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THE JOURNAL.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN G. CHAPMAN,

OF CHARLES COUNTY.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

George C. Patterson,
James N. Minutt,
Nathan Holland,
Washington Bonifant.

ELECTION BALLOTS.—By the following section of the act of Assembly of 1844, chap. 284, judges of election will perceive that it is made their duty "to return all ballots cast at any election, to the clerks of the county," &c.

"SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That all ballots cast at any election, shall be returned by the return judges of election, on the day of their meeting, (as now prescribed by law) to the clerk of the county, to be by him safely kept, for the space of twelve months from the day of such return, at which time the clerk in the presence of one or more justice, of the Orphans' court shall destroy the same and record among the land records of the county, a certificate of the fact, signed by said justice or justices, and that no ballot thus returned shall be given by the clerk to any person or persons except to the justice of the peace before whom the examination aforesaid is held, to be by him transmitted, if necessary to the presiding officer of the body in which the seat is contested: but any person or persons interested therein, shall have the privilege of inspecting said ballots in the presence of said clerk.

The return judges should also remember that they are required under a penalty to return the election laws to the clerk's office after each election.

THIS IS THE DOCTRINE.—Elevate the masses. Build up, instead of pulling down. Equality means something else than bringing down every thing that is exalted to the grovelling standard of ignorance. Let us point our sons upward and onward.

"ELEVATE THE MASSES."—The importance of making every man of our country a freeholder, cannot be, in our judgment, too highly appreciated. It not only places him beyond the contingency of poverty, but identifies him with the interest and well being of the country, and serves to make him a better citizen, as well as a happier man.

When education is placed within the reach of the masses, and when they become the owners of the soil, we need have no fear about the perpetuity of our freedom, or of our institutions; the former will give him a just conception of the blessings to be derived from freedom, and the latter the strongest interest that can be needed to sacredly preserve the same.

The blessings enjoyed by the people with a proper moral and religious restraint, from the strongest safeguard against external and internal foes, that can in any event be made by a nation. Standing armies, navies and fortifications are as nothing in comparison; these in the hands of mercenary soldiers may spread for a time through any country, destruction; but they are not the elements for building up and protecting permanently a country of freemen.—Elevating the condition of the masses ought to be the great desideratum of our legislators; for in the accomplishment of this almost every great object of legislation is attained."

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—This monster work in the far West is progressing and excites the wonder of all who look at it. Is it intended as a place of worship? It is said not. The people are to assemble *without* to worship; the saints alone are to enter within the "holy of holies." The Warsaw Signal insists upon it, however, that the temple has another object. It says:

"The Temple, in reality, however, is designed, in our opinion for a fortification. It has regular port holes, in the shape of round windows, in the second story, and is in every respect well situated for a fortification, The wall enclosing five or six acres around the building, is about four feet thick, which can be intended for no other purpose than defence. The idea of its being intended merely as the foundation of an ornamental railing, as pretended by the Saints, is preposterous."

SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—A lad of 18, named John Shields, who had been paying attentions, which it appears were not acceptable, to a girl living in Newark, N. J., shot himself before the door of her father's house, on Saturday night.—He stood before the door, deliberately bared his bosom, and shot himself through the heart, expiring instantly.—In one of his pockets was found a paper with these words written—"Charge my death to Mary ———."

EARLY SNOW.—A private letter says that at Pariss, Maine, there has been snow within the last fortnight, to the depth of an inch on a level.

LATE FROM CORPUS CHRISTI, (*Texas.*) Intelligence from Aransas Bay to the 15th ult. has been brought to New Orleans by the steamship Alabama.

Among the news is an account of a deplorable catastrophe, resulting from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Dayton, on the 12th ult. when she was about half way between Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island, by which eleven persons were killed, including among them Lieutenants Berry and Higgins, of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry. The names of the rest are not stated. Sixteen persons were wounded, but none of their wounds were considered dangerous. The steamboat is a total loss. At the time of the disaster there were on board only between thirty and forty persons, consisting of United States soldiers and hands attached to the boat.

There is no news of interest from the army under Gen. Taylor. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived at the Bay of Aransas on the 15th ult. with a bearer of depatches on board for General Taylor from Washington. On the evening of the same day, the brig Porpoise hove to off the bar and communicated with the St. Mary's, and in half an hour thereafter sailed for Vera Cruz.

A letter from Gen. Taylor to a citizen of New Orleans, under date of the 14th ult. says:

"As yet we have met with no enemy, nor do I expect we shall do so, at any rate for some time, as our Chief Magistrate cannot declare war; and from all the information I can obtain, I do not believe Mexico will declare war against us: and even should she have the temerity to do so, she will hardly attempt to invade any portion of our territory, but will act on the defensive and by non-intercourse. I was quite surprised to learn that considerable apprehensions were felt by the good citizens of New Orleans and elsewhere for our safety, particularly as I neither, by letter or in any other way, expressed nor entertained the opinion that I thought our situation a critical one, much less that I desired a reinforcement, or that my command was not adequate to repel any force that might be brought against it; at the same time I duly appreciate, as well as feel, under the greatest obligations to the good people of your city, not only for the interest they manifested for our safety, but more especially for the efficient aid of the two excellent volunteer companies of artillery so promptly despatched."

LOCOFOCOISM IN OHIO.—The principles of Locofocoism in Ohio are set forth with a naked ultraism which disdains all reserve or concealment. The official orders to the party from the leaders of the canvass now going on in that State announce their purposes to be—first, to put down the Ohio Banks, one and all; secondly, to require all taxes to be paid in gold and silver; thirdly, to require the Legislature to prohibit the Courts of Justice from enforcing any contract or transaction based on paper money.

The terrors of excommunication are held up to awe the faithful to obedience; for it is so solemnly declared by official resolution that if any man of the party comes short of the full and entire requisitions above set forth, or hesitates, he "shall be henceforth and forever *an outcast and exile from democratic honor and confidence.*" Does not the *red cap* begin to be visible in the gloomy light which throws ominous shadows over these conclave decrees?—*Balt. American.*

ON DITS, &c.—It is understood that the correspondence between Mr. Smith and Mr. Polk, will be shortly published, inasmuch as one of the parties has totally falsified his pledges. So say some of the disaffected Locofocos.

A Locofoco informs me that Mr. Bancroft will leave the Cabinet on or before the close of the next session of Congress, to devote his energies to the continuation of his History.

I learn also from Locofoco authority, that eighteen of the Locofoco members of the New York Delegation to the next Congress, have avowed themselves opposed to the election of the President's Press as the Congressional Printing Establishment. It is also reported that the Locofoco members from Indiana and Illinois, five from Ohio, two from Michigan and McConnell from Alabama, are out-and out United States Journal men.

The Hon. Mr. Kauffman, the *latest* Charge des Affaires from Texas, has arrived. He has a commanding figure and is a young, fine-looking man. I saw him to-day with Mr. Lee, the *ad interim* Charge des Affaires. As the President declined receiving Mr. Lee, it is presumed he will also decline receiving Mr. Kauffman.

Ex-Senator Tappan is in town. So is Senator Hannegan of Indiana. Also sundry Representatives of the next Congress.—*Correspondent of the Balt. Patriot.*

ROBBING THE GRAVE.—Drs. Waterman and Hovey, of Buffalo, have been arrested for surreptitiously disinterring dead bodies from one of the burying grounds. During the examination before the Magistrstes, David Smith, a laborer employed by them, made a full confession, and the parties were held to bail.—*Amr. Rep.*

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.—"But it is idle to multiply objections to the prevailing system of appointment to office. It will be sufficiently conclusive upon all who esteem the end of Government to be the welfare of the governed, that centralizing power by Patronage in the hands of Executive officers, tends—

"I. To interfere with and obstruct the fair representation of the public will.

"1. By organizing and disposing an army of influential men about the country interested in perpetuating a particular governmental policy from other motives than the public good.

"2. By aggregating the people into large parties upon a few questions of common interest, by which all minor and local interests are swallowed up, and in the name of party fidelity the citizen is sacrificed to the partizan.

"II. That it leads to the selection of incompetent and unsatisfactory public officers.

"1. Because an Executive can have no adequate opportunity of means to investigate the claims of the various applicants, and—

"2. He is under a continual temptation to select available instruments to serve his own political ends rather than competent officers to serve those of the public.

"III. That it creates a temptation to multiply offices for the purpose of creating or rewarding political or personal friends.

"IV. That it tends to bring into discredit the character and reputation of men who have fairly earned the confidence of the people by their purity and capacity as men and statesmen; and also—

"V. To lower the standard of the public service by creating an interest favorable to the selection of unscrupulous officers.

"VI. That it tends to interfere grievously with the liberty of opinion and of discussion, by subjecting the political sentiments of all classes to the most unrelenting party tyranny."—*Dem. Review.*

MR. WALKER is a *clever* man. He framed his great Texas Letter so as to catch the support both of the North and South. He was Capt. Tyler's *sole confidant* in the Senate, and the Captain complained that he had been deceived even by that Senatorial confidant. He was the Senator who *knew*, earlier than any body else by a long shot, that two-thirds of his colleagues would vote for Tyler's Treaty, and induced the Secretary Upshur to so write to the Texas Government. He was the man who *winked* at Tyler in the Baltimore Convention, and threw Calhoun, Cass, Van Buren, Buchanan and Johnson over-board, that Polk and Dallas might have a clear track! He was the "little magician" through whom the Hon. Francis O. J. Smith addressed Mr. Candidate Polk a private letter, in behalf of the Conservatives, last year, which drew forth those pledges and promises that worked so like a charm upon the many of the Conservatives, and have been so *charmingly fulfilled!* Why shouldn't Mr. Walker frame letters of policy to Mr. Candidate Polk, and then frame Mr Polk's replies? Is it any worse than it was for Amos Kendall to write for Mr. Polk a celebrated Report when Mr. Polk was chairman of a committee in Congress?

And why should not Mr. Walker, for all these master strokes in political tactics, have an unbounded influence over Mr. President Polk! Why had he not the right to refuse the Attorney Generalship and thereby cause Mr. Polk to remodel his Cabinet after he came on to Washington, last winter, and break his faith to William O. Butler, in view of the War Department, and to Azariah C. Flagg (recommended by Van Buren, Wright, &c.) in view of the Treasury Department.—*Corr. of the Baltimore Patriot.*

THE CASE OF LIEUT. JOHNSON.—The decision of the Court Martial, convened a short time ago, at the Naval Asylum, for the trial of Lieut. R. E. Johnson, has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and made known. The charges brought against the Lieutenant were numerous, but were substantially three only, oppression, disrespect to his superior officer and fraud. The Court acquit him, in very positive terms, of the last, and also discharge him in effect from the first charge, observing that although severe in his punishment, in the incidents cited under the charges, yet that the provocation given him was of the most irritating character, and such as would naturally excite severity on the part of the officer. They regret that so much gravity was imparted to the charges by the language in which they were brought forward, and seem to think that a mountain in this case had been made out of a mole-hill. They acquit the accused of every charge which reflected upon his honor as a man, or his conduct as a gentleman, but convict him of severity and a breach of discipline, for which they sentence him to suspension from duty for a period of six months. This sentence is more than was anticipated by many who heard the trial, but is not of a character to be seriously objected to by the accused or his friends.—*Phila. Ledger.*

TROOPS.—On Friday, 300 U. S. troops arrived at Cincinnati, en route for Texas.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1845.

☞ TRUE TO NATURE.—We have just been informed that a report is in circulation of the declension of Mr. BONIFANT, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature. We assure our friends that this is a trick of the enemy, played off in the vain hope of strengthening their own ticket. Mr. BONIFANT has not withdrawn, and this ungenerous attempt to defeat his election only exposes the fears of those who have made it, and the recklessness of the wire-pullers of locofocoism. Whigs, listen to no unfounded rumors.

☞ This is the day on which the voters of this county will decide upon the merits and claims of those who are anxious to serve them in different capacities. While we expect to witness considerable activity on the part of the candidates and their respective friends, we would advise them to keep as cool as possible, and not suffer themselves to be influenced by unnecessary excitement. Let all things connected with the contest be done "decently and in good order," and there will be no occasion for mortification arising from foolish wrangling, and more foolish fighting. If your hopes and fears rise high during the day, just reflect that a few short hours will terminate them; and this reflection will restrain you from being transported by them to the commission of acts of folly. There can be no objection to a manifestation of interest in the success of our favorites, but we should be very careful not to suffer that interest to place us in a condition calculated to diminish our self control.

We say, therefore, to all—keep cool, be quiet, perform your duty as rational freemen, and then patiently await the result. These are our sentiments.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. It gives us pleasure (says the National Intelligencer) to be able to announce that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have entered into a contract with WALTER GWYNN, WM. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, JAMES HUNTER, and WALTER CUNNINGHAM for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland within two years from this time, and the agents of the State af Maryland have approved the contract.

The work is to be commenced within thirty days from the 25th instant; and, from the experience which these contractors have had in the execution of works of this character, and their high standing as gentlemen and men of business, we may confidently hope that they will accomplish their great undertaking with advantage to all parties interested.

For the completion of this great work, which is to *relieve Maryland* of the burden now resting upon her, the sum of $1,625,000 is to be paid in the bonds of the company which is to include every thing.

☞ That our friends may be speedily apprised of the result of the election in this county, we intend to issue an Extra, containing the returns, as soon as they are received at this office. It may be expected to-morrow morning, as we feel certain that the several districts will be heard from to-night.

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Another attempt was made in N. Hampshire, on Tuesday, to fill the vacancy in the Congressional delegation. The returns, thus far received, rendered it almost certain that there has been no choice. Goodwin, whig, has gained a little, while Woodbury and Hale, democrats, have lost.

MICHIGAN.—The whigs of this State have nominated John Van Fossen for Governor, and Stephen Vickery for Lt. Governor.

DRUNKARDS FORBID TO MARRY.—The Government of Waldek, in Germany, has prohibited the issuing of a marriage license to persons of intemperate habits.

☞ Look well to your tickets, Whigs, before you deposit them in the ballot box.

☞ "Sears' Magazine" for September and October is upon our table. We have heretofore spoken in commendation of this work, but the merits of the present are above those of any preceding number sent to this Office. It contains an amount of general information, and that of a useful character, seldom found in the same space. The embellishments are strikingly illustrative of the subjects treated of.

This Magazine should find its way into every family whose members relish solid and invigorating mental food.

☞ "Arthur's" "Peterson's" and the "Columbian Magazine" for October, have all been received and perused by us. The contributions to these numbers are from the pens of some of the most distinguished male and female writers of the country. Their merits are so equally balanced that it would be invidious in us to speak more favorably of one than of the others. They are all worthy of general patronage. The engravings are of the highest order.

☞ The following Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, gives the unexpected and afflicting intelligence of the death of the Hon. JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky:

RICHMOND, (Ky.) Sept. 22, 1845.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The Hon. JOHN WHITE is dead. A feeling of consternation and astonishment overwhelms the citizens of our peaceful village; the result so unexpected—the means so wholly incompatible with his high character. He left his home in ill health about a week since, to attend to his duties as Circuit Judge, and returned yesterday to the bosom of his interesting family. He was sick to-day, and confined to his bed, until he terminated his existence about 3 o'clock P. M. by shooting himself through the head. It is generally rumored that he has been insane for several days, but of the truth of this I know not.

ADDITIONAL MORMON NEWS.—From the Quincy Morning Courier of the 18th inst. we clip the following:

About three o'clock on Wednesday, a mob of about fifteen men, who were engaged in burning the house of Mr Lovelace, on Bear Creek, three miles from Nolton's settlement, were ordered to surrender by Sheriff Backenstos; they refused to comply, and immediately made off. The Sheriff ordered his posse to fire on them, and it is reported that two men were killed and two wounded by the discharge.

Mr. Bedell, postmaster at Warsaw, was ordered to leave on wednesday, by George Rockwell, Esq., ex-postmaster, in the following words: "The Carthage Greys have come in, and you must leave town immediately, in half a minute."

The St. Louis New Era has the following:

We learn that, on Tuesday, two anti-Mormon companies, commanded by Williams and Miller, were encamped about eight miles from Warsaw, and had determined to visit that town the next day.

A Mormon force of about 500 had been raised, as we understand, by the Sheriff Backenstos, and it was said he had made a requisition on Nauvoo for 600 additional men. On Friday the Sheriff sent a communication to Col. Williams, requiring him and the leaders of the mob to surrender, to be dealt with according to law—to give up the State arms—in which event, the Sheriff stated that he would proceed no further; but he informed the mob leaders that, in the event of their refusal, his duty would compel him to put them to the sword. He gave them until 12 o'clock on Saturday to answer his communication. In the meanwhile, Col. Williams and his men, and most of the citizens of Warsaw, crossed to the oppssite side of the river, where, it is said, they intend to wait for reinforcements; and it is hoped they will have to wait until they get tired. The work of destruction had ceased—temporarily, at least.—*Sun.*

GREAT REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—In Hinds county, (Miss.) it is said, that more than a hundred persons have lately joined the Methodist church, in one or two neighborhoods. In Claiborne and Jefferson, a large number have changed, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Montgomery, of the Presbyterian church. We see also that, at three places in Marshall county, upwards of two hundred have made profession of religion. The same feeling is exhibited in many of the upper counties of the State.—*Sun.*

MATRICIDE.—A married woman, named Ellen Willson, was arrested this morning by assistant captain Bowton of the 6th ward police, charged with having murdered her mother, Margaret Wilson, aged about 70 years. They are from Ireland, and resided at No. 50 Orange street.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.—The Mackenzie pamphlet, issued in N. York some days ago, has caused great excitement among politicians and others. Its ostensible author is Wm. L. Mackensie, and its contents comprise a number of letters written by leading men of the Locofoco party in the State of N. York to Jesse E. Hoyt, Esq. formerly Collector of the New York Custom House.—The letters embrace a period of twenty-five years. Fifty thousand copies of the pamphlet are said to have been sold in one week. An investigation has been commenced in New York before the Chief of Police with a view of discovering the manner in which Mr. Mackenzie came in possession of the letters—Mr. Hoyt having made a complaint that the papers were stolen. We find in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser the following paragraph respecting this book: [*Balt. American.*

The Mackenzie Book.—The Washington Union makes a very curious admission respecting the volume of secret correspondence which is making such a noise. Professing the utmost indignation at such "profligate abuse of private morals," &c.—by the way, what does that mean?—the Union says it is "advised by a gentleman who has read the whole, and *who was aware, several weeks before they appeared*, of the channels through which they were to run," &c.

So, then, *somebody* at Washington was cognizant of this publication, weeks before it appeared; and that somebody is in communication with the official editor. Ah ha! Then the secret has not rested in Mr. Mackenzie's bosom. Others have known what he was about, if they had no hand in it. We should like very much to know who that somebody is; and perhaps the Evening Post, which charges the Tribune with the like foreknowledge, and imputes it as a crime to the editors of the Tribune that he took no measures to prevent the publication, will have a word to say to the Union's informant, who knew, but kept still, weeks before the book appeared. We shall not be at all surprised if other revelations slip out by degrees, connecting the appearance of the book with folks at Washington.

FROM MEXICO.—*The Gulf Squadron.* The Mobile Tribune of the 23d ult. contains a letter from Pensacola, under date of September 20, from which we extract the following:

"The United States steam frigate Princeton, came to anchor off the Navy Yard about eight o'clock this morning, four and a half days from Vera Cruz. The Princeton brought no news indicative of war, further than what we have so often heard—'they are making preparations.' It appears that the city of Mexico was in great commotion, growing out of a report which had reached that place, of Commodore Conner's having taken Vera Cruz, and General Taylors's marching into Mexico with an additional number of 1,500 Texan volunteers. These fabrications were no doubt propagated to force a speedy and pacific adjustment of the difficulties between the two governments, and I am fully persuaded now, that this much talked of war will all end in smoke.—The Princeton left the sloop Saratoga at Vera Cruz, where she will remain until relieved by some other vessel.—The course now adopted by Commodore Conner in arranging his squadron so that his government may be almost daily advised of the news from Mexico, cannot fail to receive the approbation not only of the Navy Department, but his countrymen generally."

GOUGH'S CONFESSION.—The second edition of the N. York Journal of Commerce of Thursday contains the authentic confession of *John B. Gough*, prepared as early as his health and strength would permit. It differs very little from the story told soon after his misfortune and published in the papers. It appears that he was invited to a soda shop near Chambers and Chatham streets, by a person claiming to be an old fellow workman, who accosted him in Broadway, but whom he did not recognize; asked for raspberry syrup; shortly after parting with his companion felt a warm sensation about the lungs and chest, and exhilration; became bewildered; went into a grocery shop and got some brandy; fell in with a woman, but cannot recollect what conversation ensued; was finally taken into the house where he was found, and has scarcely any remembrance of what passed during the week that he remained there. He affirms, however, that he did not call for brandy during all that time. He is confident that something was put into the glass of soda water, as his companion held his hand over it while handing it to him, and thinks he could recognize the shop. He expresses deep contrition for his lapse, and confidence that he will be able to redeem himself.—*American.*

Locofocoism goes for every thing, any thing, or nothing, according to circumstances. It is tariff in Pennsylvania, New England and Louisiana, and anti-tariff in Virginia and the South generally. It goes for Tom Dorr in Ohio, but is anti-Tom in South Carolina; it is for a National Bank in Tennessee and Mississippi, but is "death" on the banks elsewhere. It goes against all banks in