. 1, we find the following passage:—*Nat. Intel.*

"Numerous have been the occasions, as all know, when Mr. Clay might have taken the popular breeze, and been wafted to the highest pinnacle of ambition—when, too, as was thought and argued by his friends, he might have done it without reproach—when, indeed, it was urged upon him as a duty to his country, to his friends, to himself. But, always judging for himself as every man must do in all cases of casuistry, which can be settled only by the feelings of his own heart, his answer has uniformly been, when compelled by the decisions of conscience, to dissent from others, in such debate: "I had rather be right than be President." His magnanimity, has, on more occasions than one, barred the door to his advancement. In the case of the notorious charge of "*bargain*," for the election of Mr. Adams, in 1825, it has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been in the power of Mr. Clay, at any moment, to prove by positive evidence that *the dishonourable proposals were made by those who brought the charge;* but who, having been spurned, and anticipating an arraignment on the same count, were first in court, with a gross fabrication in their right hand. But magnanimity, and that to a political opponent, who was himself the agent in this transaction, has hitherto kept the key to the secret. In a future page of this work it will be unlocked."

THE EXPENSE OF A CONVENTION.—There are some persons who talk very lightly of the expense of a Convention, but if the expense of these bodies in the neighboring states is looked to, they will probably change their tune upon this subject. In Pennsylvania the printing alone cost some FORTY OR FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, if we mistake not. The cost of the Convention in Maryland would be probably more than the savings of many years. We want *present relief*. This would give us present burdens for the sake of future relief. The cost of the Convention would probably amount to little if any short of $100,000 and increase our taxes accordingly.—*Fred. Herald.*

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—A circular from the General Post-office states that any memorandum upon newspapers or newspaper wrappers, subjects the same to letter postage. As the charge is to be governed by the *weight*, correspondence in this way will be found to be rather more expensive than in the usual mode.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—Wm. Pierce, Esq. who was recently nominated in Cecil county, Md. for the State Senate, as a temperance candidate, has declined, believing the cause of temperance should not be blended with political affairs.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.—Mr Everett and Mr. M'Lane, Mr. Jenifer and Hon. Reverdy Johnson and lady, were among those persons present at the prorogation of Parliament, by the Queen of England in person.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers contain extracts from the "Diario del Gobierno" of the 12th ult., from which it appears that Herrera has been reluctantly compelled to accept the resignation of the ministry, in consequence of "existing difficulties." A temporary ministry was organized. It was stated by Capt. Gormez, of the Mexican schr. Joaquina, by whom the intelligence reached New Orleans, that it was reported in Tampico that 1500 men from the interior were on their march to join Paredes. With his forces, which would then amount to 3,500 men according to this rumor, Paredes was to move upon Texas, striking the Rio Grande as high up as the Bexar country. General Arista, with his 3,000 men, was to proceed boldly and directly to attack Gen. Taylor in his encampment at Corpus Christi. It is said, moreover, that Arista has employed emissaries to Texas to tamper with the slaves, and that he hopes to render them effective in the promotion of his plans.

Arista has issued another circular to his troops, stirring them up "to arms" against "those presumptuous Americans," and assuring that "laurels await them." Yucatan still refused to furnish troops for the war against the United States, but says, if any of her citizens choose to volunteer, they are at liberty to do so.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The Mexican schooner Yucateco, Prats master, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant, from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 30th August. By her the Picayune received a file of El Gejen, a Tampico paper, down to the 27th of August, and a copy of El Siglo Diez y Nueve of the 19th ult. from the capital, a week later than was received by the Joaquina on the 31st ult. But to the news:

Mexico has not yet declared war, nor does she appear in any manner competent to do so. The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last broken out in the army, and on all hands the ambitious military chieftains are quarrelling among themselves.

The President has at last succeeded in the formation of a cabinet. Their letters of acceptance are wonderfully silent about the foreign relations of the country and war with the U. States.

The *Siglo* of the 19th states that a rumor had prevailed for three days in the capital of a military revolt in one section of the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas.

The house of Lizardi & Co. is again bitterly censured for its mismanagement of Mexican finances, but the controversy on this subject has been carried on in London, and is not of course now here.

The French Minister, not having been satisfied with the course taken by the Government regarding the insult offered him at the Baths, has demanded his passports, which adds another embarrassment to the many which the Executive has now to encounter.

The editor of the "Siglo" is excessively indignant that officers, who have lived at the expense of the nation, should, when ordered to the frontiers, to defend the most sacred rights of the country, impose conditions upon their Government. It insists, with some spirit and a little Mexican bluster, that they should be discharged from the service.

Letters have been received at Tampico from San Luis Potosi, which announce that a revolution is near at hand. There appears to be a strong demand for the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824, and if this be not granted by the Government, it is likely to be carried by force.

Gen. Arista is quarrelling through the papers with Gen. Woll—defending himself and accusing Woll of insubordination, &c. We note the affair only to show how the military leaders of Mexico are divided amongst themselves.

On the 23d ult. the Mexican steamer Guadeloupe was expected at Tampico, with from 800 to 1000 tents for the troops of the army of the North.

El Gejen, of the 27th ult., has the same rumors, but states that it is likewise reported that the disaffected portion of the army has incorporated itself with the forces under Gen. Paredes; that the latter refuses to obey the Government.

ANOTHER IRON FOUNDRY IN CUMBERLAND.—Our worthy fellow-citizen, J. Beall, Esq., has associated with him, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, a practical man, for the purpose of carrying on an extensive Iron Foundry in this place. These enterprising and deserving gentlemen have already made a commencement in the erection of their buildings, on the corner of Centre and Harrison streets. We understand that it is their determination to put these works in operation at the earliest practicable period, and on an extensive scale. We wish them abundant success in their enterprise.—*Civ.*

NOMINATIONS.—The loco focos of Frederick county have nominated Daniel F. Biser, E. L. Lowe, Geo. Zollinger, Henry Boteler and Francis J. Hoover for the house of delegates.

The same party of Prince George's co. have nominated John B. Magruder, Charles Middleton, William L. Hatton, and George W. Wilson.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—A gentleman who resides near the city of Washington, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, has furnished to the editors of the National Intelligencer an interesting communication on the subject of preventing smut in wheat, a portion of which we annex.

I purchased last autumn of one of my neighbors a portion of my seed wheat, whose crop I afterwards learned had been injured by that species of smut that is called *uredo fœtida*, dust brand, or pepper brand; the wheat looked clean and fine, and clear of any foreign mixture. Previous to commencing the seeding of this grain, I had been seeding some of another kind, in which there was a mixture of garlic; and I had given orders to my seedsman to pass it through a brine strong enough to bear an egg, to skim off all the trash that might rise to the surface, and then remove the grain to a plank floor and dry it, by stirring it in air slaked lime.—When he commenced seeding the wheat that I had bought, finding it perfectly clean, and supposing that my object in steeping the other was to get clear of filth, without consulting me he began to sow it, without the use of the brine and lime, and had strewed about a bushel before I discovered it.

As soon as I made the discovery, I had it treated precisely as the other.—When I came to harvest my wheat this season, this circumstance had passed from my memory, and I was much surprised to find that in one small corner of the field the smut had destroyed the wheat, while the rest was completely exempt from it, under pretty much the same circumstances of soil and exposure. I should have been exceedingly puzzled to have assigned a cause for this difference in the crop, had I not been reminded by my seedsman of the fact of his having seeded a portion of undoctored wheat the previous autumn; and he stated that it was on the spot where the smut existed that he strewed it. It seems to me there can be no stronger evidence than this accidental circumstance has afforded of the benefit of brining and liming our seed wheat; and I strongly recommend the use of the process to my brother farmers.

Yours, respectfully,
C. B. HAMILTON.

"A word to Farmers" is spoken in the New York Tribune. In relation to *deep plowing*, that journal says—

As to deep Plowing, all science, all practice, all authority recommend it, and yet three-fourths of our farmers persist in skinning their land over from five to eight inches deep, or not half what is required. We saw field after field of corn which will not yield ten bushels to the acre, (and poor stuff at that) which might have been put up to twenty by Deep Plowing alone. Of course, one year would not exhibit all the benefit of this culture; though even the first year, if a dry one, would show its decided advantage; but let land have time to get used to Deep Plowing, and it will tell you plainly how it relishes that treatment. And the man who plows deep is pretty apt to put something else into the soil as well as iron. He will have muck and peat from his swamp holes and a noble compost heap near his barn.

We hear Farmers complain, and most truly, that they can make nothing by their business—and this while they are paying taxes, keeping up fences, and perhaps paying mortgage interest, on twice as much land as they can cultivate well, and letting half of it go from year to year without tillage, without fertilizing, and often growing up to bushes and all manner of mischief. Now the wonder is not that such farmers do not thrive—the marvel is that they manage to exist. Let any manufacturer, mechanic or merchant do his business after this pattern, and he must fail—there is no help for it.

But must we conclude that bad farming has become inveterate among our people?—that our Farmers have resolved, though they know better, to hold twice as much land as they can till thoroughly, and torment it till it ruins them. We will not give it up. Every farmer we see admits the evil—says he and his neighbors run over too much land, cultivate too slovenly, are not sufficiently wide awake to the march of improvement, and lay out too much main strength on what could be easier and better done by the aid of skill and science. All are aware that they must farm better or break; for the car of Improvement moves on, and the only choice is to ride on or be run over by it.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—In the 6th Congressional district, Jame Lloyd Martin, Esq., is announced as the democatic candidate for Congress. Col. Cottman, the independent whig candidate in the same district, has withdrawn.—The democrats of Carroll county have filled the vacancy on their delegate ticket, by the nomination of Jacob Kerlinger, Esq. In Dorchester county, S. D. Lecompte and W. Woolford, Esqs. are announced as the Reform candidates for the house of delegates. The whigs of Calvert county have nominated Thos. J. Graham, Capt. Richard Hance and Basil Dude Bond for the house of delegates.