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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid off—unless at the option of the editor.

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Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Smith obtained leave to report a bill to alter and amend the insolvent laws of Maryland.

An order was passed directing the committee on the constitution to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to prevent the appointment of State senators to any office, during the term for which they may be elected.

A bill supplementary to an act taxing non-residents, &c. passed 1841, ch. 23.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 20, 1846.

A communication was received from the Executive enclosing a report of the Pennsylvania Institution for educating the blind. Referred.

Mr. Lowe, from the committee, made an unfavorable report upon a bill requiring trustees to give security. Laid on the table.

And made a favorable report upon a petition for an act to prevent frauds on mortgages and bills of sale. Concurred in.

Mr. Bowie reported a bill to alter and amend the 59th article of the constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Ege reported a bill similar to this last.

Mr. Hollyday reported a bill providing for the call of a convention without adding to the expense of the State.

These bills were referred to the committee on the constitution, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 21, 1846.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, the committee on ways and means was directed to inquire into the propriety of disconnecting the collection of state and county taxes.

On motion of Mr. Reeder, the committee on retrenchment was directed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the office of Examiner General.

On motion of Mr. Boone, a select committee was appointed to report a bill for abolishing the High Court of Chancery.

Mr. Clagett submitted a preamble and resolutions, contemplating the issuing of process by the Attorney General of the State, against the "Baltimore Visiter," as violating the law prohibiting the circulating of incendiary publications.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Ware obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to an act, regulating conjugal rights so far as concerns property.

A bill regulating the commissions of executors and administrators.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 22, 1846.

A message was received from the Governor, through the hands of Chapman Harwood, Esq. Clerk to the Executive, enclosing a communication from the Governor of Massachusetts, in obedience to an order of the House, relative to the system of public education in that State.

On motion of Mr. Dillenger, the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, was directed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Hollyday obtained leave to report a bill for the relief of tax payers of the State, by allowing them to pay into the Treasury, in money or State bonds, a ratable proportion of taxes, to exempt them from further payments.

Mr. Schley submitted a preamble and resolutions providing for the appointment of three commissioners to unite with an equal number to be appointed by the State of Virginia, to adjust and settle the boundary line between this State and Virginia; in case of a disagreement, the State of Delaware to appoint an umpire; and the decision of such a board to be final. Laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson submitted an order, for the employment of a person to make out an index to the laws and resolutions severally passed since the year 1838 to the present time. Laid on the table.

Mr. Carpenter, from the committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the office of Examiner General. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holland, from the committee on Printing, made a report in reference to its action in contracting for the public printing, and stating that they have contracted with Messrs. Riley & Davis, to do the same. Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 23, 1846.

The Speaker presented a report from the Md. Colonization Society, in obedience to an order. Also, a report in reference to Tobacco Warehouse No. 2.

A statement was received from the Treasurer, in obedience to orders, showing the rates of assessment and taxes paid in the various counties, Howard District, and Baltimore city; also, the amount of money distributed among schools, colleges and academies.

All of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Hoover obtained leave to report a bill taxing free persons of color for the benefit of the Colonization Society.

Mr. Clagett obtained leave to report a bill prohibiting the granting of new lottery licenses.

On motion of Mr. Ware, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ware, Swann, Jones and McLane, were appointed by the Speaker, to prepare and report a bill declaratory of contempts of court.

Mr. Clagett called up his resolutions requiring the Governor to cause process to be issued against the editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visiter, upon an alleged violation of the law of 1835, prohibiting the circulation of matter calculated to beget insurrection, &c.

Some warm debating, by Mr. C. in favor of the resolutions, and Messrs. Ege and Hook in opposition, grounded upon a matter of expediency, followed.

Mr. Bowie offered as a substitute, a resolution, directing the Attorney General to ascertain whether any editor or other person, in Baltimore city, has violated the provisions of said law; and, if in his opinion, he deem the editor of the Visitor, or any other person, has so acted, then, in his judgment, to call the attention of the courts to that fact.

After further debate the substitute was adopted.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP, HIBERNIA.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer was detained by a series of unfavorable weather, having arrived at Boston on Friday morning, after a passage of 18 days. She brings advices from London to the evening of the 3d instant, Liverpool to the 4th, Dublin 3d, Havre and Paris 2d.

The amount of the information is that Lord John Russell sought to form a ministry of Whig members opposed to the Corn laws, but in looking about he found himself wholly unable to obtain support, and was compelldd to request the Queen of England to restore the direction of the Government to the hands of Sir Robert Peel. This was done at once, and Sir Robert assumes the Premiership with many of his old colleagues.

The change in the affairs may be regarded as favorable to the cause of peace, inasmuch as every man of Lord John Russell's ministry, supposed to be hostile to this country, has retired. The news is, therefore, decidedly *pacific*, and the character of the commercial news shews it to be so.

The President's Message had been received, but its effect was only to stiffen the cotton market, and renew the general feeling that peace may be maintained. The tone of the London Times, in commenting upon it, is entirely free from bitterness, and there is an evident inclination towards the better and peaceful side of the question.

The cause of the frustration of the Whigs—the failure of Lord John Russell to form a Cabinet, and the reinstatement of Sir Robert Peel—is attributed to Lord Grey's refusal to take a seat in the new Cabinet of Lord John Russell, in case Lord Palmerston held the Secretaryship of the Foreign Office.

The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is CONSIDERED PACIFIC, says the European Times.

Parliament was to meet on the 28th January.

British War Ships.—The British Admiralty's movements in steam frigate building, is now in full activity. During the last week two steamers have been launched, each having engines of five hundred horse power, and several more are preparing for immediate equipment for sea.

The Duke and Sir R. Peel.—It is no secret that the dissensions between the Duke and the Premier have been so frequent and violent, as often to place the Sovereign in a very disagreeable position, and make her regret the more tranquil days of the Whig Cabinet. During the many councils that have been held within the last month, the Duke's violence has been so great, and his voice so loud, that the attendants in the outer rooms have caught the sound, and have learned secrets not intended for their hearing.

OREGON.—As to Oregon, the Times says, after a somewhat searching analysis of the Message:

The terms of the Message imply then, the alternative of war, or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence, and mutual respect, to peril the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war.

It is all but impossible that two great and kindred nations, after healing so wide a breach, and helping one another to so great a common prosperity, should become mutual and unnatural destroyers for a mere point of honor, for a remote wilderness, separated from both by a journey of many months, by stormy seas, and almost impassable rocks and deserts. Unless Mr. Polk is merely trifling with words, and secretly scoffing at the universal sentiments of humanity, he is himself incapable of so great an outrage and injury on the country of his ancestors, on the land of his birth and the whole race of man.

What means he by saying that he has adopted the maxim "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong?" and his further boast that it is his "anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations?" That the Union should be anxious to heal this sore, and should think it unmanly and impolitic to bequeath a quarrel to posterity, is natural enough. That they should think to strengthen their claim with strong language, is also in conformity with many examples. But if the decision is to be speedy, it can only be by negotiation, either by reference, or by a recurrence to a method which, in the case of the disputed boundary on our Canadian frontier, proved so entirely successful.

The Chronicle, upon the same subject, holds this language:

"One topic of the many adverted to in this document, will just now engross the attention of the English people—'What does Mr. Polk say of the Oregon?' He recommends that notice be given to terminate, at the end of twelve months, the convention of 1827, by which the two countries jointly occupy the disputed territory.

"If congress adopts Mr. Polk's recommendation in one respect, they will prepare to give effect to his intemperate counsels in his own intemperate way. Should the two countries thus resolve, and prepare to maintain each its extreme right by force of arms, we confess we are not sanguine enough to anticipate an amicable settlement of a question that has already baffled the negotiations of so many years.

"'At the end of the year's notice,' he adds, 'should congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained.' And long before the end of the year's notice, say we, 'should congress make provision for giving that notice,' the two countries would be almost irretrievably committed to the calamitous issue of arms. From the day that England receives the notice to terminate the convention of 1827, she must prepare 'firmly to maintain' the rights that are menaced; and it would be folly to suppose that the government of America would rest satisfied with the barren notification that they were about to terminate the joint occupancy.

"But we do not believe that question can be brought to such an issue. We do not think that 'congress *will* make provision' for giving effect to Mr. Polk's insane counsels. There are various considerations which lead us to this conclusion. The policy of the Executive Government in America, is but the reflex of the opinions of the party or interest predominant for the time being, changing as these opinions vary, and necessarily adjusting itself to every difference as it arises."

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the Senate of Pennsylvania a few days since, *by a unanimous vote:*

"Whereas the Tariff of 1842 produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government, and only affords an adequate incidental protection to American industy and American manufactures against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our internal resources; and whereas it is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing tariff, until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote their general welfare; therefore—

"*Resolved, &c.* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby required to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

PURCHASE OF CALIFORNIA.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, says that Mr. Slidell is furnished by this Government with a letter of credit for the sum of $20,000,000, which amount he is instructed to pay to the de facto Government of Mexico, in consideration of the unconditional taansfer to the United States of California, and the disputed territory between the Rio Grande and what some claim to be the Western frontier of Texas.

The navigation of this town, both by canal and river, is again tightly blocked up.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

LATE FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—We are indebted to the Baltimore American for the following intelligence, received at that port yesterday by the arrival of the brig Amazon, which sailed from Montevideo on the 15th November:

The French and English blockade of Buenos Ayres and all the ports of the Banda Oriental, occupied by Oribe's troops, was still in force.

The English and French could not gain an inch of ground beyond the reach of their cannon. The natives on both sides of the river seemed determined to hold out against what they consider an unjust invasion of their country. It is positively asserted, by those who are well informed, that even increased forces will not enable the assailants to penetrate the interior of the country without cavalry; and it is said that Rosas will take very good care that they get no horses.

Rosas and his friends think that England and France will not justify their Ministers in the measures adopted by them. They cannot, they say, make up their minds that so great a nation as England can be unjust. If the proceedings of the Ministers are approved of, the European party, being the strongest, must eventually succeed; and then a fine country, with perhaps one of the best climates in the world, will be open for an immense trade, and for thousands of immigrants, which will pour into it from Europe, under arrangements already made by some of the rich English resident merchants of Montevideo. Paraguay, with its half million of inhabitants, which, owing to the policy of the late Dictator, Francia, and that of Rosas subsequently, has been for so many years a "sealed book" to the world, will also be thrown open.

Almost every article of import was very dull and low at Montevideo, and likely to be more so.

The siege of that place still continued as strictly as ever, and there was no prospect of its termination.

The United States ships *Raritan*, Capt GREGORY, and *Boston*, Capt. PENGERGAST, and the brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut. Commanding PENNINGTON, were all at Montevideo. The Boston was to sail for the United States direct in a day or two, with Commodore TURNER on board.

FROM ENGLAND.—We have lately seen a letter from a gentleman of the highest intelligence in England, and whose position gives him access to the views of the government. He says that the immense warlike preparations in England have undoubtedly been undertaken with a view to a collision with this country; and that these preparations, especially those of a naval character, are *far beyond* even the accounts which we have received of them. The writer of the letter—himself a sincere advocate of peace, and holding that a war between the two countries would be the climax of wickedness and folly—entertains the most serious apprehensions of hostilities. He says that the English government is not desirous of war though never so well prepared for it, but that the course of our administration will leave, in the view of the ministry, no alternative, and that unless a change on this side, which he does not anticipate, and which has not occurred, takes place, he sees no escape from a war. This was, of course, written before the President's message had arrived in England, and before the public mind in that country had received fresh irritation from the language of the Executive.—*Providence Journal.*

SHIPWRECK AND ITS MELANCHOLY CONSEQUENCES.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald writes as follows from Plymouth, North Carolina, under date of the 14th instant:

"On the night of Tuesday the 6th instant, the schooner *Comet*, of this place, was wrecked on the North Point of Breakers, near Ocracoke, and all on board perished. Besides the crew, there were two young men, the sons of Mr. STEPHEN LONG, of Williamston, promising interesting youths, in the very morning of manhood, the pride and hope of their heart-stricken unfortunate parent.

"But, oh, sir, how shall I describe the awful calamity which the effects of the news of the death of her commander, Captain THOMAS S. CHASE, our townsman, has brought on his poor disconsolate widow and two helpless babes? So intense and overpowering was her distress at the unhappy fate of her affectionate husband, that it is presumed reason must have been overthrown in the dreadful trial. Last night, between one and five o'clock, she arose from her bed, and though severely cold, plunged into the river with both her children. The body of Mrs. C. has been recovered, but as yet neither of the poor innocents."

A colored woman died in Howard District last week at the very advanced age of 124. She retained her sight and usual activity until a few days previous to her death.

WALTER SCOTT said seriously, in his biography, "Through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered at my own ignorance."

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1846.

MARYLAND JOURNAL.—This number completes the first volume of the Journal under the direction of its present proprietors, and in entering upon the second they find themselves called upon to express the satisfaction and gratitude they feel for the success that has thus far attended their undertaking. Notwithstanding the very unpropitious circumstances under which they commenced, and the difficulties they have encountered during the past year, their paper has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number and is now established upon as solid a foundation as any country paper in the State.

The publishers undertook the work with a firm conviction that a Whig paper properly conducted could not fail to secure liberal encouragement from a people so strongly attached to Whig principles as are a large majority of their fellow-citizens of Montgomery—they felt satisfied that, notwithstanding the failure of similar enterprises, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient industry, perseverance, and the right system of management; stimulated by this conviction they embarked in the enterprise, and the result has evinced the correctness of their judgment.

It would not be reasonable, at this time, to speak of the Journal as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. Our principal cares now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement and profit of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

To this end we have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with all the important items of news foreign and domestic; with the proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, as well as with agreeable Miscellany calculated to instruct and improve the mind. Our design is, to furnish a paper in which all who patronize it may find their account.

In regard to politics, we feel that we have not been sufficiently zealous in condemning the principles upon which the General Government is at present administered, and which are obviously antagonistic to the 'general welfare,' and in enforcing those great Whig principles which lie at the foundation of good government.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured a plan for the second volume with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy to place the Journal upon an equality with the most prominent papers in the State.

☞ We respectfully request all of our subscribers who are in arrears for subscription to the Journal for the year 1845, to send us the money, as we are much in need of cash.

☞ Our next number, being the first of the second volume, will be published on Saturday instead of Wednesday. We make this change principally on account of the present Mail arrangement, by which a large number of our subscribers do not get their paper for several days after publication. The Journal will, therefore, for the future, be published every Saturday morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news brought by the Hibernia, though of the highest importance, is necessarily omitted in our paper of to-day.—We shall endeavor to give our readers all that is interesting, in our next number.

☞ At Crommelin, near the Great Falls, an affray took place a few days since between several persons of the neighborhood. The result was the unmerciful beating of one individual, and the infliction of several stabs upon the persons of four or five others. The situation of one of the wounded is said to be critical.

☞ One day last week a negro man, the property of Mrs. E. BELMEAR, was run over by a wagon and very seriously injured.

REFORM BILL.—Mr. BOWIE has reported a bill to alter the 59th article of the Constitution, so as to enable the Legislature to call a Convention for a reform of the Constitution.

☞ The Senate, in Executive session, on Thursday last, rejected the nomination of Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, nominated to the Bench of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin.

MARKETS.—Upon a review of the Baltimore, Georgetown, and Alexandria markets, we find that the quotations do not vary from those published in our last number.

PORTS OPEN.—Information has been received by the Department of State, that the King of the Belgians has issued a decree for the admission of foreign flour of all kinds into Belgium, until the 1st of June, 1846.

Messrs. Riley & Davis have been elected printers to the House of Delegates.

CUMBERLAND CIVILIAN.—This long established paper, says the Alexandria Gazette, thoroughly Whig in its politics, and acceptable to the people in the section of country, where it is published, will be hereafter conducted, we have every reason to believe, with ability and industry, by Mr. G. R. C. Price and Mr. J. H. C. Mudd. It is to be issued twice a week. We wish the enterprise every success, and hope the Civilian will flourish and prosper.

☞ We refer our readers to Mr. L. BLACKISTON's advertisement in to-day's paper. His motto is, "Protect Home Industry;" and as we know (having lately examined some of his work) that, for elegance of execution, his work will compare with any done in the largest cities. We hope all who want furniture, or any thing in his line, will, before dealing elsewhere, at least examine his work, as we feel assured that when our people are convinced that their work can be done as well and very much cheaper by him than elsewhere, that self-interest, if no other motive, will induce them to encourage our worthy fellow-citizen. He is the only Cabinet Maker in our village, and he will certainly be patronized by all who wish success to our own mechanics.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

We are happy to perceive, (says the National Intelligencer of the 21st inst.,) that recent proceedings of the Senate of the United States have had a tranquillizing effect upon the public mind. One of these proceedings was the postponement to the 10th of next month of the joint resolution for notice to Great Britain for the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon. The other, of the importance of which we have already expressed our opinion, was the vote to lay on the table (and there, it is hoped, in "cold obstruction" long to lie) Mr. ALLEN's motion for leave to introduce a certain resolution, going to place on the statute-book a standing contingent declaration of war against any and all the nations of Europe, and which gave rise to some debate on Wednesday last. We can think of nothing more unpropitious to the peace of the country at the present moment than the entertaining and discussing of such propositions, and we are quite sure that considerate men every where have felt grateful to the Senate for putting the subject, as it seemed, to rest.

With these views in regard to this extreme and mischievous proposition, it is with great regret that we have learnt that Mr. ALLEN gave notice yesterday of his intention to move the Senate on Friday next to take up his motion for leave to introduce this resolution. We are sure that the whole country would be startled at any successful attempt to engage the Senate in public debate of such a measure. The mere disturbing of it is much to be deprecated—especially at this juncture, teeming with agitating and momentous events; and much more would any thing like a grave discussion of it be to be deplored.

A running debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., which, though incidental, and relating only to the order of business, was very far from being without interest. It arose upon the question whether the bill before that body, proposing an addition to the Naval Establishment, (of ten steam vessels of war, &c.) should be made the order of the day for Tuesday next, or for a later day. The motion for Tuesday prevailed, by the votes chiefly of those Senators who consider the proposed measure as having no reference to a state of war, but equally desirable and necessary in a state of peace, and depending, therefore, in no degree, upon the event of the present unsettled state of our foreign relations.

What gave some piquancy to the debate was the directly opposite opinions expressed by Senators on the Democratic side of the House as to the effect of passing the resolution to *give notice* (under the treaty stipulation) to Great Britain; one part of them considering the "notice" as War, (or inducing war,) and the other with equal positiveness declaring it to be, on the contrary, a peace measure, &c.—*Nat. Int. 22d inst.*

A Washington letter, published in the New York Herald, says:

"There appears to be an unusual bustle in the Navy Department, said to be caused by the arrival of despatches from Vera Cruz, within a day or two past. Every ship in ordinary and on the stocks has been ordered to be got ready for sea as fast as possible. Rumor says that Herrera, not liking too close a fellowship with Paredes, is anxiously looking for aid from the United States to sustain him in maintaining his government, and with a view to conclude all existing difficulties between this government and his. Our fleet is ordered to Vera Cruz forthwith, and the forces at Corpus Christi, it is said, will co-operate as far as practicable with it, for that object."

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—News has reached this city by way of Pensacola that the Revolution in the Government of Mexico is complete, Gen. PAREDES having entered the city of Mexico, and possessed himself of the reins of government, without serious opposition.—*Nat. Int.*