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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Bruddock.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, :::::: DEC. 10, 1845.

THE MESSAGE.—Agreeably to promise we forwarded this document in an extra to our subscribers on Wednesday last, and if they have read it as carefully as we have, they have been poorly paid for their time and trouble. Notwithstanding its extraordinary length, there is nothing in either its style or arguments worthy of the panegyrics so copiously lavished by the friends of the Executive. It is true that the views of the President upon the topics which have been the source of so much recent excitement, are sufficiently partizan to give satisfaction to his political adherents; but, the *arguments* by which these views are enforced, are but a reiteration of the silly sophisms of the government organ, by which the intelligence of the country has been incessantly insulted during the present year.

Passing over that portion of the message that treats of Texas, Mexico and other subjects, we will briefly notice some of its remarks upon the Oregon and Tariff questions.

We were particularly struck by the awkwardness of the President's attempt to maintain "the clear and unquestionable right" of this government to the whole of Oregon. It is not pretended that the claim of the British government to a portion of this territory, is altogether without foundation. On the contrary, it is admitted that "the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, with a further concession of the free navigation of the Columbia river south of that latitude." This language would seem to imply that Mr. Polk had retreated from the position assumed by him in his inaugural address—but, there is another idea advanced by him in this connexion, that explains the ground upon which, this sweeping claim of our government is based.

Starting out with the maxim "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong, this government is to take exclusive possession of disputed territory to prevent, for the future, all European interference on the North American continent. That such interference in matters with which foreign governments have no right to meddle, should be prevented, is a doctrine to which every true-hearted American must subscribe—but, we humbly conceive that it would be asking a little more than what is right, to make such interference a pretext for wresting from a foreign government territory to which, this government has heretofore acknowledged its title. Apply the President's principle to the British possessions in Canada, in regard to which there is no dispute, and its injustice will more fully appear.

With regard to the Tariff, the language is consistent with the oft-repeated views of Mr. Polk before his elevation to the Presidency. It is hostile to the existing system which is considered too far above the revenue standard, and too protective. The President undertakes to define distinctly what is meant by the revenue standard, and if his definition be correct, duties imposed upon this principle, would be subject to continual fluctuation. He makes the difference between the protective and revenue systems to consist in this—while the latter would raise revenue sufficient for the support of government, the former would defeat this object by prohibition. It is well known that the Tariff of 1842, whose modification and reduction is now recommended, has not only afforded protection to American industry, but has brought into the Treasury more than sufficient to defray the expenses of government.

But, says the message, this is the evil of which we complain. We want no more revenue than a sufficiency for an economical administration of the government. There is but little doubt that Congress will carry out the suggestions of the message upon this subject. The tariff will be reduced in the face of apprehended difficulties with foreign powers, and the prosperity of our own people retarded by another experiment in "progressive locofocoism."

THE ANNAPOLIS REPUBLICAN.—This paper has issued a prospectus proposing to publish during the session of the Legislature, the LEGISLATIVE REPUBLICAN. It is to be issued semi-weekly, and promises to give "a full account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and sketches of the debates arising upon every question of any importance."

We take pleasure in recommending this publication to the patrons of the Journal; it will be particularly interesting at the approaching session of the Legislature, on account of the important and interesting questions that will be presented to that body for consideration—questions in which every Marylander has a vital interest.

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisements of our District friends, from which it will be seen that all kinds of articles useful and cheap, can be had at their establishments—Dry Goods, Groceries, China and Queens ware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Medicines, good eating, drinking and sleeping. Look at their advertisements, Montgomerians, and then look at their goods—buy what you want—pay for what you buy—come home, and let your neighbors and friends see and learn that those who advertise liberally, invariably sell the best and cheapest goods. We have never known it otherwise—'pon honor.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body have not as yet, become interesting. The business that has been done, relates principally to matters of a preliminary character. As soon as matters of general interest come up for consideration, our readers may look for a report of the proceedings.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—We learn from this document, says the Howard District Press, that the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office, for the last fiscal year, is about a million and a quarter of dollars. The purchase of the patent right of Morse's Telegraph is recommended; and the suggestion made to abandon the plan of weighing letters, and substitute the old mode of estimating by the number of pieces of paper in each letter.

The following are the principles adopted in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in suggesting improvements in the revenue laws:

1st. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government, economically administered.

2d. That no duty be imposed on any articles above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

3d. That below such rate, discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties; or for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.

4th. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.

5th. That all minimums, and all specific duties, should be abolished, and advalorem duties substituted in their place—care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market price.

6th. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

The details which follow this series of principles show what kind of a Tariff would suit the Secretary of the Treasury. While he attempts to hoodwink the friends of domestic industry by talking of "discrimination," he is for reducing the rates of duty to the lowest possible point. This would prove fatal to every branch of American industry.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—*Continued Rise in the Corn Market—Depression of the Cotton Market—Condition of Ireland.*—The Cunard steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Liverpool, with advices to the 19th ult. the day of her sailing. The following summary of her news is made up from the Baltimore American of Monday morning:

The news is imphrtant, as it brings accounts of the continued rise in the grain markets of England. The cotton market remains in a depressed state.

The sufferings of the people of Ireland were great, on account of the destruction of the potatoe crop.

The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stand for the week at 14s. but the belief is gaining ground that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty, a shilling per quarter.

American wool appears to command much attention.

The tariff of the Zolverein has been published, but has excited little attention in England. As regards the United States, the increased duties will not affect the importations. The transit duties on cotton have been reduced by the Hanoverian States.

The King of the Belgians has been opening the Chambers in a speech which makes mention of a commercial treaty with the United States; but the details of the treaty have not appeared. The state of the potatoe crop, and the sufferings which, it is feared, the Belgians will endure in consequence, are to be provided for, the King suggests, by employing the poor on public works.

Meetings have been held in Ireland, to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country, and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir R. Peel, asking for the opening of the ports; to stop the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half, to supply their present necessities.

From the Mark Lane Express.

THE CORN TRADE.—The all engrossing topic continues to be the disease in the potatoe crop. The fine weather experienced during the past three or four weeks has been favorable for digging up this root, and the greater proportion has now been raised; the time has therefore arrived at which something like an estimate of the extent of the failure may be formed. We have been at considerable pains to collect information on this important subject; and from the general tenor of our advices, we fear that the damage is quite as great as it has been represented.

The most serious cause for apprehension is, however, the fact that a large proportion of the crop which, at the time of raising, appeared sound, has been found not to keep. That such is unfortunately the case has been recently proved by the condition in which many of the cargoes from the north have reached the London market. It is to be presumed that at the time of shipment care was taken to select only such potatoes as were to appearance sound; for it can scarcely be supposed parties making consignments would be so regardless of their own interests as to ship a quality unsuited for a sea voyage.

THE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.—The "Journal of Commerce" states, on the authority of an intelligent merchant of the city of New York, who has been spending the last eight months in Europe, and had the best opportunities of observation, that "the excitement in England was universal against the United States on the subject of Oregon.—The Government was making the most vigorous preparations for war, and unquestionably with reference alone to the Oregon dispute; as with France, and all the nations of Europe, she is without controversy on any subject. A very large contract had been made, among other things, for military clothing in Canada. Indeed, it was said that the Government were determined upon the necessity of settling the difficulty without further delay.

The same paper further states that "the opinion of the passengers to whom the President's Message was read, on board the Cambria, was, that it would very much increase the excitement in England, and increase the difficulty of an amicable settlement."

Judge ISAAC S. PENNYBACKER (L. F.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia for six years from the fourth of March last.

Marriage.

Married, in Rockville on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. WORTHINGTON, Dr. STEPHEN BAILEY to MISS LUCINDA MARIA WILSON, daughter of Dr. HORACE WILSON, all of this County.

Death.

Died, in this place on Sunday last, after a protracted illness, Mr. GASSAWAY MARTIN, in the 32nd year of his age.

☞ **Public Lecture.**—A Lecture will be delivered before the Rockville Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, by R. J. BOWIE, Esq. introductory to a course to be given before the Lyceum during the present winter. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Per order,

dec 10 T. PLATER, Sec'y.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from tresspassing on my premises, with dog or gun, or in any other manner, as I am determined to enforce the law against all so offending.

dec 10 ELIZABETH BELMEAR.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on my premiseses, with dog or gun, or in any other manner, as I am determined to enforce the law against all so offending.

dec 10 EDEN GLOYD.

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for county and State taxes for the years 1844 and 1845, are respectfully informed that I will be at Colesville on the SECOND FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF JANUARY NEXT, to meet any persons in the district who wish to pay their taxes. They are assured, that I will proceed by distress to make all sums not paid by that time. R. S. ANDERSON,

dec 10 Collector of Berry's Dis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Montgomery county court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of January next, for cash only, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of Otho Boswell, in and to a tract of Land, called "Mitchell's Range," a tract called "Gaither's Bastion," and a tract called "Gaither's Range," being the farm whereon R. A. Boswell now lives, and which was formerly held by his father, Leonard Boswell, containing in the whole about **140** ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Otho Boswell, at the suit of Notley Buxton, administrator of Lloyd Buxton, use of Wm. O. Chappell, administrator *de bonis non* of Thomas Buxton. Sale to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. O. CHAPPELL, Sh'ff.

dec 10—ts

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEKEEPERS ARTICLES.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they have received their fall stock of *HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS*, which renders their assortment complete. Persons furnishing will find it a decided advantage to call at our establishment and examine the prices and quality of our goods before going to auction or elsewhere, as it will afford us pleasure at all times to show our goods when called upon, even to those who do not wish to purchase. It is admitted by all who have visited us, that we have a larger collection of Housekeeping Articles than any store in the United States. We can furnish kitchen, dining-room, chamber, and parlor, with almost every article, useful and ornamental, thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of running about from store to store to obtain the various articles used in housekeeping. Annexed is a list of a FEW of the articles we keep for sale:

CABINET WARE.

Marble top and mahogany dressing and plain Bureaus;
Marble-top and Mahogany Centre and Pier Tables;
Marble-top and mahogany and painted Washstands;
Marble-top and mahogany Sideboards & Pedestals;
Mahogany Sofas, Lounges and Divans;
Mahogany, cherry, and poplar high and low post Bedsteads;
Mahogany Hatracks, mahogany & painted Wardrobes;
Mahogany, cane, and stump Chairs;
Mahogany, cane and woodseat Rockers;
Mahogany dining, breakfast & card Tables
Best curled hair and shuck Mattresses;
Best Feather Beds & Feathers in sack.

China, Glass, & Crockery Ware.

French china, granite, iron-stone, and printed, Dinner Setts, of any size or pattern;
French and English China Tea Setts, a great variety of patterns;
White, blue, blue-lined, and flowered Toilet Setts;
Dinner ware, tea ware, and toilet ware, in detached pieces of almost every color and pattern;
Cut and pressed tumblers, wines, goblets, champagnes, decanters, hocks, clarets, float bowls, preserve dishes, castor bottles, molasses cans, hall, side and chamber lanterns, &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Ivory handle knives and forks, carvers and forks;
Buck, bone, and wood-handle knives and forks;
Pocket-knives and scissors;
Stair rods, cast-iron pots, ovens, skillets and bakers, andirons;
Teakettles, mortars, saucepans, preserving kettles;
Furnaces, coal hods, Brittannia, brass, & tin spittoons;
Wash kettles, fenders and irons, and shovels and tongs;
Coffee mills, sugar nippers, nut crackers;
Hatchets, mince choppers, sad irons, frying pans;
Fire carriers, coal sieves and hods, dust pans;
Curtain bands and pins, waffle and wafer irons;
Axes, fire holders, brass candlesticks and snuffers, &c.

Plated & German Silver Goods.

Castors, with cut and pressed bottles;
Parlor and chamber candlesticks;
Cake baskets and salvers, waiters, mugs and butter tubs;
Table and tea spoons, table & desert forks
Butter knives and sugar tongs;
Soup ladles and salt spoons, snuffers and trays, &c.

POLISHED & COMMON TIN WARE.

Egg boilers and strainers, chafing and hash dishes;
Water plates, coffee pots, coffee biggins, improved patterns;
Patent dish covers in setts, bread and nutmeg graters;
Water and chamber buckets, wash basins and colanders;
Tin kitchens, butter kettles, oil cans and scales and weights.

Japanned Goods.

Fine English japanned tea trays, in setts;
Waiters and tea boards, tea caddies, and bread baskets;
Knife and snuffer trays, spice and sugar boxes;
Molasses cans, nursery and other lamps;
Dust pans, wine coolers, &c.

Wooden, Willow Ware, Bruskes, &c.

Cedar tubs and baskets, flour and water buckets;
Ice cream buckets, barrel & staff churns;
Barrel covers, clothes and rolling pins, clothes horses;
Pastry boards, bread trays, wood spoons;
Hingham boxes and buckets, clothe lines and bed cords;
Staugh cutters, kitchen & fancy bellows;
Butter prints, wash boards;
Hair and wire sieves, clothes, market and fancy baskets;
Willow cradles and carriages, basket chairs, bottle baskets;
Also, Brushes of the following description:
Carpet and sweeping, common and fancy dusters, stove and shoe, comb and crumb, hearth and window, head and whitewash, hat and clothes, door mats, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Solar, lard, and oil lamps;
Plain and stained glass hall lamps;
1, 2 and 3 light gilt and silvered girandoles;
English Brittannia tea setts, five pieces, beautiful patterns;
English and American Brittannia, in detached pieces;
Gilt and mahogany frame mirrors;
Toilet glasses, mantel ornaments, coffee and tea urns, brass work clocks, &c.

With a great variety of useful and fancy articles too numerous to name in an advertisement—all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at as low prices, and on terms as accommodating, as they can be obtained in the District.

BOTELER, DONN & CO.
Opposite Centre Market.
Washington, Dec. 10, 1845–1y

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SCHOONER DODGE, from New York—

50 packages best Buckwheat Flour;
20 casks Goshen Cheese;
43 kegs prime Goshen Butter;
54 bags Java Coffee;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
28 bags Lyguyra Coffee;
Choice lot of sup. Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
78 packages fresh Raisins;
1 cask Currants;
3 boxes Citron;
20 jars Prunes;
25 baskets Salad Oil:
27 boxes Pearl Starch;
15 boxes Castile Soap;
Fancy Soaps of all kinds;
Mustard in boxes and kegs;
Cayene Pepper in vials and kegs;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Mace;
Ginger, Pepper, and Cinnamon;
Loaf and Brown Sugar;
15 baskets Champagne;
5 casks Madeira Wine;
4 pipes superior Old Brandy;
35 barrels Old Whiskey;
500 gallons winter Sperm Oil;
30 boxes Sperm Candles;
25 boxes Mould Candles;
10 thousand Principe Cigars;
15 thousand Havanna Cigars;
20 dozen Buckets;
30 dozen Brooms;

For sale low for cash or to punctual customers, by EDWARD HALL,
Opposite Centre Market.
Washington, Dec. 10, 1845–6t

AN OLD STORE REMODELED.

(Gilman's, late Todd's.)

THE subscriber has at great expense fitted out his Drug Establishment (old stand on Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors west of Brown's Hotel) in a modern and elegant style. He has just returned from a visit to the Northern markets, where he personally selected with great care a full and perfect stock of Drugs and Medicines, New Chemical Preparations, Fancy Articles, &c., and indeed every article usually kept in a store of the kind. He respectfully invites citizens, members of Congress, and strangers visiting the District to call and examine his stock.

Strict attention given to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions.

About thirteen years' practical experience in his profession warrants him in the assertion that what he does will be well done. The store is kept open every day until 10 o'clock P. M., but residing over the store enables him to be prepared for calls at any hour of the night.

Open on Sundays for the sale of medicines exclusively.

Z. D. GILMAN, DRUGGIST.
Washington, dec 10—1y

FANCY & USEFUL ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, *&c.*, such as—

Hair brushes, combs, shaving brushes
Tooth brushes, comb brushes, cloth brushes
Manilla whisks, for fine clothes
Roussel's unrivalled shaving cream
Roussel's fine almond soap
Old brown and white Windsor soaps
Old castile soap
Prentis' Saponaceous Compound for shaving, 12 years old
Fancy soaps, in great variety
Cologne and Florida Waters, various styles
Bay Rum, Lubin's, Prevost, and Gueland's genuine Extracts for the handkerchief, Pomades, &c. can be had at

GILMAN'S DRUG STORE,
Pennsylvania Avenue,
A few doors west of Brown's hotel.
Washington, Dec. 10, 1845–y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of HAZELL BURDITT, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th of December, 1846; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day of December, 1845.

GEO. W. MOBBERLEY, Ex'r.
dec 10—4t

MARYLAND & VIRGINIA.

WE beg leave to invite the attention of our various friends and customers residing in the above named States, as well as those residing in the District and elsewhere, to our large and well-assorted stock of foreign and domestic *DRY GOODS* now in store, among which may be found, in part, as follows:

FOR LADIES' WEAR.

200 pieces black, blue-black, and fancy colored Silks, of every hue, grade and style, ranging in price from 50 cents to $2,50 per yard; the silks comprising the above lot have been pronounced by many the most complete assortment in the District;
20 pieces choice and select Flannels;
500 pieces Cashmeres, Mouslines, and Rept Cashmeres, selected and arranged in such a manner that we expect to please all tastes in price, style and quality;
200 pieces Ginghams and very rich Chintzes;
5 cartons all grades Chemisetts and Paris Wrought Collars, new patterns;
150 boxes silk, cotton, and "warm and winter" Hose;
350 cartons and dozen Paris Lawn and Linen-cambric Handkerchiefs, all prices and styles;
5 cartons ladies' Kid Gloves, all colors and of the best quality;
4 do ladies' rich Cravats;
20 do Terkerri Shawls and Scarfs; in the lot rich Cashmere Scarfs, and considered very cheap;
5 bundles ladies' Merino and Silk Vests;
100 pieces Cloakings all styles;
5 cartons rich Bonnet Ribands, fringed styles with them;
20 do ladies white Canton Crape and white embroidered Mousseline Shawls, remarkably cheap

MOURNING GOODS.

5 cases fashionable Mourning Goods, comprising all articles used for the purpose by either sex.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Tweeds, all prices and grades, the black cloths and cassimeres are named as something rare and rich;
20 bundles Silk and Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
100 pieces Vestings, calculated to please the most fastidious;
Scarfs, Cravats, half Hose, Suspenders, Gloves, Umbrellas, and Under Shirts and Drawers of all kinds and prices;

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

100 pieces goods for youths and misses;
200 dozen Gloves, Stockings, and Comforts;
200 pieces fine Flannels and Chintzes for infants;
50 pairs Crib Blankets;

SERVANT'S WEAR.

75 bales, bundles, packages, & shelves of all kinds of Dry Goods for servants' use; in the lot 100 pairs various priced Blankets;

VARIETY.

Drab alpacas, drab shawls, checks, birdeye diapers, bed tickings, cassinets, calicoes, Irish linens, kentings, shirtings all grades, brown Hollands, cambricks, muslins, plaid, book, mull, and organdie muslins, figured flannels, Irish poplin, silk velvets, cotton velvets, silesias, bobin and thread edgings, thread laces, Marcelines and Florences, Canton flannels, dimities, double purple chintzes, &c.

House-Keeping Articles.

100 pieces Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths and prices;
7 pieces rich Bockings and Floor Cloths
100 pairs all sized and priced Blankets;
20 pieces Curtain Muslins;
10 do Stair Damasks;
3 do do Drugget;
100 pieces and dozen Towels and Towelling
15 do Table Damasks and Diapers;
1 bundle Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, and Fruit Doyles, white and colored;
100 pieces assorted Crash;

We earnestly entreat all residents and strangers visiting Washington to call and examine our stock prior to making their purchases; as we are in daily receipt of the most desirable kinds of Dry Goods in the country, consequently we shall at all times be enabled to present for inspection a rich and varied stock, second to none in the District.

We profess to do business in the most honorable and straight forward manner, observing a strict uniformity of prices in all cases, and warranting all articles to prove as represented, or the money returned. PERRY & ASHBY.

Washington, dec 10—1y

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, near Dawsonsville, Montgomery County, Md., a BLACK BULL with white spots, as well as recollected: under the belly and in the face either spotted or white I do not recollect which. The ear marks are each ear cut off at the end, and two slits in each ear, forming a piece like three fingers of a man's hand. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation, if desired.

dec 10—3t NICH. BROOKE.