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THE JOURNAL.

By John Braddock, Jr.

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A RENUNCIATION.

From the Tuscarawas Advocate.

NEW COMERSTOWN, Sept. 30, 1845.

MR. EDITOR: SIR: It was observed by Byron that words are things; a small drop of ink falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

I am a Democrat, have ever acted with the so-called Democratic party, and given it my warmest support, under the belief that the leaders were what they professed to be. But recent developments have aroused my suspicions in regard to their honesty, and caused me to candidly and impartially reflect upon the policy (both State and National) which they are struggling to adopt.—And, after mature deliberation, not for a day only, but for weeks and months, upon the subject, have honestly come to the conclusion that the leaders of the said Democratic party are far from being what they profess to be; that they have forsaken the old principles of Democracy—become corrupt, reckless, and dishonest. And acting under a thorough conviction of these facts, and believing that a crisis has arrived, especially in this State, which calls upon every lover of his country (regardless of party names) fearlessly to support the men and measures which are calculated to promote the real interests of the people, and believing that the Whig policy and men are thus eminently calculated, I shall therefore in future give them my support. And as my fellow-citizens may be anxious to know the reasons that have impelled me to pursue this course, permit me to briefly assign a few of the most prominent. First, the anti-Democratic proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention that resulted in the nomination of James K. Polk, and the means employed to elect him. That curse to the nation, the Texas hobby, with the avowed object for annexation; the violent opposition of the party to an equal distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the States; and likewise to a tariff which will afford "adequate and fair protection to our own manufacturers and laborers," two measures that were once considered democratic, and sanctioned by General Jackson and which I think are of vital importance to the nation. The resurrection of the Subtreasury scheme, which I thought had been so completely entombed by the omnipotent voice of 1840 that no future legislative action would ever reach its odious carcass. The above constitute a part of the cause that prompts me in this matter. And I appeal to every candid Democrat to say whether they have not had serious and honest doubts in regard to the professions of the leaders of the Democracy, when they compare them with their actions, which should be the true criterion to judge men by.

The balance of the cause of my course may be found in the uncertain and vascillating system of the party in this State for some years on important questions, but more especially on that of banking. They professed to be the exclusive friends of a safe, sound system, and promised the people that they would reform "the old banks," &c. And it is well known that they have been tinkering with the question and soft-sordering the people for the purpose of getting their votes until we had, as it were, no banks or currency at all.

But, to cap and crown the glory of all their acts, is their deadly hostility to the passage of the present bank law; likewise, after its adoption, by the war-cry of "repeal" from the Statesman and its kindred prints; which clearly prove to my mind that the leaders of the party are opposed to all "banks in form and reform."

And when we compare the measures they once advocated with the ones they now seek to adopt, (both State and National,) we find them antagonistic. And, in conclusion, I call upon my old brother Democrats to ponder the matter well before casting their votes this fall. As for me, I am decidedly in favor of sustaining the present banking law, and shall vote for men who will do likewise.

AMBROSE S. BRYAN.

The St. Louis Republican contains a correspondence between John J. Hardin, Samuel A. Douglass, and J. A. McDongal, on the one part, and Brigham Young, representing the first President and Council of the Church of Nauvoo, on the other part, which discloses the intention of the Mormons to remove from the State of Illinois in the spring, and the acceptance of their propositions by the Anti-Mormons of Hancock and the surrounding counties. This will of course put an end to any further difficulty for the present.

Arrival of the Great Britain

Eight Days Later From Europe.

Decline in Cotton—Deplorable state of the Harvest; the Markets &c, &c.

The steamship Great Britain arrived at Holmes' Hole, at one o'clock on Monday, with the loss of her foremast. She was reported as having been seen at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, with signals of distress flying, and firing signal guns, within two miles of the shore to the southward of Long Point Light.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for the last ten days, and had run short of coal.

The Great Britain has 105 passengers, among whom is Leopold De Meyer, the distinguished pianist.

The cotton market has been dull throughout the week, with the slightest perceptible decline in its prices

The produce markets continued active. For rice, owing to the causes already assigned, there was much inquiry, at greatly improved prices.

The iron trade continued brisk.

The continental news of the week is without much interest.

We understand that the Hon. Louis M'Lane is progressing most favorably in his new position at the Court of St. James.

Accounts from the central province of Russia state that the potato crop there was free from disease.

The Missing Packet Ship England. Great interest has been excited in England, in consequence of a bottle having been packed up at sea, containing a piece of paper, on which was written, in pencil, an intimation that the vessel was then in lat. 45 10, long, 98 7: that she had lost her quarter boats; that there was 10 feet of water in her hold, and no vessel in sight.

Prospects of the Crops.—The reports received from the northern parts of the kingdom speak in a very desponding tone of the probable effects af the extremely wet and boisterous weather experienced during the week on that portion of the crops still outstanding. That injury to an extent difficult to be remedied at this advanced period of the year has been done, is greatly to be feared; and, unless we have an immediate return of dry weather the consequence may be serious. Even if the northern harvest had been got well in, the yield of wheat could scarcely have been expected to prove an average; and, under existing circumstances, the deficiency in quality, if not in quantity, is likely to be much greater than was previously calculated on.

Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have therefore, we fear been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in wheat and potatoes, the crops of barely and oats, as well as those of beans and peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe.

TEXAS.—The steamer Cincinatti, at New Orleans, left Aransas on the 28th ult. and Galveston on the 4th instant.

The Cincinnati carried two companies of the 3d Artillery to Corpus Christi; company A, Capt. Buck, Lieuts. Kilbourn and Churchill: and company I Capt. Geo. Taylor, and Lieuts. Gilham and Ayres, Surgeon Hawkins, Capt. Perkins, Sutler.

There were no United States vessel of war at Aransas when the Cincinnati sailed, but she left there the ship Hermann, with troops from Old Point Comfort, and the schooners Fame, William Bryan, Rosella, Two Friends, Gertrude, Cornelia and T. F. Hunt.

On the 26th ult. the barque Phœnix, of Richmond, arrived at Aransas in 24 days from Fortress Monroe, Va., with two companies (D. and E) of the 4th Regiment of Artillery.

Gen. Worth arrived at Aransas by the Cincinnati, having gone on board at Tampa Bay, at which place the steamer touched.

The barque Pacific arrived on the 20th ult. at Aransas from New York, with flying artillery and horses on board.—Thirteen horses were lost on the passage, from being placed in the hold, as is alleged.

There appears to be no indication of any hostile movement on the Rio Grande.

FROM MEXICO.—Dates from Vera Cruz to the 3d instant have been received at Philadelphia by an arrival from Havana. There is no news. The British steamer which conveyed these advices to Havana had on board the enormous amount of $2,625,065 for shipment to England. She had also twenty passengers, and among them the late Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Bocanegra, and a General of Division of the Santa Anna party, both of whom had been banished from Mexico for political offences.—*Nat. Int.*

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.—It appears that Gen. Houston has gone post haste to Texas. What's in the wind now?—A Port Gibson, Miss., letter of the 1st., says he stopped there just long enough to enquire the nearest road to Texas.

OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal, speaking of Mr. Clay's opinion, says:

"We carefully weigh our words when we assert, as we now do, that he regards the formation of a third party upon the 'one idea' of Native Americanism as ill-judged, mischievous, and suicidal. He does not believe that the Abolition party, the Anti-Masonic party, the Native American party, or any other party founded on a single idea, can ever accomplish any good for the country.—We may add, that he is fully of opinion that, *but for the Native American movement, the Whigs would have been victorious in the Presidential election of last fall.*

TYLERISM AND VAN BURENISM.—Bennett, after proclaiming that he intends a full exposition of the political rascality of the Albany Regency, remarks:

"We have a similar disclosure to make of Tylerism, which in point of meanness, malignity, and all the bad qualities, as far surpassed Van Burenism as the Great Britain steamship exceeds the size of a cock-boat. We have been slandered, deceived, insulted, and robbed by Tylerism. We have also been indicted for a libel on some of its creatures, and in the trial which we are now endeavoring to bring before a court in this city, we will show that there is something still meaner and viler than Van Burenism or any other kind of *ism* in the country."

HOME MARKETS.—The Southron, published at Jackson, Mississippi, says the doctrine of the Southern wing of the great Whig party is to introduce the manufacture of cotton fabrics into the South, and that one of its standing mottoes is, "Consume the cotton: build up the home markets." This is the way to talk; and the manufactories constantly going into operation at the South show that the motto of the Southron is felt and understood.—*N. O. Tropic.*

A PRESENT FOR H. CLAY.—A magnificent silver vase, three feet high, which cost $1,000, is now being exhibited at the American Institute in New York, which is intended as a present to the Hon. Henry Clay. The funds for the material and construction of this vase were raised by subscription, among the working gold and silver artificers, employers and journeymen, to the exclusion of those connected with the trade merely as merchants. The following inscription is to be engraved on it;—

Presented
to
HENRY CLAY,
by the
GOLD AND SILVER ARTIZANS
of the
City of New York,
As a tribute of their respect for the faithful and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his high public trusts, and especially for his early and untiring advocacy of "Protection to American Industry."

THE MEMPHIS DEPOT.—This subject was disposed of on Monday last by the Secretary of the Navy, after due advisement; and the following is the result:

Bids for which is awarded the Work.

Excavation—Summer & Eastland, N. York and Louisiana, 9 cents per cubic yard	$9,000 00
Embankment—Prather & Willson, District of Columbia, 9 cents per cubic yard	19,800 00
Vertical wall—M. K. Lawler, Illinois, $3 per perch	20,700 00
Stone—E. L. Beard, Indiana, $2 68 per perch	32,964 00
Clearing ground—T. Lyon, Ohio,	100 00
Bricks—G. M. Lauman, Pennsylvania, aggregate	3,150 01
Piling east of Wolf river—Burke & McManus, Pennsylvania and Maryland, aggregate	39,500 00
Lumber—S. P. Ashe, Tennessee, aggregate	2,132 75
Foundation for 9 buildings—G. M. Lauman, Penn., aggregate	20,324 60
	$147,673 36

RISE IN THE POTOMAC.—The tremendous rains with which this section was visited from Friday evening, to Sunday afternoon, we have reason to believe extended far into the adjacent country.—Indeed, we understand that heavy rains had fallen in the country above this on the Potomac, several days previous to their reaching here, and a considerable rise in the Potomac since Saturday, seems to confirm it. As much as the relief from drought was needed here, on account of the lowness of the streams, it is believed to have been much more needed further up in the milling country. Farmers in the county of Frederick, Va., and other counties in that neighborhood, both in Maryland and Virginia, have had scarcely any water for their stock, without going in some cases miles for it. All this, however, is obviated by the recent rains, and with the rise of the Potomac the canal will be better filled, the mills set going, produce begin to move more actively, and trade consequently be benefitted.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.—James F. Mason and Wm. Smith are among the nominees of the Locofoco papers, in Virginia, for the office of Senator; and Gen. W. F. Gordon, of Albemarle, and Robert G. Scott, of Richmond city, for Governor.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1845.

☞ The letter of JOSEPH J. SPEED, Esq. of Baltimore, published on our first page, will be perused with interest by all who are unwilling that Maryland should incur the disgrace of a repudiation of her honest debts. The sentiments of this letter are high-toned and manly—full of encouragement to the friends of State integrity, and breathing a spirit of patriotic indignation towards those who would destroy the foundation upon which the permanent prosperity of every government is based. The light in which the upholders of the doctrines of repudiation are made to appear is unenviable, as it presents them in "an attitude of open rebellion against their government and laws."

However extravagant or startling this idea may be to some who have countenanced those doctrines without mature reflection upon their nature and tendencies, its justice must be admitted by those who have duly considered both. They are aware that the liabilities of the State were incurred with a full understanding between the parties concerned that good faith was to be observed. The obligation of the State to meet those liabilities fairly and honestly, has been recognized by legislative enactments, and provision has been made for raising revenue in various ways for this purpose. But, notwithstanding all this, the advocates of repudiation, actuated by the selfish motive of relieving themselves from a trifling temporary inconvenience, would fain witness a general opposition to the operation of the revenue laws of the State. This simple statement exhibits the true position occupied by repudiators, and shows that they are influenced by the principle of insubordination to law.

We have long been convinced, that of all the evils which could befall a people situated as we are, the worst would be that which these misguided men are endeavoring to bring upon us. No burdens of taxation would be as pernicious as the consequences that would follow the attainment of their object. The turpitude of that object is abhorrent to every principle of justice and morality.—And then the consequences. We would stand before the world as a people capable of the grossest dishonesty. Our sister States would be shocked at our self-degradation, and would contemn us for our want of principle. The honest portion of our people would be ashamed to remain in a community destitute of common honesty, and would betake themselves to a land where public faith is respected, and where their children would be free from the corrupting influence of public repudiation. It is easy to perceive the final working of the evil. It would soon depopulate the State, and withdraw therefrom every element of prosperity.

But there is no danger of the triumph of repudiation in Maryland. The public will has lately declared that the honor of the State must and shall be preserved. The present revenue laws have proved remarkably successful in swelling the amounts in the Treasury; and in the language of the letter, "it will be the grateful duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to order the State to wheel into the train of Pennsylvania, and to resume the payment of her debts."

Governor PRATT, of Maryland, has recommended that Thursday, the 27th of November, be set apart and observed by the people of Maryland as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

☞ If you want to buy goods fashionable, pretty and cheap, call at Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADDOCK'S Store, at the old stand. She will sell goods low; 'tis no use to try to get her to keep up prices.

☞ Negro James Henry, says the Providence Chronicle, charged with the murder of J. T. Vermillion, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. The Court agreed, on account of his youth, and the absence of all intent to kill, to recommend him to Executive clemency.

ELECTIONS.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY!—The news from the Ohio Election of last week is good. Locofocoism is defeated, and the ascendency in the State Legislature preserved to the Whigs, to whom the returns are favorable beyond expectation. The Senate is safe for the Whigs, and several members have been gained by them in the House of Representatives. The popular vote, so far, is greatly in their favor. Hear what the Ohio State Journal says of it:

"Delaware county rolls up 400 or 500 majority; Marion, unexpectedly, gives a Whig majority; Montgomery gives an increase of more than one hundred over the Presidential election; Muskingum rolls up 800; Shelby gives a gain of 150 since the Presidential election: Belmont gives a gain of more than one hundred; Greene gives between 1,100 and 1,200 to Whig Senator, being a large Whig gain. On the other hand, in Fairfield the Locofoco majority is cut down from 1,100 to 200; Butler is cut down from 1,400 to 400; Knox is cut down from 600 to 200; and, to crown the whole, Licking changes a Locofoco majority of 340 to a Whig majority of between two and four hundred; Whatever may be the result in the rest of the State, these facts speak for themselves, and say to the whole country that *Ohio is a Whig State!* She takes her stand alongside of Kentucky, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and those other States that are unalterably WHIG!"

Writing on Saturday morning, the Editor of the Journal says: "From present appearances the Whig majority will be at least six in the Senate and from ten to sixteen in the House."—*Nat. Int.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The *Pennsylvanian*, a Locofoco paper, thus briefly sums up the probable result of the late election for members of the State Legislature in Pennsylvania:

"The Senate of this State is composed of thirty-three members, and will stand Democrats eighteen, Whigs fifteen. Democratic majority three.

"The House of Representatives is composed of one hundred members.—The Democrats, we think, have sixty or sixty-five of them. The residue Whigs and Anti-masons—Natives none: although, perhaps, all are natives of the good old Keystone.

GEORGIA.—All the counties in this State have been heard from with the exception of Montgomery, and Crawford, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 1422, which will be increased two hundred votes by the vote in Montgomery. The Whigs have a majority of six on joint ballot in the Legislature.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont met at Montpelier on Thursday last. The senate elected J. Barnett (W.) President pro tem., with D. W. C. Clark, of Brandon, Secretary. In the House of Representatives Hon. E. N. Briggs, of Brandon, was chosen Speaker.

The vote for State Officers was counted, and there being no choice by the people, the two Houses met in Convention and promptly elected all the Whig candidates. The vote on joint ballot for Governor stood:

Slade (W.) 132. Kellogg (L.) 75. Shafter (A.) 14. Slade over all others 43.

☞ Mr. Ambrose S. Bryan brother of John A. Bryan, late State Auditor of Ohio, and now holding an important post under Polk, has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Tuscarawas Advocate, renouncing his allegiance to the Locofoco party; for his reasons we refer our readers to the letter itself, published in our paper of to day.

A Washington letter states that a caucus of the Tennessee Legislature is to be held, for the purpose of addressing a letter to President Polk, requesting him to offer himself for a second term.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company, held on Monday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors:—James Swain, John I. Donaldson, Fielding Lucas, Jr., William H. Marriott, Jacob Albert, Joseph Wilkins, Samuel Hoffman, James Harwood, John P. Kennedy, Columbus O'Donnell Samuel Jones, Jr., William F. Murdoch.

Rumors are again current of changes in the Presidential Cabinet. They generally concur in saying that Mr. Buchanan will vacate the Department of State and be appointed to a Judgeship on the bench of the Supreme Court. It is also said that Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury will go into the State Department.—*Balt. Amer.*

Flour is selling in Jamaica at eight and three quarter dollars a barrel—it having risen from the supposition of war between Mexico and the U. States.

A REFLECTION.—How replete with instruction, to the contemplative mind, is the decay which the graces of Nature are now undergoing! Among the many impressive lessons to be deduced from the change, there is one inculcated by the sober hue of the fields, and the fading and falling beauties of the forest, abounding with profitable information to the man who properly meditates upon them. Such an one will derive from his reflections a just conception of the nature of all earthly objects. He will be impressed with a sense of the fleeting and illusory character of nature's brightest and fairest scenes. His mind will be led from the contemplation of the surrounding objects of nature, to reflection upon the mutability and unsatisfactoriness of all the objects, aims, and pursuits having exclusive reference to this world.

The voice of Wisdom, which now speaks to the man of contemplation, reminds him of that state of existence in which the objects that afford delight are not subject to change. It kindles in his bosom an aspiration after pleasures adapted to the undying nature of his soul. It teaches him to look upon this world as a place of preparation for another more congenial to his nature, and urges him so to walk on earth that his enjoyments in heaven may suffer no alloy.

THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF MIDSHIPMEN.—Agreeably to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, this Institution was formally opened at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, 10th instant. At 11 o'clock A. M., the Officers, Professors and Midshipmen assembled in one of the recitation rooms, and were impressively and feelingly addressed by the Superintendent, Commander Franklin Buchanan, who also read, and illustrated with proper commentary, the "Rules and Regulations" he had prescribed for the government of the School; and he concluded the ceremony by reading a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to him, disclosing, distinctly and lucidly, his views and purposes in regard to the organization and conduct of the School.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.—The Howard District Free Press of Saturday says: "The large four story addition to the factory of Wethered & Brothers, near Franklin, which had been built up to the square was completely prostrated by the rain. It is now one confused mass of stone and broken timbers. The work must of course have been defective." Considerable damage was also done to the works of the new factory at Ellicott's Mills, by filling the deep excavations with water and earth.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Upper Marlboro' Gazette of Friday, says:—Last Thursday, Friday and Saturday were very unpropitious days for the tobacco crop. Almost every one had housed their crop, and close, damp and rainy weather at this stage of curing soon rots it. Friday in particular was most injurious. We have not learned the amount of damage, but it cannot be inconsiderable, judging from the quantity recently carried to the house; hurried there in many instances from a fear of frost.

Boughton (Big Thunder) arrived at Albany in the steamboat South America, Wednesday morning, in custody of the Sheriff, on his way to the State Prison in Clinton county. It would appear by the following brief memoir that he has been quite a noted character:

Doctor Boughton is thirty-six years old. Was born in Rensselaer county, in the town of Nassau, graduated at Middlebury College in 1830, received the degree of M. D. at Rutgers College in New York, practiced medicine at Saratoga Springs during the years of 1833 and 1834, moved to Delhi the year following, where he also practised in company with Dr. Steele, the uncle of the lamented Deputy Sheriff, till the breaking out of the patriot war in Canada, when he enlisted under General Van Rensselaer, at Albany, together with Gen. Root's son, who was then a cadet at West Point, and went to help the Patriots. He was engaged in the battles of Charlestown, Windmill Point and Navy Island. He was surgeon of the insurrectionary forces, and at the close of the war was imprisoned in the jail at Buffalo with Wm. L. Mackenzie, Nelson and others.

REVIVALS AT THE SOUTH.—The Mobile Herald says: "The last accounts from the interior say that the religious revivals at Montgomery and Tuscaloosa (Ala.) were still unabated. Among those who have professed religion at these revivals (says one of the papers are the Hon. James E. Belser, ex-member of Congress of Montgomery, and Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, member of Congress of this district. W. Sampsom Harris, Esq., State Senator from the counties of Coosa and Autauga, has also, we are informed, made a public profession of religion."