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, Feb 5, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker laid before the House, the resignation of James W. Barroll, Esq., recently elected director in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.

A message was received from the Executive, enclosing books from the Governor of Massachusetts, relative to primary school education.

Mr. Johnson, from Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act of 1841, ch. 23, providing a revaluation of the real and personal property of this State.

Mr. Patterson, of Montgomery, reported a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Bowie obtained leave to report a bill providing for a uniform system of public education in this State.

Mr. Schley reported a bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

Mr. Patterson, of Montgomery, submitted resolutions, declaring that Joseph J. Speed, Chas. S. Ridgely, George Brown. Hugh Birkhead, James Sykes, J. Spear Nicholas, Wm. Cooke, Isaac Munroe, Elias T. Griffin and Benjamin Deford, be appointed directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. And, that Robert Magraw, John S. Smith, John Philpot, Henry C. Pike, and Sheppard C. Leakin, be directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad company. The resolutions were passed, and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, of Mont., it was ordered that Thomas J. Hall, Esq. be a director on the part of the State in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Holliday submitted an order directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill permitting persons to pay the *quota* of the direct taxes immediately into the Treasury. Laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

A bill prohibiting the out-door assembling of colored persons.

A bill relative to certain cases in the hands of deceased Sheriffs.

IN SENATE.—A bill was passed relating to runaway slaves.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 7—The Speaker presented a communication from the States' agent in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Mr. Biser obtained leave to report a bill providing for a uniformity of the system of publishing insolvents' notices.

Mr. Stephen, to report a bill supplementary to the act granting power to the courts in cases of divorces..

Mr. Cox called up a bill authorising the Courts to grant Corporate Powers to Literary and Benevolent Associations.

Mr. Ferguson called up a bill regulating writs of error and granting appeals to the Court of Appeals.

These bills were severally acted upon, and passed.

The SENATE did not sit-day.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 9.—A bill making valid certain notes written on unstamped paper, was rejected.

Also, the following bills:

A supplement to an act imposing a tax on the commissions of trustees.

A bill providing for licensing boarding house keepers, and to prevent the seizure of the property of boarders for any liabilities of such house keepers.

IN SENATE.—The only business of interest done in this body was the passing resolutions from the House, appointing directors, (as heretofore published,) in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Companies, and Thos. S. Hall, a director in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 10.—The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Treasurer, in answer to an order, in reference to the expenditures of money for repairing the public buildings, &c.

Mr. Vansant obtained leave to report a bill to encourage steam navigation, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hanson, the Treasurer was ordered to report the receipts from direct taxes, from the several counties, Baltimore city, and Howard district.

Mr. Holliday called up resolutions providing for replacing the boundary mark of the northeastern portion of the State. Passed.

Mr. Hook, from the Committee on the Constitution, made an unfavorable report upon the memorial from the Reform Convention, upon the proposition for the call of a Convention to remodel the Constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Johnson, from the same Committee, gave notice that he should submit a report from another portion of the Committee.

The subject was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution directing process to issue against agents of non-resident insurance companies having failed to comply with the law imposing a tax upon them. Passed.

Also, reported a bill supplementary to an act taxing promissory notes, &c.

A bill providing for abolishing the office of Examiner General, and transferring his duties to the Register of the Land office was taken up; and, after some debate, it was passed by a vote of 45 to 21.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill imposing a tax on the commissions of agents for foreign incorporations. Passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Jones obtained leave to report a bill relating to county clerks and Registers of wills in this State.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill further supplementary to an act taxing bill and stock brokers, &c. Ordered to be printed.

The following bills were reported.

A bill relating to insolvent debtors.

A bill subjecting stocks and funded property to attachment.

A bill supplementary to an act for recovering small debts out of Court.

Mr. Johnson, from a portion of the Committee on the Constitution, made an unfavorable report upon the proposition for the call of a convention. The report is lengthy, and drawn up with much ability. It was ordered that 500 copies be printed.

Mr. Holliday called up resolutions directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of allowing tax-payers to pay instanta their ratio of the direct tax.

The following bills were passed:

A bill authorizing a reduction of the maximum rates of toll on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road.

A further supplement to an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

IN SENATE.—The following bills from the House were passed:

A bill supplementary to an act for the trial of facts.

A bill taxing lottery tickets.

Also, resolution in favor of appointing commissioners to bound the line between Maryland and Virginia.

THE LAST SUB TREASURY SCHEME.—The Sub Treasury scheme, which was so signally rebuked in 1840, was first presented to the consideration of Congress, if we mistake not, in 1836, by General Gordon, of Virginia. Mr. Polk was then a representative in the House from the Maury County district, in Tennessee, and made a speech on this subject from which we quote the following remarks:—

"A gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Gordon] has signified his intention to move the amendment to this bill which he presented, and had printed by order of the House some days ago. That amendment provides that the "collectors of the public revenue," when the amounts collected are small, "shall be the agents of the Treasury, to keep and disburse the same;" and that they shall receive an annual compensation. It provides, farther, that at places where the amount collected shall be large, "receivers" shall be appointed, "to be agents of the Treasurer, to keep and disburse the public moneys," and that they shall be paid an annual compensation for their services. * * *

"It may be well questioned whether the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give, could make the public deposits safe at the points of large collection. In the city of New York, half the revenue is collected. Several millions of public money may be in the hands of a receiver at one time; and if he be corrupt, or shall engage in speculation or trade, and meet with a reverse of fortune, THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY GOVERNMENT WOULD BE INEVITABLE. With ample security, as it was supposed, the Government lost a million or more in the tea cases a few years ago. The losses in three cases, as already stated in 1827 and 1828, when it was supposed ample care had been taken to secure the debt, amouted to near two millions.—As, then, BETWEEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A PUBLIC RECEIVER AND BANK CORPORATIONS, as banks do exist, and are likely to exist, under the State authority, THE LATTER, UPON THE GROUND OF SAFETY TO THE PUBLIC, ARE TO BE PREFERRED.

"If in the hands of receivers, they must either hoard it (the public money) up, by keeping it locked up in a strong box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade, or they must for their own security, and on their own responsibility, *place it at last in banks for safe keeping*, until they are called upon by the Government for it."

However, "Democracy" now must "turn about, wheel about, and jump Jim Crow." With Mr. Polk "Democracy" is *progressive*. "Democracy" is a whirlegig. "Democracy" has got the St. Vitus's dance, and never stands still. To be a "Democrat," a man must now a days be able to turn faster than lightning on his heel.—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM TEXAS.—We have dates from Galveston of the 28th and from Corpus Christi of the 22d. The Corpus Christi Gazette, alluding to the movement of Gen. PAREDES, says:

"The people of Mexico on the frontier are in favor of annexation to the United States, and the army are against a war with Texas. A treaty of peace would be popular with all parties. General ARISTA is in favor of a fair and honorable adjustment of all difficulties by negotiation, not by the sword." The same paper says the health of the army is reported to be good.

Settlements were rapidly growing up on the Nueces. A hunting party from the Nueces had just returned to Corpus Christi with twenty-one deer, three *tigers*, and lots of wild turkeys.

It is said that the collectors at Aransas and Corpus Christi have charged the sutlers of the United States army about $25,000 for duties on articles imported for the troops. The Houston Star says that President JONES had authorized the collectors to remit the extra duty of five per cent. on imports from the United States, regarding the law to admit Texas as a *quasi* treaty.

Parties of traders from all the settlements for three hundred miles on the Rio Grande, and as far inland as Monterey, visited Corpus Christi during the week of the 22d; they had little news. A report had reached Arista at Monterey that Mejia, at Matamoras, has declared against the Government in favor of Paredes; a force of two thousand was ordered by the former to march on Matamoras for the purpose of quelling the revolt. By an arrival at Corpus Christi on the morning of the 22d from Mier, it was understood that General Arista, with his whole force, was still at Monterey, and also that the report of Mejia's treachery was doubtful. Advices from Matamoras to the 15th instant had subsequently been received. All was quiet there, although there is thought to be an under current secretly in favor of Paredes, and that the continued success of Paredes would in time produce a change in the public mind, and induce Matamoras to join the revolt.

FROM MEXICO.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser that the United States brig *Somers*, which arrived at Pensacola on Saturday week from Vera Cruz, brings intelligence of a counter-revolutionary movement in Mexico, in opposition to the new Administration in that country, and in favor of restoring Gen. Herrera. The report is, that Gen. Arista is at the head of the movement, and that the people were organized in his support, regretting that they had permitted the success of Gen. Paredes. Mr. Slidell was still at Jalapa.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM YUCATAN.—By the brig Historian, from Sissal, the New York Tribune has received Spanish documents, containing a declaration by the Legislative Assembly of Yucatan against Mexico, in which allusion is made to the injustice of its Government, and the evils under which the towns of the peninsula are obliged to labor in consequence.—A private letter, just received, states that there were preparations for a conflict with Mexico, but no great excitement at Sisal or Merida. In the documents received, the National Government is discarded, and various threatening expressions made use of. The declaration is signed by Miguel Barbachano, "first voter of the Assembly," and Joaquin Garcia Rejon, Secretary General.

THE WARNING VOICE.—In the letter from our Minister in London (Mr. McLane,) to the Secretary of State, he says—"I think it ought to be expected; indeed, from all I can learn I cannot doubt that, in case of hostilities, the aim of this government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the duration of the war." There can be no doubt that such will be the policy of the British Government and yet how are we preparing to ward off the blow? The idea is not entertained in Congress that we shall have war, or there is wilful neglect to make the necessary preparations. Discreet and patriotic members can hardly believe it possible that the two countries will be plunged into hostilities about the Oregon territory, and yet government seems resolved to produce that result. Under existing circumstances it seems to us that it would be prudent to place the country in a state of defence with as little delay as possible. Mr. Buchanan has informed the British Minister that we will have the whole of Oregon and notice of the discontinuance of the joint occupancy will possibly be given to England—what then must follow? War—a war without due preparation on our part, whilst our opponent is fully armed at all points—we may therefore expect that the first will be a heavy blow.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1846.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.—The Oregon Question.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1846.

At half past two o'clock to-day, the President of the United States transmitted to the House of Representatives the correspondence called for by a resolution of the House, and to which allusion was made a day or two ago by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I proceed to give you as full an abstract of the contents of the several letters as time and circumstances will permit.

The first letter is dated Dec. 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane. Mr. B. states that Great Britain is making warlike preparations, and asks him to call the attention of Lord Aberdeen to the fact of the preparations, to ask his opinions upon them, as well as to give his own views in relation to these preparations.

Mr. McLane in a letter dated January 3, to Mr. Buchanan, says that on the 30th ultimo he sought an interview with Earl Aberdeen, and that it was not easy to obtain definite information or categorical answers from Lord A.; but that he alluded to the preparations, and surmised that they had reference to a rupture between England and the United States. Lord A. said that they were compelled of necessity in the present aspect of affairs to look to the possibility of a rupture with the United States. He said, however, that the preparations would have been made without regard to the possibility of this rupture: and further that those preparations had been commenced before the probability of a rupture was thought of—that these preparations did not relate to distant places, but to the defence of exposed situations at home. These defences were only a part of a prudent protection.

Lord Aberdeen again said of the defences that they had no particular reference to the Oregon question.

Mr. McLane thinks that these preparations had reference to the defences of the country.

Mr. McLane also says to Mr. Buchanan that he has unabated confidence in the frankness and straightforwardness of Lord Aberdeen, and that he displayed all these qualities in his interview with him.

Mr. McLane thinks for himself that they (the defences) may relate to the state of affairs in Europe.

I am not prepared to state, he adds, how far we have a right to demand a disclaimer from the British Minister as to the intention of his Government, in making preparations for its defence, but, he adds, it is certain if a rupture should grow out of our relations with England, these preparations, whether designed in reference to us or not, will result in the fact that England will exert her utmost power, and exert it to the utmost possible injury upon all the interests of the United States in case of war.

Mr. Pakenham, in a letter dated 27th December, to Mr. Buchanan, says: The undersigned is instructed by his Government to propose the referring of the whole question to some Sovereign or State, and that he believes great good will result to both Governments from such a reference—that he thinks a resort to arbitration the best course for both Governments, and hopes that it may be adopted. This proposition is proof, he adds, of confidence in our (the British) claim, and a desire for peace on the part of England, as the world will see by the offer.

Mr. Pakenham says also that the territory in dispute is small compared with the importance of preserving peace between two such countries as England and the United States.

Jan. 3d, 1846. Mr. Buchanan replies, and says he has given the proposition just made the most serious consideration. The British Government does not propose to refer the question of title to arbitration, but merely the partition of the territory. The very terms thus proposed would prevent an arbitration for the whole territory claimed by the United States, and the President, he adds, does earnestly believe that arbitration would lead to renewed difficulties. The President says, he, cherishes the hope that the state of this question may not disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Buchanan is told by letter in immediate reply, that the letter of Mr. B. will be submitted to the British Government.

Mr. Pakenham replies further, on the 16th January, and says that he has reflected upon the letters of Mr. B. of the 3d, and he now endeavors to remove the objections made to arbitration by first quoting the last letter of Mr. B.; and then referring to it, says he wishes to remind the Secretary of State that England has claims incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. Supposing, he now asks, that the British Government will concur, will it be agreeable to the United States to refer the question of title to any third power; and if there are objections to crowned heads, there might be a mixed commission with an umpire,—or there might be a Board of Comissioners, &c., to arbitrate upon the matter.

On the 4th of February Mr. Buchanan replies, and says that there is a condition annexed in the last plan of arbitration, and this is that in case of a certain decision, giving to the one or the other party the whole territory, the two should afterwards agree to a division.—It might lead to an invitation to the arbitrators, it is also said, to make a division of territory, the whole of which is claimed by the United States. Title alone would be submitted, if the United States should consent to arbitration, but the concluding portions of the letter destroy all hope of that. The Secretary then says that he will state a single reason why arbitration should not be resorted to.

Mr. B. does not believe the interests and claims of this nation will admit of arbitration. These claims are set forth at length. There are thirteen degrees of territory upon the Pacific in dispute. He then further states the continued conviction of the President of the United States that the United States have the best title to the whole territory; the territory it is alleged is much more valuable to the United States than to England. No matter however intelligent or respectable the arbitrators may be, it is said, in conclusion, that the claim of the United States is of so good a character as not to be hazarded by arbitration.

This correspondence left a deep impression on the minds of the members. It was listened to attentively by all in the House, and when read Mr. Ingersoll moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, with an order to print, the motion was carried, and the House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS.—The Resolutions which passed the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last, were as follow:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827 signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. *And be it further resolved*, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the terms of the second resolution says—

The QUALIFICATION, it is obvious, expresses the *true* sense of the House on this subject.

VOTE ON THE OREGON NOTICE.—For the notice 38 Whigs, 120 Locofocos and 5 Natives; against it, 37 Whigs, 16 Locofocos and 1 Native.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Under this caption the New York Journal o. Commerce of Tuesday afternoon has the following statement:

"Notwithstanding the 'outward' aspect of the diplomatic correspondence which we published this morning, and the passage of the Oregon resolutions in the House, we learn from good sources that there are indications of an approach towards an adjustment of the controversy.

"The amount of it is, that at the solicitation of distinguished men (not of the Cabinet) at Washington, Mr. Pakenham has sought permission from his government to offer lat. 49 as the boundary, with some slight variations, and that the same persons have urged the President to accept it, and that he has given encouragement that he will do so.

"Whether this is exactly so or not, certain it is that there is a tone of cheerfulness among the best informed persons at Washington, within the last day or two, which could hardly exist were there not circumstances of encouragement more favorable than any thing that appears on the face of the published correspondence."

Of a corresponding tenor to the foregoing is a paragraph in the New York Gazette of Tuesday afternoon. After announcing the departure of the express pilot boat for Liverpool, the Gazette says:

"There can be little doubt now, we presume, as to the object for which the pilot boat was chartered—to carry out the late correspondence, and to return, if possible, before the steamer of the 4th of March, or, at all events, to enable the English Government to send further instructions to Mr. Pakenham by that steamer.

"The opinion has been hazarded, *not lightly*, that other communications, in addition to those which have been made public, have gone out by this schooner, and though the prospects of an amicable settlement—judging from what Mr. Polk has allowed us to see—are certainly not very flattering, we will, nevertheless, venture the prediction that such a settlement will be arranged, though in a form and by means different from anything that have yet been proposed. Time will show the value of the prophesy."

The Whig State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on the 4th instant, and was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot as President, and one Vice President from each Congressional District. Two hundred and ninety delegates were present. On the second ballot for a candidate for Governor, William Bebb, Esq. obtained the highest number of votes, and was afterwards unanimously nominated. Mr. B. was one of the Whig Electors in the late Presidential contest.

RIGHT OF WAY.—In the Pennsylvania Senate, on Tuesday, the vote was taken on the motion to postpone idefinitely the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Senate negatived the motion by 25 nays to 8 yeas. Further discussion on the bill was then deferred at the suggestion of Mr. Gibbons, who intimated his intention to offer some amendments to it.—*Balt. Amer.*

EARTHQUAKE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The inhabitants of Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, were startled by the sound and motion of an earthquake. Our informant says that he felt it perceptibly, and heard the sound, like the rumbling of a mammoth wagon upon the frozen earth."

Obituary.

Departed this life, at the residence of her father-in-law, (Capt. THOS. L. OFFUTT, of this county,) on the 27th ultimo, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY ANN C. OFFUTT, consort of Mr. THOS. MARSHALL OFFUTT, in the 29th year of her age.

Thus, in the spring-time of life, has a young wife and mother found an early grave; a husband is made to mourn a widowed life, and children rendered orphans, by a touch of the fell-destroyer of the human race: and to those who are connected by the endearing ties of consanguinity, their loss is irreparable. As a companion, she was affectionate and confiding; as a parent, tender and solicitous. The duties incumbent upon her, in life, were performed without ostentation or procacity—seeking to "pursue the even tenor of her way" without giving offence to others, to emulate the good and the virtuous. But—

"She has gone in the spring-time of life,
Ere her sky had been dimmed by a cloud,
While her heart with the rapture of love was yet rife,
And the hopes of her youth were unbowed.
From the lonely, who loved her too well;
From the heart that had grown to her own;
From the sorrow which late o'er her young spirit fell,
Like a dream of the night she has flown;
And the earth hath received to its bosom its trust;
Ashes to ashes, and dust unto dust.

"The spring in its loveliness dressed,
Will return with its music-winged hours,
And kissed by the breath of the sweet southwest
The buds shall burst out in flowers;
And the flowers her grave-sod above,
Though the sleeper beneath seeks it not,
Shall thickly be strown by the hand of Love,
To cover with beauty the spot—
Meet emblems are they of the pure one and bright,
Who faded and fell with so early a blight.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hill is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest
To repose on the bosom of God!
Where the sorrows of earth never more
May fling o'er its brightness a stain;
Where in rapture and love, it shall ever adore,
With a gladness unmingled with pain;
And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters that spring,
Like a river of light from the throne of the KING!

"There is weeping on earth for the lost!
There is bowing in grief to the ground!
But rejoicing and praise 'mid the sanctified host
For a spirit in Paradise found.
Though brightness hath passed from the earth,
Yet a star is new-born in the sky,
And a soul has gone home to the land of its birth
Where are pleasures and fulness of joy!
A new harp is strung, and a new song is given
To the breezes that float o'er the gardens of heaven." W.

The Markets.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 10, 1846.

No change in Flour since our last—buyers at $4.75, and sellers at $4.87.

No change in the price of wheat.—*Advocate.*

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 10, 1846.

FLOUR.—The market remains very quiet; last sales from stores $4.75; the wagon price closed yesterday at $4.62.

GRAIN.—There is little doing in grain of any kind; the wagon price of good to prime red wheat is 100a104c. The last sale of white corn was at 60c.; no yellow in market.

TOBACCO.—Md. Tobacco $2.50a$7.—*Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1846.

FLOUR.—There have been only a few unimportant transactions in Howard street Flour during the last few days. We note a sale of 500 bbls. mixed brands yesterday on terms equal to $4.75. To-day there have been offers to sell at $4.75, and at these figures we note sales of small parcels, but some holders are asking $4.81, and are unwilling to sell below this rate. There have been settlements for receipts to-day at $4.62.

Sales of City Mills Flour to-day at $5.

GRAIN.—The small lots of red Wheats received by wagons sell at 109a103 cts.

Sales to-day of white Corn at 55a56 cents, and of yellow at 58 cents.

We quote Oats at 37a38 cents.—*American.*

☞ CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—There will be an *Oration* delivered by J. M. KILGOUR, before the Rockville Union Lyceum, on SATURDAY the 21st inst. at the Court-house, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The *Farewell Address of Washington* will be read by M. G. PALMER. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A. W. RUSSELL,
M. G. PALMER,
THOS. PLATER,
feb 14 *Committee of Arrangements.*