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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

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Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Carpenter obtained leave to report a bill provided for the registry of free persons of color.

Also, submitted an order, calling upon the Mayor of Baltimore to state whether, under the present ordinances of said city, licensing hucksters in the various market houses, the rights of traders and persons from the country are prejudiced. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Reeder, the Committee on Retrenchment was directed to report the number of officers of the State, with their salaries.

A bill to incorporate the Mutual Instruction Society of Baltimore city, was reported.

Mr. Hook obtained leave to report a bill to lessen the term of the State Senators.

On motion of Mr. Ege, the Committee on the Constitution was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to reduce the salary and per diem of the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislature of Maryland, and to reduce the number of members of the Legislature.

THE SENATE, after a brief session, without transacting business of public interest, adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 13, 1846.

The Speaker presented the report of the Principal of St. John's College, at Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. Biser, the Treasurer was directed to report the amount of revenue received from all sources, for each year preceding 1840 and to 1845; also what amount each county and the city of Baltimore has paid within the same period for the use of education and the administration of justice, and for the payment of the Legislature; and to give an aggregate estimate of salaries paid to the several Judges of each Judicial District, and charge equal parts of the same to the several counties and Baltimore city; and to charge each county and said city with the expenses of the several sessions of the Legislature in proportion to the number of Senators and Delegates sent by them respectively.

Mr. McLane obtained leave to report a bill for the re-organization of the Militia of the State.

On motion of Mr. Murray, an order was passed, directing the appointment of two members of the House, and one from the Senate to proceed forthwith to Washington, and urge an appropriation of Congress for the establishment of fortifications on the Chesapeake Bay. The Speaker named Messrs. Murray and Carroll, on the part of the House.

IN SENATE.—The resolution from the House, urging an appropriation by Congress, to fortify the Chesapeake bay, was amended, and passed.

And Senate bills, incorporating the Okisco Manufacturing Company of Maryland, and extending corporate powers in certain cases were passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 14, 1846.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the more speedy collection of taxes imposed under the act of Dec. ses. 1841 chap 23.

Also, submitted a resolution providing for the contingent expenses of the State. Passed.

The resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress, (as amended by the Senate,) to urge an appropriation to fortify the Chesapeake Bay, was finally passed.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murray, McLane and Johnson, was appointed to prepare and report a bill, defining the duties of the Secretary of State

Mr. Murray, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a resolution, directing the Treasurer to convert the Bank Stock, held in the Sinking Fund, into State Stock, to be placed to the credit of said Fund. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Ware, the Committee on Militia was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the election of all staff and field officers by the people.

On motion of Mr. Hollyday, Messrs. Hollyday, Duckett and Kent, of A. A. co. were appointed a committee to inquire and report what action has been taken under a resolution of last session, appointing commissioners to take measures to secure a return of the money loaned by this State to the General Government during the late war.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 15, 1846.

The Speaker presented the report of Tobacco Warehouse No. 4, of Baltimore.

Mr. Kent of Anne Arundel County, from the Committee on Claims, made a favorable report on the Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Hook submitted an order directing the Committee on the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to allow no County or City more than four nor less than three delegates. Adopted by a vote of 40 to 28.

Also, obtained leave to report a bill to encourage the apprehension of runaway slaves, and for the further protection of their masters' rights.

Mr. Cox obtained leave to report a bill to repeal the 4th section of the Act of 1812, ch. 77, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Mr. Ware submitted an order directing the Committee on the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of fixing the representation on the floor of the House according to population. Laid on the table.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Retrenchments, reported a bill providing for a reduction of the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State, to take effect after the expiration of the term of the present incumbents.

Mr. McLane moved to refer it to the Select Committee on the Constitution. After some discussion, it was negatived by a vote of 33 to 38.

Mr. Biser moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice. Lost—33 to 37.

Mr. Thomas asked that the bill might be postponed for a few days, with a view to suggest several amendments, which he read, proposing a sale of the Government house and a repeal of the law requiring the Governor to reside at the seat of Government.

Mr. Lowe said he should favor the postponement, and desired to amend it by farther reducing the salaries.

After some debate, the question was taken upon postponing further consideration of the bill until the 20th of February, which was carried by a vote of 38 to 35.

Mr. Vansant submitted an order directing the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice to inquire and report whether the Legislature can, by simple act, constitutionally regulate salaries and emoluments of present incumbents of office. A debate took place upon this order, and it was finally negatived by a vote of 34 to 38. The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Phelps, from the Joint Committee on the Library, made a report—ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 16, 1846.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Robert H. McKnett, delegate (Whig) elect, to fill the vacancy in the Caroline delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. Wheeler, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Stephen submitted an order requesting the Representatives and Senators in Congress to urge upon Congress the necessity of making the Anacostia Bridge over the Eastern branch to Washington, a free bridge. Passed.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee, reported a supplement to an act taxing commissions to executors. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. Duckett, the Committee on the Constitution were directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for a reduction of the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State, during the term for which they may be chosen.

THE OFFER.—The assertion of the Honorable Preston King, that Mr. Polk offered a compromise on the 49th parallel, knowing that it would be rejected, has not been satisfactorily explained.—If true, Mr. Polk has not merely trifled with what he believes to be the rights of the nation, but he has done it in the worst spirit. Half a century of virtue would scarcely efface from our national character such an act of paltering dissimulation. But we do not hesitate to regard the assertion as rash and unfounded. It is one of the many proofs of the inconsiderate and reckless character of the speeches in the lower house. It will be a dark day for the country, when all confidence is lost in the popular branch of our national legislature but there are men at Washington who seem willing to invite the worst results of a degradation of the House of Representatives. History is crowded with examples of the consequences of a debasement of the people's peculiar branch of the government: but what then. The past has no voice in our councils; the wisdom of our fathers is folly; we live upon dreams of the future.

IRON IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvanian says, "one iron foundry near Harrisburg, Pa., paid during the past season $10,000 for the tolls on its coal and iron transported on the canal.—There have been in the State of Pennsylvania, within the last two years, thirty-two anthracite iron foundries."

The same paper is earnestly advocating a reduction of the Tariff whereby the State will be deprived of the tolls, and the proprietors of the foundries compelled to close their establishments, throwing thousands of industrious families out of employment.

Two Days Later From Europe.

We received at 11 o'clock last night from the attentive agent of Messrs. Adams & Co's. Express, the N. York Herald, containing two days later news from Europe, brought by the packet ship Oxford, which left Liverpool on the 6th ult. She was detained off the coast ten days by head winds. The following is a summary of the news:

The cotton market is rather firmer than on the sailing of the Acadia.

The corn market has declined.

The famine excitement has somewhat subsided.

Although but two days later, the news is important; being in effect an announcement of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. In other words, Parliament is to meet in January, and the Cabinet have agreed to recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, with a view to their total repeal.

The news from Algeria shows that the French make little progress in the subjugation of Abd-el-Kader.

Her Majesty's government had issued orders for 42,000 sets of accoutrements for the militia of the English counties, the whole to be ready on the 1st of March next. The various clerks of the sub-divisions throughout England have likewise received orders to certify to the government the dates of their respective appointments.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN IRELAND. The market in Dublin, on Wednesday, was better supplied with potatoes, which sold at lower prices than on any day for a week past. The provincial market notes represent a decline in the price of grain, but potatoes are somewhat in advance—they have not, however, approached the high quotation in the Dublin lists. At the last Limerick market, cup potatoes were only 2 3-4d to 3d pr stone; white 1 1-2d per stone. At Nenagh, on Tuesday, the prices were exactly the same as at Limerick.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Additional batteries are being erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and other places on the coasts of the island. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures, are in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and some idea may be formed of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department; where about five or six years only about 100 hands were employed in that branch, there are now between 350 and 360 men employed, aided by many new improvements in machinery, equal to the work of a great number of hands. The contractors for timber for the Royal Arsenal have not been able to supply the extra demand for seasoned timber, in consequence of the great and unanticipated consumption, and the dockyards have been had recourse to. Numbers of large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonial possessions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad, for securing them in the event of being attacked. A number of the block ships, heavily armed, will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the coast.

The general trade of the country has been brought nearly to a stand—the feeling of mistrust is so universal, wholesale houses will not credit their customers, and, of course, cannot buy from the merchants. Consumption of imported articles, is, however, enormous; and this feeling, which we believe to be much exaggerated, must soon vanish before the fact that the working classes are fully employed and able *yet* to consume largely.

Dates from China to September 30, have been received. No news of interest. A fire at Bombay destroyed 200 houses, and 15 lives were lost.

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6. The London Times on Thursday (4th) surprised and delighted the public by the following *rather* unexpected announcement:

"The decision of the cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January, and the Royal Speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel, in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed.

LATER STILL.

From the N. Y. Her. January 18, 4, P. M.

Another of our magnificent fleet of news clippers, the Skimmer of the Seas, boarded the splendid ship Liberty, Capt. Norton, nearly one hundred miles at sea late yesterday afternoon, obtained very late and highly important intelligence from her, and sent it by an extraordinary express to the office of the *New York Herald*.

The Liberty sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult., and brings papers to that date.

The news which we have received is of the highest importance—of more consequence than any we have received in the last ten years.

It is no more nor less than the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, and the organization of a new Cabinet by Lord John Russell.

The announcement of this important fact—important to the United States in a commercial point of view, as well, perchance, in political aspect, threw the whole English public into a state of the greatest excitement.

Its effect was tremendous.

In addition to this, and as a necessary consequence, Parliament had been further prorogued, as the following exhibits:

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 10th day of December, 1845, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th day of December, inst. be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 30th day of December inst.

The Corn-Law question has been the cause of all this.

The effect that this news will have upon the relations between England and America, cannot but be of the utmost consequence.

American cotton had improved.

The following statement is made in the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 12th:—

THE MESSAGE OF PEACE TO AMERICA.—An inquiry has been earnestly addressed to us from London, as to whether the news touching the expected opening of the ports really left England by the Acadia, from our river, at noon, on the 4th instant. Our reply is, and we can answer for the fact—it did so. We have entitled it a message of peace, because no one can doubt the effect of the announcement, especially if followed by realization, not only upon the Oregon question, but all other matters of discussion between the two nations.

This we know is a mistake. The announcement of the London *Times* did not come in the *Acadia*, although it was evidently intended for that steamer.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—A Glasgow paper contains the following noble tribute to the veteran Statesman.

"Wherever and whenever fraud has framed a mine to subvert a pillar of the constitution, or power has meditated a blow against the people, or against an exile, or against a citizen, or against a slave; against anything in the shape of free society, or against anything in the shape of man, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts has been seen watching the design with eagle eye, and in the moment of the attempted perpetration of the crime the conspirators fell, the intended victim rose free and safe, and the deliverer, unrewarded and unthanked, sets himself again on his watch over the cause of freedom and humanity.

LOCOFOCO ECONOMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus hits off the economy of the present Locofoco congress:

"The 'democracy' are not so very economical after all, else they would not have adjourned the two Houses of congress from Tuesday until Saturday.—Thus the nation is made to pay the 278 congressmen, at $8 per day, $2,224 for each of the three days adjourned over, making the aggregate $6,672! A pretty sum for the 'democratic' majority to make the nation pay for doing nothing! Call you this 'democratic' retrenchment and reform?"

MR. CALHOUN'S PEACE VIEWS.—In the course of a debate in the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun remarked:

"Sir, I intend to provoke no discussion. I know the difficulties which surround us. I am for peace, as I have said before, if peace can be honorably preserved; and I am not for rushing into measures which may have the effect of disturbing the peaceful relations which now exist, without having some good and sound reason for the adoption of such measures."

JUDICIARY OF MISSOURI.—The State Convention of Missouri have passed a measure rendering the Supreme Judiciary elective, and its tenure ten years, by a vote of 25 to 25, as well as a measure rendering the Supreme Judiciary subject to the appointment of the Governor and Senate, for a term of twelve years, by a vote 32 to 29.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—Letters received in New York say that the two Senators from Texas will not be in their seats in Washington before the middle of February—but in time to vote on the Oregon question. "Whoever they be," it is added, "they will vote against the notice." * * "We have had enough of war."

LONACONING RAILROAD.—The Lonaconing Company are preparing to resume operations at their works, which have been idle for some time. They are at present receiving proposals for the construction of a Railroad to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland. When completed, theirs will constitute the fifth road which has been built by the enterprising Coal and Iron Companies located in this vicinity. May they be amply remunerated for their large investments.—*Cum. Civilian.*

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia adjourned, sine die, on the 31st of last month, after passing two hundred and forty-one acts.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1846.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Few, we think, render to the members of this body the consideration to which their position and labors entitle them. For years past the public, in a half jeering and half serious tone, has been accustomed to speak of them, collectively, as a body of aspiring, indolent men, who preferred the public business to their own, because it was more profitable, and would rather live upon the luxuries of the metropolis, than the homely fare of their own tables.

The length of the sessions, and the necessary delays of business, have been unscrupulously ascribed to the selfish motive of accumulating their per diem; while the discussions, essential to deliberation and conviction, have been imputed to a vain-glorious desire of display, or an overweening regard for Buncombe. If such has not been the language of the press, thoughts and sentiments like these have been very familiar in the under currents of society, tending, if indulged in, to destroy all respect for the source of our laws, and drive the enlightened and patriotic from the halls of our Assembly.

It is not our purpose, now, to inquire into the origin of this prejudice, or to expose, in detail, its injustice and inconsistency, in electors, whose breath has made, and can unmake, their representatives; but we desire to invoke the influence of the wise and upright of all parties in arresting a canker which preys not only on the surface, but on the vitals, of representative government.

Who can dispassionately examine the public documents which emanate, year after year, from committees of the Assembly, on the finances, the internal improvements, the corporations, and education of the State, and suppose the authors of those documents fill places which are without toil? Who can survey the numerous acts for the improvement of the revenue and credit of the State—glance at their details—consider the thought and reflection in originating, combining and maturing their several provisions, to make them sufficient to supply the deficiency in the exchequer—comprehensive enough to avoid evasion, and yet consistent with the Constitution and Bill of Rights, without acknowledging that the mind which evolved this system of revenue in his closet, and watched over and defended it (in its passage through the Assembly) from the attacks of enemies and the amendments of timid friends, has won for itself claims to the *present regard and future reward of the citizens of Maryland?*

REFORM.—In the House of Delegates, the Baltimore Conventional Reform Memorial, that most magnificent specimen of humbuggery, was referred to a Select Committee of twenty-one, much against the wishes of the great leaders of that party. A Mr. HOLLIDAY, of Cecil county, argued that such a reference would be treating the memorialists with disrespect; and as the memorialists represented the sentiments of the people upon this subject—consequently it would be treating the people with disrespect. All this would be very true, if the gentleman's premises were right; but, with all due deference for that gentleman's opinions, we unhesitatingly say that whenever the people of Maryland are called upon, through the ballot box, to decide upon that question, that a large majority of the counties, and *Cecil* with them, will be found against it. As for the reference, we cannot see any thing disrespectful to the memorialists, or to the reform party. The object of the memorialists, we presume, is to get a Convention to make a new Constitution; if so, certainly the proper reference is the Committee on the Constitution. We have no doubt that the Committee will, in their report, be governed by what they conceive to be the wishes and interests of those whom they represent.

☞ We understand that a very considerable number of cases of the small pox have made their appearance in Washington; and that this most frightful disease is on the increase in that city. If this be true, and we doubt it not, we have every reason to fear that it will find its way, and that very soon, to our county. A portion of our people are continually going to and returning from the District, and, of course, if they do not contract the disease themselves, there is great danger that they may bring it home in their clothing, and thus spread it in our community. It has, in this way, been carried to several counties. Let our citizens then, without delay, have their entire families vaccinated: there is no time to lose. Our physicians are all prepared with vaccine mattter. We warn all of the danger of any longer delay.

☞ We regret to learn, says the National Intelligencer of yesterday, that JAMES HOBAN, Esq., the Attorney of the United States for this District, died last night at his residence in this city.

☞ The city of Philadelphia has been visited by a disastrous fire, consuming considerable property. The fire, at last accounts, was still raging.

☞ We return our thanks to N. HOLLAND, Esq. of the House Delegates, for furnishing us regularly with the Journal of proceedings of the Legislature. Also, to the Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, of the House of Representatives, for important public documents.

☞ The Hon. WM. TAYLOR, a Representative in Congress from Virginia, died suddenly at his lodgings on Saturday morning last.

CONGRESS.—Congress is still engaged in the discussion of the Oregon question. Very little else is doing and until that question is disposed of, the proceedings of Congress will be very uninteresting.

In the House on Friday last, Mr. HAMLIN rose and said, he did not intend to move the House to take into consideration (to-day) the report of the Committee of Elections on the contested election from Florida.. When he gave the notice some days before, he did not know that Mr. CABELL was absent from the City. If he returned this evening, he would move the consideration of the report to-morrow—but whether he (Cabell) returned or not by Monday, he would on that day call up the report.

Mr. MCKAY, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 3d 1847.

Mr. HARALSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military stations on the route to Oregon, reported the same without amendment, and moved that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, observing that when the bill came up for action he was instructed to move to amend it by substituting the bill of this House, reported some time since, to raise two additional regiments of riflemen, &c.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. TIBBATTS in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for giving the twelve months' notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, respecting the joint occupation of the country of Oregon.

The discussion of this question was resumed by Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, against giving the proposed notice, and continued by Mr. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GOODYEAR, of New York, in favor of it.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Virginia, then obtained the floor; but before he commenced the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The late publishers of the U. S. Journal, at Washington, have dissolved partnership, and the paper is hereafter to be conducted by Mr. Dow, assisted by an able editor who is announced as daily expected to take his post.

☞ The latest news from Mexico, though of the utmost importance, cannot be published in to-day's paper, having reached us too late. Another revolution is in progress. The Washington Union in publishing the account of affairs in Mexico, prefaces it with the following:

"If the intelligence be correct, then, indeed, the 'New Orleans Delta,' of the 9th instant, probably foreshadows the result of the mission, and course which we must pursue.—'If Peredes has succeeded, (says the Delta,) the mission of Mr. Slidell will, of course, be unsuccessful, and the two countries will remain in a state of doubtful hostilities, which it will be the duty of our government to bring to an immediate termination.'"

THE CANAL.—The Cumberland Civilian says: The contractors for the completion of the Canal paid the regular monthly *estimate* on Friday last.

Wherever practicable, work has been resumed on the different sections. Messrs. Day and McCulloh, engaged at the Tunnel. When the season becomes favorable the entire unfinished portion of the work will be crowded with laborers.

Married,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, DOUGLASS CLOPPER, Esq., of this County, to Miss MARY KEY, of St. Mary's County.

The Markets.

GEORGETOWN, January 17.

FLOUR.—Market rather unsettled—last sales at $5 25, which we continue.

Wagon flour sells readily at from $5 25 to $5 37, and is in demand.

WHEAT.—Prices stationary at 105 to 107c.

OATS are in demand, and bring 42 a 44 cts. from wagons.—*Advocate.*

ALEXANDRIA, January 17.

FLOUR.—The market is dull—the receipts by wagons are large. Last sales from stores at $5,12, at which it was offered freely yesterday without finding buyers. Wagon price $5,6

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are very light—one or two wagon loads sold yesterday at 109 cts; we quote white Corn at 61 a 62 cts. yellow 63 cts. Oats from wagons 45 cts. Rye 70 cents.—*Gazette.*

BALTIMORE, January 19.

FLOUR.—Since the close of our last review there has been a decline of 12 cents per bbl. in the price of Howard street Flour. Sales to the extent of 6000 bbls. mixed brands, were made on Friday evening and Saturday at $5. To-day the market is quiet, and sales of only 600 bbls. have been made at $5. We quote the receipt price from cars at $4,87.

GRAIN.—Only two or three small parcels at market to-day, which sold at 103 a 106 cts. for good to best reds. Prices have a downward tendency.—*American.*

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to procure and forward advertisements intended for insertion in this paper; and also for the collection of subscriptions. He has offices in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS: You will please announce *HENRY H. YOUNG* as a candidate for *County Commissioner*.

oct 8 A DEMOCRAT.

☞ Messrs. BRADDOCK: If *NATHAN C. DICKERSON* will consent to become a candidate for *County Commissioner*, he will receive a liberal support from MEDLEY'S.

oct 29