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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No communication will be published unless entrusted with the author's name.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 12, 1846.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Schley obtained leave to report and subsequently reported a bill for taking the sense of the people in reference to the call of a convention to suggest amendments to the constitution, to be approved of or rejected by the people through the ballot-box. Whereupon it was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. McLane obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to an act relating to insolvent debtors.

Mr. Johnson, from committee, reported a bill supplementary to an act for revaluing and assessing the real and personal property, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bowie, from the committee on Federal Relations, to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Cox, relating to the Oregon question, reported thereon. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Murray, Thomas and Johnson expressed some dissent, as members of the committee, to the reasoning, if not to the facts assumed in the report, and expressed their intention of submitting other reports.

The following bills were passed:

A bill relative to runaway slaves. [From the senate.]

A bill providing for the collection of the direct taxes.

A bill repealing so much of an act as requires the stamping of naturalization papers, and providing for returning new certificates in place of those heretofore stamped, free of cost.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Johnson, from the committee, reported unfavorably upon a bill for abolishing the High Court of Chancery. Laid on the table.

Mr. McLane, from the minority of the committee on the constitution, made a report in favor of a call of a convention. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carpenter, from the committee, reported adversely upon the proposition to reduce the State Librarian's salary. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lowe reported a bill divorcing Francis Thomas from S. C. P. Thomas, his wife, *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Mr. Bowie called up a bill exempting from seizure for debt, (except in cases of landlords and tenants,) all goods, chattels, &c. under the value of two hundred dollars.

Mr. Johnson called up a bill authorizing county courts to extend the time of sheriffs and collectors.

Which were severally passed.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Frick reported a bill relating to insolvent debtors. Passed.

Mr. Gaither made a report from the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. Bowie submitted an order, granting permission to Mr. Ross, to be heard at the bar of the senate, in the case of the contested seat between himself and Mr. Quinn, of Frederick county.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 14.—A communication was received from the Executive enclosing a report from the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Mr. Cook obtained leave to report a bill authorising conveyances of land by the collectors of tax.

Also, to report a bill relating to unity in civil cases.

Also, to report a supplement to the act of 1844, ch. 282, taxing promissory notes.

The biennial session bill was made the order of the day for Friday next.

IN SENATE.—There was but little business done in the Senate. The bill from the House divorcing Francis Thomas from his wife, S. C. P. Thomas, *a vinculo matrimonii*, was passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 16.—Mr. Vansant presented a memorial from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, praying the reassessment of property in said city.

Mr. Boteler obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to the license law of 1842, ch. 191.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee, made an adverse report upon a bill for reducing the salary of the Treasurer.

Mr. Holland, from the committee reported unfavorably upon a proposition for advertising for the execution of the public printing, by proposals, to be received prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

The following bills were passed:

A bill (as amended by the Senate) for building an additional tobacco warehouse in Baltimore city.

A bill supplementary to an act for the recovery of small debts.

A bill requiring clerks of courts to keep certain records.

A bill taxing stocks and funded property. The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—This body was engaged during the larger portion of the day in hearing argument in the case of the contested seat, between Messrs. Quinn and Ross, of Frederick county.

Mr. Ross analysed the report of the commissioners appointed to take testimony, and argued at length to establish his claim. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 17—In the absence of the Speaker the House was called to order by Geo. C. Brewer, Chief Clerk, when the members proceeded to ballot for a speaker *pro tempore.* Messrs. Carpenter, of Charles, and Patterson of Montgomery, were put in nomination. On the first ballot there was a tie. The second resulted in the election of Mr. Carpenter, who, upon taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Johnson submitted an order requesting the Hon Stevenson Archer to act in adjusting a difficulty between the State's agents and the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in reference to the right of control in locating its office. Adopted.

Mr. Holliday submitted an order calling for certain reports from State's agents in the internal improvement companies, as to whether any practicable retrenchment can be effected in their expenses. Adopted.

Mr. Kemp obtained leave to report a bill rendering county clerks and registers of wills ineligible for a second term.

Mr. Hook, from the committee, reported a bill relating to writs in civil cases.

Also, a bill authorising the conveyancing of land by the collectors of taxes, in certain cases.

Mr. Johnson, from Committee, reported a bill providing for the better collection of the public revenue. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McLane, from the minority of the Committee on the Constitution, reported a bill for taking the sense of the people in reference to the call of a Convention, to remodel the present Constitution, or suggest a new one, for ratification or rejection, by the people. Ordered to be printed, and to come up tomorrow, under a previous order, as the order of the day.

The following bills were passed:

A supplement to an act taxing bill and exchange brokers, &c.

Also, a resolution in favor of Caleb Stabler, of Montgomery county.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Gaither from Committee, reported favorably upon House bill in favor of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad company. On motion of Mr. Beal, it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Ely, from Committee, reported unfavorably upon a bill from the House, supplementary to an act regulating the issuing of licenses to traders and keepers of ordinaries.

A resolution from the House, authorizing arms to be furnished for the use of the Maryland Penitentiary, was passed.

Also, a bill supplementary to an act imposing a tax on the commissions allowed administrators and exectors.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Feb. 18.—Mr. Vansant presented a petition from citizens of Baltimore, praying a repeal of the act requiring the stamping of promissory notes, &c.

Mr. Cox obtained leave to report a bill prohibitory of excessive usury.

Mr. Reeder, from the Committee on Education made a long report on that subject. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dennis submitted an order, calling upon the Treasurer for information in relation to the sum of $20,000, authorized to be borrowed, by an act of 1831, for the use of the Colonization Society. Adopted.

Mr. Selby, from Committee, reported a bill supplementary to an act of 1841, ch. 202 taxing certain officers.

Mr. Cox, from Committee, reported a bill continuing in force such laws as would expire with the present session.

Mr. Johnson, from Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to cause a re-assessment of the real and personal property of said city.

DESPATCHES FOR ENGLAND.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says: It is currently reported that a messenger, with despatches from the British Minister at Washington, passed through this city a day or two since for Portland, where he would charter one of the steamers which ply in summer between that city and the Kennebeck. This steamer would leave Portland on Monday evening for Halifax, whence the steamer Margaret, the relay boat of the Cunard line, would be despatched immediately to England. If this report be correct, these despatches will probably reach England some days in advance of the packet ship Patrick Henry and the pilot boat Wm. J. Romer from New York.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week, from small pox, was six.

MEXICO.—The recent accounts from Mexico are of such a vague character that one knows not what reliance to place upon them. It is said that a movement is on foot to replace Herrera in power and with prospects of success—a thing very improbable after the easy and complete triumph of Paredes. Stability indeed is not the characteristic of Mexican affairs. Other accounts represent that Santa Anna's popularity is returning, and that a *pronunciamento* in his favor would be likely to result in his reaccession. It is known that Almonte, the friend of Santa Anna, is in the cabinet of Paredes.

The following paragraph from the *Courier des Etats Unis* of Wednesday makes no allusion to the reports of Herrera's movement against the government, but thus refers to our relations with Mexico:

The last intelligence from Mexico leaves no doubt that the new Government of that country is resolved to reject all peaceful overtures from the United States and solicit the intervention of European powers to obtain from the Union indemnification for the loss of Texas and a boundary line under the protecting guarantee of France and Great Britain. We know personally that this was an idea entertained by Gen. Almonte when he left New York on his return to Mexico, where he now occupies an influential place in the Government.

FROM THE ARGENTINE PROVINCES — The Legislature of the Province of Tucuman—the immense district which stretches west of the river Parana—after re-electing Celedonio Gutierez their Governor for the ensuing year, gave to him dictatorial powers as early as October 1, in view of the extraordinary exigency. As the Anglo-French fleet is sailing up the Parana, the State of Tucuman will be the scene of all offensive operations which take place on its right bank. We have Gutierez's correspondence with Rosas, on assuming the command. He seems to act with spirit and promptitude.

In a letter from the President of the House of Representatives of Tucuman to their Governor, Gutierez, we find this passage:

"The Honorable House of Representatives observes with pleasure the contrast between this shameful behavior of the French and English Ministers and the dignified and circumspect conduct of the Government of the United States. In the wish of that great nation, the friend of liberty and of republican principles, we find a guaranty which testifies to the justice of our cause. The Representatives do not hesitate to believe that the firmness of this strong American column will successfully oppose an invincible resistance to the unjust intervention of Europe."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

ANOTHER GOUGH AFFAIR.—Thomas F. Marshall, the eloquent Kentuckian, whose reformation from intemperance by the Washingtonians while a member of the 27th Congress rang through the whole nation, and whose eloquent temperance speeches in the Eastern cities thrilled the heart of every friend to the cause, fell from his high estate and broke his solemn pledge at Lexington, week before last. Pecuniary embarrassment (for his library had been sold for debt,) we understand, combined with disappointed ambition, was doubtless the cause. Before drinking, however, to excess, reason returned to its throne and conscience resumed her balance. He went to the Executive Committee of the Society, acknowledged his fault, asked forgiveness, and renewed his pledge.—The next evening he made two powerful speeches at a temperance meeting—the first acknowledging his dereliction, and the second an eloquent appeal to young men, a large number of whom joined. Had he taken a few steps more on the downward road commenced by him, he would have been lost irretrievably.—*Indiana Register.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—The "western Demosthenes," as his friends are wont to call Senator Allen, inflicted the following outrage on nature and the Muses, in the climax of his speech on Wednesday the 11th instant:

"If you do not show any readiness to quail—if you treat her (England) as she treats you—if, when she talks about power, you talk about power—when she talks about whipping you, you talk about whipping her—if you do that, if you act in that spirit, you are in no more danger of war *than the unborn infant that sleeps in the lap of the past!*"

Shade of Cicero!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court of Appeals of this State, on Thursday, decided the important case of the State vs. W. E. Mayhew, President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, reversing the decision of the Court, below, and ordering a procedendo. This case involved the question whether the Legislature has power to require the Presidents of the several incorporated Banks in this State, to withhold from the stockholders the tax imposed by the State on their respective stock. The decision of the Court is in favor of such power, and that it was rightfully exercised in the law requiring the Presidents of the Banks to do so.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

THE REMOVAL OF THE COURT OF APPEALS AND CHANCERY FROM ANNAPOLIS TO BALTIMORE.—At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the City of Baltimore, held a few days since, a committee consisting of some of the most eminent of the profession was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, praying an amendment of the Constitution, to authorize the removal of the Court of Appeals, for the Western Shore, and the Court of Chancery, from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore. The reasons assigned for the proposed change are, that the city of Baltimore is the more accessible and convenient point for all persons having business with the Courts, and the remoteness of Annapolis from the lines of travel.

One hundred and fifty years have just elapsed, since Annapolis became the seat of government, the source of Legislative and Judicial authority to the State. There have all those counsels been matured, which formed the body of her laws, established her municipal institutions, and planted, in colonial institutions, the seeds of self-government and independence. There, for a century before the invention of steamboats or railroads, the Bench and the Bar annually or biennially convened, and, by the competition of learning and wit, reared a race of lawyers of whom Dulaney, Martin, Chase and Pinkney were the illustrious disciples. Without further adverting to the time-honored associations, which are violated by the proposed change, it is unfortunate that a measure, so pregnant with serious consequences, should emanate from gentlemen distinguished for their intelligence and disinterestedness, for reasons that seem so personal, and have, in fact, so little foundation in the public welfare.

Geographically speaking, Annapolis is nearly the centre of the State; by means of the modern improvements in travel, it may be reached in twelve hours from Worcester or Alleghany, and *three hundred thousand dollars have been but recently expended* to connect it by a railroad with all the great arteries of internal communication.

The gentlemen who advocate the proposed change can, within two hours, be transported with half their libraries, without personal fatigue, from their offices to the chambers of the Chancellor or the Court of Appeals.

It is true they cannot argue in the County Court, the City Court, the Chancery Court, and Court of Appeals, in the same hour, yet this is not because of the remoteness of Annapolis, but because they have not the power of ubiquity.

If the inconveniences were as great as the memorialists imagine, what consideration of *mere convenience* can justify the separation of the highest courts of law and equity from the capital of the State; from the tranquillity and repose of a small city favorable to the pure, calm and unprejudiced administration of justice, to the crowded thoroughfares of a commercial emporium, agitated by every popular commotion, and in which the restraints of law have not been always sufficient to preserve life, liberty and property.

If it be important that the Legislature should be removed from all those influences which might warp their judgments or inflame their passions; from the solicitations of suitors and the menaces of mobs, how much more so, that the men whose duty it is to expound their acts, on whose opinions hang poverty or wealth, life or death, liberty or a dungeon, should be separated as far as distance can place them, from the temptations of a city whose interests are constantly involved in their decisions.

☞ We respectfully call on our friends who are in arrears to the Journal, to let us have some money. March Court will present a favorable opportunity to those attending, to walk in and settle.—This notice, we are sure, will not be disregarded when we inform our friends that we have been at considerable expense lately, to render our paper worthy of their patronage.

"MORRIS'S NATIONAL PRESS AND JOURNAL FOR HOME" is the title of a new weekly sheet, the first number of which, more than answering all the promises of the prospectus, appeared on Saturday last. This paper is particularly well adapted for family use, being of a literary and miscellaneous character, governed by the fine taste of its proprietor and editor, GEORGE P. MORRIS, Esq. In regard to the first number, we entirely agree with the Editor of the United States Gazette, that "he has, with his accustomed skill in gathering together the essentials of a good newspaper, so stored the 'Journal' with the riches of reading, that there cannot fail to arise a general and very favorable impression; and we have no doubt that it will be as successful as its Editor's great merit deserves."

The subscription price of this new paper is only two dollars a year,

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CELEBRATION.—We call upon our citizens to attend the celebration of the Birthday of Washington, which takes place in the Court-house, at eleven o'clock this day. The farewell address of Washington will be read and an oration delivered, which will be followed by other exercises suitable to the occasion.

☞ We publish to-day a synopsis of the able report of the Committee on the Constitution, adverse to Conventional Reform. The entire report is so ably written, and the subject so full of interest and importance to the people of Maryland, that we intend to lay it before our readers in our next number.

CONGRESSIONAL —The Senate is still discussing the Oregon notice, and in the House preparations are being made for an onslaught on the present tariff.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The Clerk of our County has just received per express from Annapolis, a beautiful and elegant assortment of Marriage Licenses, suited to all ages from twenty-one to ninety-six—which will be furnished at the shortest notice, at the low price of four dollars and fifty cents, *(cash)*—Walk up to the rack, fodder or no fodder.

☞ We are indebted to T. F. BOWIE Esq., of the House of Delegates, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, for a copy of the able report submitted by him, in reference to that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to the controversy between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Oregon territory.

THE SCHOOL FUND.—*Calvert County.* A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, entitled an act relating to the School Fund standing to the credit of Calvert county. It provides for the sale of the stock composing the fund, amounting to some twelve thousand dollars, and for the application of the proceeds to the payment of the arrear of taxes due by Calvert county. The bill also requires an immediate levy of a tax on the county equal to the interest on the amount above named, for the support of school; and whenever a majority of the people of the county shall require the establishment of a primary school system, a levy of two thousand dollars per annum shall be made until a fund to the amount of $12,000 shall be accumulated.

It appears that the County of Calvert has never applied its portion of the School Fund to the purposes of education, but has allowed it to accumulate since 1836. Being in arrears for taxes due the State, the people of Calvert have desired to devote their unemployed school fund to the payment of those arrears. The bill called forth considerable debate in the House.

We are so accustomed to regard the restoration of the State to full credit and character as the paramount object, that all honest efforts to attain that end are in our humble judgment worthy of approval even though great sacrifices are involved. As for the school fund, in the event of a deficiency from other sources we could have wished it long ago made subject to the superior claims of State faith—for, superior they are to all considerations of mere convenience to ourselves.

Education in primary schools is a very good thing; but education in the essentials of honesty and fair dealing is a much better thing. But upon the whole we do not reckon the advantages of the primary school system in this State very high. Here in the city of Baltimore, where there is a large compact population, common schools are excellent institutions and they are doing a great deal of good. But in what county of the State, save perhaps one or two, is there any thing like an efficient system?

The county of Calvert having now provided for her arrears of taxes due will no doubt begin now and continue to pay with the other counties. With the revenue laws in full operation throughout the State the period of resumption, we trust, is not far distant.

THE NEW TARIFF SCHEME.

The friends of a protective tariff in the House of Representatives having in vain invoked the authority of the House to command for itself and the public a view of the system of imposts prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Committee of Ways and Means, and as much anxiety pervades the public mind in regard to the features of the Treasury scheme, we quote the annexed general description of it, furnished by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who is doubtless well-informed on the subject:—[*Nat. Intel.*

"The Committee of Ways and Means have received the tariff bill which, at its request, the Secretary of the Treasury has been some two months preparing. It was sent down yesterday morning, (the 11th instant.) I conversed for a few minutes this evening with one of the gentlemen who has been engaged in the laborious task of preparing the bill. He informs me that the changes which are proposed by it are very radical indeed. All manufactures of cotton are to come in at the rate of twenty per cent *ad valorem.* All specific duties are abolished. The price or cost is the only basis of impost recognized in the bill. So far as I can learn, the purpose of raising revenue is strictly adhered to, and *protection is wholly disowned.* One uniform rate is to be established for iron and the manufactures of iron, which is thirty per cent. All silks are twenty-five per cent. Sugar is thirty per cent."

A letter from Washington, under date of the 10th instant, published in the N. Y. Herald, contains the following:

"An extraordinary courier arrived here last night from Corpus Christi, with despatches for our government from the army of observation there. It is supposed by those conversant with our relations with Mexico, that the government of that country are about to make a hostile demonstration against us, if they have not already done so. It was in view of this state of things being likely to occur, that the Secretary of the Navy, a fortnight since, issued orders to the several navy yards to get all our vessels in readiness forthwith, and to concentrate them in the Gulf of Mexico. This I informed you of at the time.

"There was rather an unusual bustle to-day in the War Department, consequent upon the reception of these despatches, and General Scott, who it seems had not been consulted previously upon any of the movements of our army in Texas, was sent for in haste to-day by the Secretary of War. He was with him in consultation at his office until a late hour this evening."

We learn from the Lexington (Mo.) Telegraph that Maj. Harvey has at last succeeded for the United States in purchasing the Kansee county from the Indian tribe of that name—the purchase comprising two millions of acres of very superior land. The Government has been endeavoring to effect a purchase of this country for a considerable period.

Married,

On Thursday the 13th instant, by the Rev. J. H. CRAWFORD, Mr. HAMILTON CRAWFORD, to Miss ELIZABETH M. HIGGINS.

Also, on the same evening by the same, Mr. JOHN T. DAY, to Miss ANN BEALL, all of this county.

The Markets.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 17.

WHEAT.—No variation in Wheat market. Red wheat 95 to $1 for prime—white $1 to $1 10c. Receipts heavy.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 17.

FLOUR.—The market is decidedly dull—yesterday we heard of no sales. The wagon price remains at $4,50.

GRAIN.—Very little doing in grain of any kind—good to prme red wheat may be quoted at 100 a 104 cts. white 105 a 108 cts. white corn 56 cts. and yellow 60 a 61 cts. white Beans 1,12 Rye 65 cts.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

FLOUR.—Howard street Flour has been rather dull of sale the last two days. Yesterday there were sales of about 1000 bbls. mixed brands from stores at $4.75. There is very little inquiry to-day, and very few transactions have taken place. Sales of a few hundred bbls. were made at $4.75, which is the current rate. The receipt price from cars is $4.62.

City Mills Flour is without demand. Holders ask nominaliy $5.

GRAIN.—The price paid at the City Mills is 100 a 102 cts. for best red Wheats. No receipts by water.

We quote Corn at 55a57 cts. for white, and 57a58 cts. for yellow—limited sales.

Oats are worth 37a38 cts.

☞ 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

☞ Messrs. EDITORS: If Captain *WM T. GLAZE* will consent to become a candidate for *County Commissioner*, he will receive a liberal support from the voters of

dec 17 CLARKSBURG DISTRICT.