Maryland Journal.

VOL. II. ROCKVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1846. No. 1.

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STATE OF MARYLAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, *to wit*:—On application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of LEVIN HOUSE of the county and State aforesaid, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt and for no other cause, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain, them, being annexed to his petition and the said Levin House having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also satisfied me by the certificate of P. J. Connell Deputy for D. H. Candler Sheriff of said county, that he is in canfinement for debt and for no other cause, and the said Levin House having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the Judges of the next County Court of said county, to be held at the Court-house in Rockville, in and for said county, on the first Monday of March next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed William O. Chappell his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said Levin House a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and the said trustee having certified the delivery into his possession, of all the property of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Levin House be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said county, once a week for the space of three months before the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin House should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of October, 1815. NATHAN HOLLAND.

Copy test, S. T. STONESTREET, Clerk.
dec 3—3m

STATE OF MARYLAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY *to wit*:—On application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM DOYLE of the county and State aforesaid, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt and for no other cause, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Doyle having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also satisfied me by the certificate of the Sheriff of said county, that he is in confinement for debt and for no other cause, and the said William Doyle having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance before the Judges of the next County Court of said county, to be held at the Court-house in Rockville, in and for said county, on the first Monday of March next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Nelson Burns his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said William Doyle a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted,) and the said trustee having certified the delivery into his possession, of all the property of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Doyle be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said county, once a week for the space of three months before the first Monday of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Doyle should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand and seal, this 11th day of November 1845.

NATHAN HOLLAND.

Copy test, S. T. STONESTREET,

POETRY.

THE PILGRIM'S ROCK.

BY MRS. AMELIA WELBY.

When first the lonely May Flower threw
Her canvass to the breeze,
To bear afar the pilgrim crew,
Beyond the dark blue seas,
Proud freedom to our land had flown,
And chose it for the brave;
Then form'd the nation's corner stone,
And set it by the wave,
That when the pilgrims anchored there,
Their stepping stone might be
The consecrated rock of prayer,
The bulwark of the free.

And there they stood; each pilgrim brow
Was wan with grief and care,
And bent each manly form—but oh!
Another sight was there:
Fond woman with her sweet sad face,
All trembling, pale and chill;
But oh! there was in that lonely place
A sight more touching still,—
The cheek of childhood pale with fear,
And hushed its voice of glee;
And they are gone, but we are here,
A bulwark of the free;

Our pilgrim sires are gone, yet still
A nation in its pride
Hath poured o'er every vale and hill,
In a bright unbroken tide;
And still their sons shall flood the land,
While the old rock appears,
Like a pilgrim spirit born to stand,
The mighty wreck of years;
And oh! while floats the wind and wave,
That hallowed rock shall be
The threshold of the good and brave,
The bulwark of the free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman and Dancing.

The following humorous dialogue is taken, we believe, from one of the novels of Dr. Lover, the author of "Tom Burke of Ours:"

"I believe a woman would do a great deal for a dance," said Dr. Growling; "they are immensely fond of saltatory motion. I remember once in my life I used to flirt with one who was a great favorite in a provincial town where I lived, and she was invited to a ball there, and confided to me the secret that she had no stockings to appear in, and without them her presence at the ball was out of the question."

"That was a hint for you to buy the stockings," said Dick.

"No, you're out," said Growling.—"She knew that I was as poor as herself; but, though she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgment, and consulted me on a plan she formed for going to the ball in proper twig. Now what do you think it was?"

"To go in cotton, I suppose," returned Dick.

"Out again, sir—you'd never guess it; and only a woman could have hit on the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress to wear pink stockings, and she proposed *painting her legs!*'

'Painting her legs," they all exclaimed.

"Fact, sir," said the doctor, "and she relied on me for telling her if the cheat was successful—"

"And was it?" asked Durfy.

"Don't be in a hurry, Tom. I complied on one condition, namely—that I should be the painter."

"Oh, you old rascal!" said Dick.

"A capital bargain," said Tom Durfy.

"But not a safe covenant," added the attorney.

"Don't interrupt me, gentlemen," said the doctor. "I got some rose pink accordingly, and I defy all the hosiers in Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jenny, and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."

"And she went to the ball," said Dick.

"She did."

"And the trick succeeded," answered Durfy.

"So completely," said the doctor, "that several ladies asked her to recommend her dyer to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor little Jenny! she was a merry minx—by the bye, she boxed my ears that night for a joke I made about the stockings. "Jenny," said I, "for fear your stockings should fall down when you are dancing, hadn't you better let me paint a pair of garters on them?"

When we were a boy, we thought a great deal of *sweet* things: such as sugar-plums, candies, honey, molasses, and pretty girls. Regarding most of these, our taste has materially changed—nevertheless, we are still fond of *lap*-ping *'lasses*.—*Sunday Mercury.*

PRENTICE'S LAST AND BEST.—Amos Kendall says that he expects to be able in a short time to pay every thing he owes in the world. Ah! but there's a heavy debt he is got to settle in the other world. "*There'll be the devil to pay.*"

Why do husbands now-a-days dislike their wives to go abroad? Because they never leave their homes without a *bustle*.

From the Baltimore American.

THE U. STATES & GREAT BRITAIN.

The various extracts from the foreign journals which we have published in the *American*, relative to the President's Message and the Oregon question, present the general aspect of opinion and feeling abroad, on the important points now at issue between this country and England. There is, however, an article in the London Times of January 3d, a portion of which appeared in our columns on Monday, which is supposed to declare the views and disposition of the British Government, if not officially, yet accurately, and with explicitness. It is different in tone from the previous articles of the Times on the same subject—more mild, more argumentative, and in a far better spirt and temper. We quote the essential part of this article:

"As the matter arready stands, a previous convention has ratified a certain principle of concession. We have not claimed all that the circumstances of the case and the ambiguity of right would have justified us in claiming. And, knowing this, we feel that we are bound by our duty to our own countrymen resident in those districts to protest against any wanton or careless compromise of their interests.

We are not solicitous to push our right to its extreme point. We, therefore, will not claim for them, nor for ourselves, that capacious district between the southeast bank of the Columbia and Rocky Mountains. We concede this—we concede it because we prefer a settlement to a litigation, a compromise to a contest, peace to war. We concede a naked right for the retention of an undeniable good. But we cannot acquiesce in the surrender of positive and long-enjoyed benefits. We think, then, that every purpose both of honor and interest would be answered, if the British Minister, on whom now devolves the duty of making fresh proposals to the Government of the United States, were to renew on his part the offer made to England by Mr. GALLATIN, in the Presidency and under the direction of Mr. ADAMS. That proposal was to take the 49th degree of north latitude as far as the sea as the boundary line, reserving to Great Britain Vancouver's Island, the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca, and the free navigation of the Columbia. This would be a concession as far as superficial area of ground is concerned. It would leave the United States masters of the greater part of Oregon.

But it would secure the principal advantage of the country, the free navigation of the Columbia, to the servants of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as harborage, anchorage, and settlements for English vessels trading with China and our possessions in Australia and New Zealand. It would concede all that the most successful war could acquire—a sovereign but barren dominion; but it would secure all the commercial blessings of an honorable compromise and a rational peace. It would not deprive the native Americans of any equitable advantage, but it would retain for English men that privilege to which they are justly entitled—the privilege of sharing in the traffic between North America and the English settlements in the Pacific. No impartial man can expect that an English Minister would ever consent to transfer to the United States the monopoly of the carrying trade between Hudson's Bay and English colonies in that sea.

We hope that no rules of diplomatic etiquette will prevent our representative at Washington from making some proposal of this kind. We hope, also, that no false pride, or more ignoble sentiment, will preclude the Ministry of Washington from accepting it. And if they do reject it as coming from us, we do not see how, after such a rejection, they can refuse to submit the question of miles still left in dispute to the arbitration of some neutral Power. To reject an offer conceived in the spirit of peace and moderation, and at the same time to demur to the suggestion of a reference, would be to deserve, not less than to provoke, the imputation of the most reprehensible obstinacy or the most insolent injustice.

But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Cabinet of Washington will pursue a line of policy so inconsistent with its pacific professions, so injurious to the honor of its country. We will not easily believe that they are inspired by the paltry desire of pandering to the passions of the mob, and ministering to a lust of empire. That there are men in America who long for a war with Great Britain is, we fear, no less true than that there are men in this country to whom a war with the United States would be by no means unwelcome. But we would fain express a hope that the statesmen of the Republic are no more amenable than the Ministers of England to the influence of the most violent or the most thoughtless among their countrymen. And, more than this, we firmly believe that in both countries the real strength of public opinion is arrayed against belligerent policy. The relations of commerce—affections of kindred—identity of origin, of language and laws, the common pursuit of similar objects, the common prevalence of similar sentiments, and the common deference to the same principles of moral action—bind the two nations together by ties which it would be atrocious to sever by the sword. We are two people, but we are of one family. We have fought, but we have been reconciled. Let us hope that neither the memory of ancient feuds nor the jealousy of present power, survives the recorded amity which ended a sanguinary struggle. That twenty-five years of peace and commerce have humanized our mutual feelings—have tamed down our asperities and subdued our jealousies—might be deduced from the present intercourse between the citizens and subjects of both countries: it might be inferred from their private language and their public documents, from their conversation, and from all that is respectable among the newspapers. And melancholy indeed will be the lesson taught by history if it turn out that

"male sarta
Gratia nequiequam coit:"

that the hot resentment of remembered defeats, and the mad thirst for vindictive triumphs, are strong enough to overwhelm the pacific councils of the wise and the good; and that the fearful deeds of retaliation which dishonored the campaign of 1777 are to be re-enacted in 1846. Yet it will be—prepared as we are even for this, the worst contingency—a consolation to Englishmen to reflect that an English Cabinet did its best to avert the great calamity of war, and was forced to war only by its determined adherence to these conditions, which, if carried out, would have been the best guaranty for peace, by obtaining for the colonists of the two nations the mutual blessings of a divided and an equal commerce.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday expresses its belief that the foregoing language speaks, in general, the sentiments, views and determinations of the British Ministry. "Indeed," adds the Intelligencer, "we have no doubt of it." The New York Courier holds the same opinion, and inclines to the belief that the Hibernia brought for Mr. PAKENHAM specific instructions to make to the Government of the United States the offer contained in the article copied above. "That offer," remarks the Courier, "we hope and believe, will be accepted by our Government; and under these convictions and expectations we regard the Hibernia's news as in the highest degree *pacific and satisfactory.*"

In connection with this subject we may here refer to the debate in the Senate of the United States on Monday, in which allusions were made by distinguished Senators to the present aspect of our relations with Great Britain.—Gen. CASS and Mr. CALHOUN may be taken as the exponents respectively of the two different lines of policy now before the Administration—one representing our exclusive claim, the other favoring compromise and negotiation.

"When I read the President's message, sir," said Gen. CASS, "I found four principal statements or suggestions which seemed to me to render our relations with England exceedingly critical; so critical, indeed, as to demand the immediate attention and action of Congress, and the solemn consideration of the country. The President stated, in effect, that the negotiations with England on the subject of Oregon were closed; that we had a clear title to the whole of it; that the year's notice for the termination of the convention ought to be given; and that we should then take exclusive possession of the whole country. I do not quote the words, but these are substantially the views of the President. Now, sir, it was clear to me that here was a state of things which might well excite the solicitude of any man in the unprepared condition of the country."

The following dialogue subsequently followed:

Mr. CASS. I feel at liberty to say that nothing has been received by the last packet, which would at all warrant us in suspending or postponing our measures of defence.

Mr. WEBSTER. Have they received any at all?

Mr. CASS. They have.

Mr. WEBSTER. Have they received any advices creating any additional necessity for augmenting the defences of the country?

Mr. CASS. I do not know that any of that purport have been received—if I did, I do not know that I should be at liberty to state them. All I know is that the character of the advices is such as cannot justify any change in our policy.

Mr. WEBSTER. Well, that is all I understood.

In the course of the same debate, which continued until four in the afternoon, Gen. CASS repeated his declaration that, in his judgment, the character of the late news did not warrant any change in our defensive policy. Upon this we find the following remarks from Mr. CALHOUN:

Mr. CALHOUN proceeded: After such an opininn, coming from such a high authority, it is proper, perhaps, that I give mine. I have read the articles in the papers, and as far as I am capable, I have endeavored to trace in my mind the effects which the final change of the ministry forming under Sir Robert Peel are likely to exercise on our affairs. The result of the reflection is the opinion that the change in question is likely to be highly propitious. The few words read by the Senator from one of the articles might seem to bear against this conclusion; but not so, I think, if taken in connexion with other articles. The whole tone of the English press, without a single exception, so far as I have seen, indicates an anxious desire to adjust this question with the United States in a peaceful manner. But at the same time the whole tone and spirit of that press shows that Great Britain thinks she has some rights in Oregon, and if the United States undertake to assert her exclusive right to the whole, without consulting her, the issue must be an appeal to arms. On ascertaining the news brought by the "Liberty," my first impression was that Lord John Russell could not stand, and that conviction I intimated to some friends. But I hardly anticipated the return of Sir Robert Peel. Yet I must say that return of Sir Robert Peel, and with reinstated power, I regard as one of the most propitious circumstances possible for this country.

There must be a very great change since I had a share in the management of public affairs, if the British government be not anxious to settle this difficulty in an amicable manner. My convictions are now stronger—much stronger, sir—than they were, that this question can be honorably settled by negotiation. Mr. President, if it should not be so settled, I fear much of the responsibility will rest upon us. Instead of engaging in these agitating discussions in the front of these indications, being a wise course, I regard it as anything but wise. That quietness with which the whole British press has received the President's message appears to me to set a proper example to us. We ought to receive the information,—information, I think, highly favorable to an honorable settlement of this question, and to none other than an honorable settlement would I ever agree—we ought to receive it in the same spirit. If so received and acted on, as I have confidence it will be, by the Executive, I have, I repeat, stronger hopes than ever that all will be settled in an honorable and peaceful way.

Mr. CASS. I have no doubt that we may make a better arrangement with the Peel ministry than we could have made with a Russell ministry, and for the reason that Lord John Russell had committed himself before the world; but I fear they are all committed in the same way. As for the subdued tone of the British press, to which reference has been made, it only shows that nations cannot, any more than individuals, long keep at feverheat. If any one wants to see abuse fervid enough of this country, let him look at the *Times*. For myself, I confess I do not see where the point of union between the two countries exists.—I do not see any practical offer on the part of Great Britain that we can accept, nor any from us that she can accept.—I do not see how the two nations are to meet. In all these papers I do not find one word that touches upon that difficult view of the whole matter. This is not a mere question of language—of phraseology. The great question is whether one or other, or both nations, are disposed to yield so as to meet on common ground."

It is becoming too evident for doubt that a portion of the Administration party, how large we do not yet know with certainty, are resolved upon pressing our exclusive claim to the whole of Oregon without compromise or qualification.—Their purpose is to shut out Great Britain from any foothold on the Pacific. We have not the means of knowing how far this division of the party represents the real views and policy of the President; and until that can be known the whole matter of the Oregon question and its issue must be involved in doubt. The Union of the 27th ult. has the following remarks, in which there are some allusions of a significant kind:

"The effect of the message in Europe in the face of the mountainous obstacles of prejudice against the party which produced it, is, to our minds, conclusive confirmation of the inevitable success of the administration of Mr. Polk. The administration, limiting itself as it has hitherto done, and as we know will continue to do, to the steadfast and single-eyed pursuit of the interest of the whole country during the term of its existence, is destined (we humbly hope, we firmly believe) to triumph at once and alike over the acrimonious hostilities of enemies, and the faltering hesitation of friends, if there be any cliques, or cabals, and personal combinations either to cripple or to cramp it. We predict, with assured and undoubting confidence, that such cliques and combinations, if any should unfortunately hereafter happen to arise from any cause whatsoever, will soon be arrested, while the administration shall hold victoriously on in its proper career of firm moderation and patriotic wisdom."

Such is the general summary of the present condition of things as illustrated by the recently received intelligence and its effects in this country. We must still wait for further developments. If the article which we have quoted from the London Times does truly represent the disposition of the British ministry, then we may infer that the *ultimatum* of England is now made known. A renewal of negotiations may, in that case, be expected, and Mr. Pakenham will offer to our Government the proposition above specified, and in the event of its rejection he will propose arbitration. The issue will be in the hands of our own Government.

Mexico.

Our readers have been already apprized of the revolution in Mexico by which the reins of that Government have fallen into the hands of Paredes. It was bloodless, Herrera having reinquished the office of President in favor of Paredes without firing a gun or offering the slightest resistance. Paredes was accompanied by only 6,000 troops, and there were in the city of Mexico, when he entered it, 800 regulars and 30,000 armed citizens. On the arrival of Paredes and his forces the 800 regulars declared in favor of the revolutionary party, and the citizens surrendered, President Herrera retiring. The Pensacola Democrat, from which we have gleaned these additional facts, says—*Baltimore Amer.*

Gen. Paredes then dissolved the Mexican congress and declared that they should legislate no more until they should have done *fealty* to him. Paredes declared himself opposed to receiving any Minister from the Government of the United States.

At Vera Cruz some blood was shed, but all in the shape of legal executions. Several officers who favored the administration of Herrera, proving somewhat refractory, were tried, condemned and shot.

From these accounts it appears that the principal reliance of Paredes for the success of the revolution, was on the hatred of the people to the United States. The first movement was made after the arrival of Mr. Slidell, and the fact that Herrera had invited his coming, was used for the purpose, a fact which shows how deep rooted in the Mexican army (which controls the country) is the animosity against this country. Doubtless, however, this rebellion was planned long before the arrival of Mr. Slidell.

The following paragraph is extracted from the manifesto of Paredes to the Mexican people. It sounds very patriotic, and there may be some sincerity in it, but we doubt:

"As for myself, I desire no place—no power. Those ephemeral dictatorships which have heretofore served only to heap ill-gotten wealth upon their possessors, have no illusions for me. On this point, my opinions are well known, and they have been proved more than once during my arduous career. The stain of avarice & corruption has never fallen upon my character. These are not the hypocritical declarations of an ambitious man seeking to hide his real objects from the public view, and I shall no sooner enter the city of Mexico than I will convoke an assembly, duly elected by all the voters in the states and clothed with unlimited authority for the purpose of remodelling the government according to the will of the people. All classes of society—the clergy, the military, the magistracy, the learned professions, commerce, industry and agriculture will be represented in this assembly, and from the moment it meets all power will cease to exist, except such as may emanate from it. Happy then at having conscientiously discharged my duty, I shall either retire to private life or I shall ask the privilege of marching to the frontier to encounter the usurpers of our territory and the enemies of independence and prosperity.

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