Maryland Journal.

VOL. II. ROCKVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846. No. 20.

ENOCH PRATT BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

Public Entertainments.

FARMERS HOTEL,

(Corner of 8th and D Streets, formerly kept by Mr. Owen Connolly.)

THE undersigned having taken the above hotel, most respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery county and others, that he can accommodate both man and horse in the best possible manner, and earnestly hopes to have a share of the public patronage. He can accommodate one hundred horses. His Ostlers are obliging and attentive. He pledges himself to use every effort to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him. His Bar is supplied with choice wines and liquors.

PATRICK MORAN.

Washington City, May 23, 1846—tf

STEVENS' HOTEL,

Georgetown, D. C.

THE subscriber having taken the old establishment formerly conducted by John Hays, on High street, Georgetown, D. C., and having fitted it up in the most comfortable manner, is ready to accommodate all who may patronize him as well and on as reasonable terms as any in the District. Having had some experience in the management of public houses, the subscriber flatters himself that he knows how to make his guests comfortable. He assures the public that his *TABLE* shall be inferior to none, and his *BAR* supplied with the best liquors that can be procured.

Travellers and Wagoners will find it to their advantage to stop at his house, as it is situated in the most business part of the town. He has a large *STABLE*, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of provender, for the accommodation of Dovers, &c.

jan 28—1y REZIN STEPHENS.

Hepburn's Hotel and Refectory.

Pennsylvania Avenue, South side, opposite Coleman's National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

BOARD by the day, week, month, or year. *MEALS* served at any hour of the day. *OYSTERS* always on hand, and prepared in every variety of style. *BOARD & LODGING* one dollar per day.

A share of the patronage of the public is respectfully invited. P. J. HEPBURN.

march 28—12m

Merchant's Hotel,

Charles St. near Baltimore St. Baltimore.

MESSRS. HOPKINS & FIELD having leased the above establisiment, are now ready to receive visitors, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the community. The terms are adapted to the pressure of the hard times; and every effort shall be made in regard to lodging, boarding, and attendance to accommodate strangers, and render their house a pleasant home to all who may favor them with their patronage. A. M. HOPKINS,

nov 26—tf WM. FIELD.

James Davis,

South side 6th St. Penn. Av. Washington, D. C.

INTENDS to keep good *OYSTERS*, and other accommodations, for his old, as well as new, customers; and he most cordially invites a share of the public patronage. His charges will be very moderate. nov 26—6m

Beall Street Hotel.

Georgetown, D. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery county, that he has lately opened this house for the reception of guests, and that he is determined that nothing on his part shall be omitted in endeavoring to make it worthy of the patronage of the travelling community, as well as the public generally. His *TABLE* will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford, his *BAR* with choice Liquors, and *STABLES* with attentive ostlers and plenty of the best provender.

This house is situated on Beall St., Georgetown, D. C. and will be found a quiet retreat for the visitor and traveller. The proprietor trusts that urbanity and attention to the comfort of his guests, together with his moderate rates of fare, will secure him a liberal share of public patronage.

DROVERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call. HANSON RIDGAWAY.

nov 19—1y

CONGRESS HALL,

Penn. Av. nearly opposite Coleman's.

PERSONS having business at the seat of Government will find it an advantage to stop at this house, as they can have their meals at the *table de hote* or in the eating saloon; where oysters and game, and the earliest productions of the season, will be served in every variety of stye.

Careful and attentive waiters, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Regular boarders received at moderate prices. Suites of parlors for private parties at any time. P. H. KING.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1845.

National Livery Stable.

WALKER & KIMMELL respectfully announce that they have opened the spacious and commodious *BRICK STABLE*, lately erected by them on C street. Their new stable has excellent and superior accommodations for upwards of one hundred horses; and have ample room for forty carriages. The new stable and carriage houses are situated within one hundred yards of Gadsby's, Brown's and Tyler's hotels. The Exchange Hotel (conducted by THOMPSON TYLER) is immediately opposite the National Livery Stables.

The advertisers intend to keep every kind of vehicle—such as Coaches, Barouches, Buggy Wagons, &c. which may be had at the shortest notice for hire, by the month, week, day or hour. Saddle horses also hired in the same manner. Horses will be taken at Livery on terms as reasonable as at any other establishment. Members of congress and other gentlemen bringing their horses and carriages to the city, can be accommodated with excellent stabling, good coach houses, and attentive ostlers. *HORSE DROVERS* visiting this city will at all times be safely accommodated, and on reasonable terms.

WALKER & KIMMELL.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1846.

Poetry.

GRATITUDE.

If there be one bright spot on earth,
(Dark as it is and rude,)
It is where kindness brings to birth
The infant GRATITUDE;
It springs, as smiles the summer morn,
Within the human breast;
It scatters beauty o'er the thorn,
And lulls the heart to rest.

It smiles upon the mountain head,
It brightens o'er the sea,
And thoughts long numbered with the dead
Burst forth in ecstacy,
The friends, who once to us have been
The cheerers of the heart,
Again arise—again are seen—
And in our lot take part.

Can we forget them?—we forget
The days when childhood flew,
When every joy with tears was wet
And joys were ever new
No! no! we may forget the day
When life was young and rude,
But ne'er forget the first display
Of early gratitude.

Miscellaneous.

Nursery Rhyme.

The story of the repeal of the Corn Laws "Suited to the Meanest Capacity.

BY PUNCH.

THERE was a little Lady who had twenty-four million babies, and she wanted to get cheap bread for them, but she could not, because of the Corn Law. So she went to the Lords, and said—

"Lords, Lords, repeal this law, or I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Lords said to her, "Pooh!—We are the landed interest; what do we care for your babies? The Tories to a man will stand by us." So she went to the Tories, and said—

"Tories, Tories, desert the Lords; the Lords won't repeal the law, and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Tories said to her, "Madam, we have no objection to eat dirt; we do it every day; but at present we are under the orders of the Duke." So she went to the Duke, and she said—

"Duke, Duke, order the Tories; the Tories won't desert the Lords; the Lords, won't repeal the Law; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Duke said to her, "F. M. the Duke of Wellington is Commander-in-Chief of the army, but he is neither a malster nor a miller. All communications to his Grace must be made through Sir Robert Peel." So she went to Sir Robert Peel, and she said—

"Peel, Peel, speak to the Duke; the Duke won't order the Tories; the Tories won't desert the Lords; the Lords won't repeal the Law; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then Peel said, the Tories brought me in, I know, but I should like to rat and cut the Snobs. However, as yet there is no pressure from without, there's no Great Fact to frighten me." So she went to look for a Great Fact; and she heard a voice, saying to her, "I am ready to come to your help, if you will only get somebody to form a League, and call me into notice. There's Richard Cobden." So she went to Richard Cobden, and she said—

"Cobden, Cobden, form a League; the League will soon become a Fact; but there's no Fact yet to frighten Peel; and Peel won't speak to the Duke; the Duke won't order the Tories; the Tories won't desert the Lords; the Lords won't repeal the Law; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then Cobden began to form the League; the League began to become a Fact; the Fact began to frighten Peel; Peel began to speak to the Duke; the Duke began to order the Tories; the Tories began to desert the Lords; the Lords set to to repeal the Law; and so the little Lady got cheap bread for her Babies."

A CAREFUL SOLDIER.—A story is told of a raw recruit, coming into action, who did as his comrades did, load his musket, but instead of presenting arms, he placed the breach of his piece on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw his charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out, "Jim, why don't you fire, and let 'em have it, boy?" "Because," replied Jim, "I does'nt dare to; I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out."

COMPARATIVE PRUDENCE.—An old gentleman, who was paying his addresses to a young lady, one day said to her, "from our approaching union my dear, I prognosticate unbounded happiness; your age and my prudence will be approved by all the world"—"That may be, sir," replied the lady, "but what will all the world say to *your* age and *my* prudence.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

In the City article of the *Times* of the 7th April is the Report of a Select Committee of the Mississippi Legislature, the object of which is the abolition of all laws for the recovery of debt. It is not against mere imprisonment for debt, but against legal intervention generally in obtaining performance of a contract. The Report terminates with the recommendation of a Bill.

A copy of this Bill has been forwarded to us *exclusively*, and we have great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

A Bill for the total Abolition of all Means of Recovering Debts in the State of Mississippi.

Whereas the practice of applying for, and recovering debts, is found detrimental to that spirit of friendship and good fellowship that should prevail among the citizens of a free and enlightened state: And whereas, in case of debt generally, the lender is the primary cause of the debt being contracted, and should not therefore be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong:

Be it enacted, That from and after the 30th day of June next, no person in the State to whom a sum of money is owing, shall make any attempt to recover it from the party from whom it is due, either by legal process, application, plain request, delicate allusion, gentle hint, or otherwise; nor shall he in the presence of the said indebted party ever make any mention of the said sum due, either directly, or indirectly, under the penalty of forfeiting his rights as a citizen of this State.

II. *And be it further enacted.* That if at any time after the said 30th of June any party shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, make any mention of a debt due to him in the presence of the party indebted, and such last-mentioned party shall resent the same by a prompt application of the bowie-knife, the said party last-mentioned shall be deemed to have committed no offence whatever against the laws of this State.

III. And whereas, sundry schoolmasters in this State have been in the habit of instructing the children committed to their charge to write on divers slates and copy books such pernicious maxims as "Honesty is the best policy,"—"Out of debt out of danger," and the like: *Be it hereby enacted*, That any schoolmaster who after the said 30th of June shall be convicted of having taught any child or adult these or similar maxims tending to show the justice or expediency of paying debts, shall be deemed to come within the application of the law of John Lynch, of blessed memory.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall not be repealed by any Act to be passed in this or any future session of the Legislature.

INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

What a public blessing, what an instrument of the most exalted good, is a virtuous Christian Mother! It would require a superior pen to mine to trace the merits of such a character. How many, perhaps, who now hear me, feel that they owe to it all the virtue and piety that adorns them: or may recollect, at this moment, some saint in heaven that bro't them into light to labor for their happiness, temporal and eternal. No one can be ignorant of the irresistible influences which such a mother possesses in forming the hearts of her children, at a season when nature takes in lesson and example at every pore. Confined by duty and inclination within the walls of her own house, every hour of her life becomes an hour of instruction, every feature of her conduct a transplanted virtue. Methinks I behold her encircled by her beloved charge, like a being more than human, on whom every mind is bent, and every eye is directed; the eager simplicity of infancy inhaling from her lips the sacred truths of religion, in adapted phrase and familiar story: the whole rule of their moral and religious duties simplified for easier infusion; the countenance of this fond and anxious parent, all beaming with delight and love and her eye raised occasionally to Heaven in fervent supplication for a blessing on her work. O, what a glorious part does such a woman act on the great theatre of humanity, and how much is the mortal to be pitied, who is not struck with the image of such excellence.—When I look to its consequences, direct and remote, I see the plant she has raised and cultivated, spreading through the community, with the richest increase of fruit; I see her diffusing happiness and virtue through a great portion of the human race. I can fancy generations yet unborn, rising to prove and hail her worth, and I adore that God who can destine a single human creature to be the stem of such extended and incalculable benefits to the world.

He who is opposed to temperance, is an enemy to himself, and his contry.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, AT PENSACOLA, WITH IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO OUR GOVERNMENT.

Mazatlan and Tepec declared for Santa Ana.

By last night's Southern mail we received a slip from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune, of the 8th instant, containing the following interesting news:

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship, Mississippi, Captain Fitzhugh, arrived at Pensacola on Friday last, the 4th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. She brought as passengers, J. Parrott, Esq., late American Consul at Mazatlan; F. M. Dimond, Esq, late Consul at the city of Mexico, and Dr. Wood, of the U. S. Navy, bearer of important despatches to our Government, from Com. Sloat, Commanding the Pacific squadron. Seven other Americans from Mexico also arrived in the Mississippi.

Mr. Parrott, Mr. Dimond and Dr. Wood arrived here on Sunday—the latter named gentleman hastened on to Washington with the despatches.

The only political news of importance which we gather from these gentlemen is that Mazatlan and Tepec had declared for Santa Ana, and it was generally thought there that he would be recalled. The cause of the revolutionary movement was understood not to be connected with the Texas question, as was the case in former revolutions.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th were received at Mexico on the 17th ult. On the 19th the papers announced that a battle had been fought, in which the Mexicans had acted like "lions." This announcement did not prove sufficiently explicit for the populace, who after waiting some days for the publication of the official account, made such demonstrations against the Government as to leave no room for doubt that a "revolution" was meditated—to prevent which on the 25th, Paredes sent the despatch of Arista to the Government organ for publication.—Great excitement prevailed—drums were immediately beat throughout the city for volunteers; and maledictions against the Americans were uttered throughout the city.

Mr. Dimond informs us that all the Americans, except those employed in the factories, either had left the country or were preparing to do so immediately.

Captain Gregory, now commander of the blockading force, had restored the two Mexican vessels which had been captured off Vera Cruz, by the squadron. He addressed a letter to General Bravo, of Vera Cruz, saying that he had released the vessels in consideration of the fact that the Mexican authorities had permitted two American vessels to depart unmolested subsequent to the notice of the blockade.

The American ships of war at Vera Cruz are: Raritan, Falmouth, and by this time, no doubt, the Princeton has also arrived. The St. Marys is blockading Tampico.

The Somers has been sent to Campeachy to ascertain whether the people of Yucatan are favorable to our cause.

The American bark Eugenia, Captain Briscoe, from New York, belonging to P. A. Hargouts & Co., evaded the blockade, although pursued by the boats of our men of war and got into Vera Cruz—(this same Captain run the blockade of the French) all the other American vessels had left the port of Vera Cruz.

From Mr. Parrott, we learn that he met the news of the capture of Captain Thornton and the commencement of hostilities, at Gaudelaxara. Upon inquiring at the post office he learned that the government had not expressed the news. Mr. P. immediately employed a trusty person to carry despatches containing all the particulars possible to be obtained, to Commodore Sloat, lying at Mazatlan with his squadron. This express would reach Com. S. five days in advance of all other communications, and there can be no doubt that ere this our flag is waving over the walls of Mazatlan as well as Montery in California.

Our readers may recollect that sometime since it was announced that Capt. Fremont had been ordered out of California, by the Mexican authorities.—When this news reached Com. Sloat, he immediately despatched the sloop of war Portsmouth to St. Francisco Bay to act as circumstances might require

The American squadron at Mazatlan on the 1st May consisted of the Frigate Savannah, Com. Sloat, 50 guns, sloop Levant, Page, 24 guns; sloop Warren, Hull, 24 guns; sloop Cyane, Marvin, 24 guns; store ship Erie, and hourly expected, frigate Congress and sloop Portsmouth.

The British force at the same date, consisted of the Collingwood, 80 guns; Talbot, 26; Juno, 26; brig Spy, tender, 3; and the brig Frolic at Guayamas, taking in treasure for England.

It was reported that other British ships of war were to rendezvous at Mazatlan, but none others had arrived.

But little doubt exists at Mazatlan and among the officers of the squadron, that the British admiral has instructions not to allow the American squadron to take possession of any Mexican ports on the Pacific. If this supposition should prove correct, the next news from the Pacific will be of the most highly exciting character—as there cannot exist a doubt that Com. Sloat will take possession at all hazards. It is supposed that for some time past Com. S. has had instructions to seize all Mexican ports on that coast, whenever he should receive reliable news of the commencement of hostilities between the two countries.

THE CASE OF MR. WEBSTER.

The committee of investigation appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll against Mr. Daniel Webster, having reported, and that report being a full and entire exculpation of Mr Webster from the charges brought against him, it remains to be seen what action the House will take in the premises.—The judgment of the country will, of course, at once be made up—but the action of the House ought also to be had. Will it be said that Mr. Ingersoll is protected by his privilege? We suppose so. Well, let that plea be put in, and the case *ended*—what must be his situation in his own eyes and in the eyes of the nation? He first makes a series of grave charges—and these being proved false, without an attempt at their support, he abandons them to the infamy of convicted slanders, and from revenge, proceeds to trump up, a new and entirely different array of charges—and these, too, upon trial and investigation, prove to be groundless, and fall with the first brood into the profound depths where lie and rot all the calumnies that are uttered against men's characters and reputations. This statement of the case presents a view of the position which Mr. I. now occupies; but as he has voluntarily assumed it, there let him stand! As for Mr. Webster we need not congratulate him on his triumphant vindication.—Doubtless, he feels, as every man must feel, rejoiced, when he sees the malignant arts of his enemies recoil upon themselves, and cover their own heads with the shame and confusion they hoped to throw upon others.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE CASE OF GENERAL GAINES.

The public opinion appears to be pretty well made up, as to the erratic course of General Gaines, and to acquiesce in the propriety of his suspension from participation, at this time, in the affairs of the army now in and marching to Mexico. And this opinion is formed with all respect for the former services, and the undoubted patriotism of the gallant old general. And yet, something may be said, per contra, when we speak of attaching blame to Gen. Gaines. The Richmond Whig admits that he has greatly transcended the limits of his authority as Commanding General of the Western Division. Yet, adds the Whig, is not the administration itself in part censurable for this state of things? Gen. Gaines was the recognised Commander-in-Chief of the Western Military Division of the United States. Is it not unprecedented, then, adds the Whig, that another officer should, *within the limits of that division*, be assigned to an independent command, and instructed to call for troops, and to make his official reports, not through his superior in rank, but directly, and in his own name, to the State and Federal authorities? It may be said that the Government made Gen. Taylor independent of Gen. Gaines, although operating within the limits of his Division, because it had no confidence in the judgment and discretion of the veteran. But this defence will not avail; for, in that case, Gen. G. ought to have been removed from a post, the duties of which he was deemed incapable of discharging. Particularly ought he to have been removed, in view of past transactions; for the very conduct, which is now so severely condemned ought to have been anticipated by the Administration, and if anticipated, ought to have been prevented.—The Government may be right, therefore in censuring General Gaines; but the country, in turn, will not fail to condemn the Administration.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Why was Charles I. voluntarily beheaded? Do you give it up?

Because he was *axed* whether he would or not?"

WATERY POTATOES.—Put a small piece of lime in the pot where you boil your potatoes, and they will be dry and mealy.

CASE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

No unprejudiced man can read the correspondence between General Scott and the Secretary of War, without feeling regret that General Scott should ever have been drawn into it, or given occasion for its publication. And this we say, without reference to the feelings of the War Department, now and heretofore, or to the reported officious interference of members of Congress, not favorably disposed, towards him. But there is nothing in the first letter of General Scott, nor in the second—including of course, that "hasty plate of soup"—nor yet in the third—which we like to dwell upon. The petulance of the first letter is not atoned for, by the explanations or *compliments* of the second. We think General Scott was right, in requiring written orders, and making proper preparations—and that he did right, also, to resist any *hurrying off*, or presumptuous meddling with his authority. And, we are especially pleased with the honorable and courteous feelings he exhibits towards General Taylor. We believe, likewise that for some time past, the War Department has not been very anxious to consult his wishes or defer to his judgment. But still, we repeat, that we regret the correspondence, on his account, and so we think will the American people, without regard to party divisions.—*Alex. Gazette.*

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING AND FODDER.—We doubt whether the value of Indian corn is more than half known yet among the generality of farmers; and if the unparalleled drought throughout the country last summer should have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge, from a beneficent Providence. During the past eight months, thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in good condition, had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling and fodder. We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing; which turned out six tons of excellent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the first day of July, in drills three feet apart. The land was ploughed deep, and highly manured. The crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation. Henceforth, however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but let him sow a few acres of corn for summer, or to be cured for winter's use.—He will then be tolerably independent of a capricious season.

When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it. A larger crop may usually be grown in drills, than when sown broad cast; and if these drills be two or two and a half feet apart, we believe it will be found better than nearer, especially in a very dry season, as the cultivator can be often run between the rows, stirring the ground effectually, and neutralizing, in a measure, the effects of dry weather. We recommend sowing at least one acre of corn for fodder, for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay, it is very easily disposed of.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

A RICH JOKE PLAYED OFF AT THE FAIR.—We have been informed of a rich joke which was played off by a Baltimorean on a Philadelphian, at the late National Fair at Washington. It appears that a Mr. H——of Philadelphia, who was attending as *chief manager*, at the Fair, was extremely fond of associating with the great men of this and all other nations, who happened to visit the exhibition. He embraced every opportunity of being in their company, until finally his ideas of distinction became so elevated that he imagined himself to be the "observed of all observers" among the most distinguished visitors. On the morning of the 27th, however, an individual entered the Pavilion, who was pointed out to him (and from his dress and manners would have been taken as such) as the Prussian Minister, when he intimated that he had a former introduction, and claimed the privilege of showing him around. After being engaged some two hours in conversation relative to the different manufactures of the two countries, and thinking the Minister somewhat fatigued, he offered him a seat, which was politely accepted, when he started off to another part of the Pavilion, delighted at the success he had met with in forming an acquaintance with so distinguished a personage; lo! judge of his surprise, when he was informed by a friend a few moments afterwards, that he had been waiting on the celebrated *Beau Hickman!*

Over one thousand varieties of the tulip are in bloom, in one garden in Boston.

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