THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid inadvance, 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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Whig Ticket.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

WASHINGTON BONIFANT,
NATHAN HOLLAND,
JAMES N. ALLNUTT,
LYDE GRIFFITH.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

1st Dis.—WILLIAM BROWN,
2d " CHARLES MURPHY,
3d " DR. B. DAWSON,
4th " HENRY H. YOUNG,
5th " HAZEL B. CASHELL.

From the Army.

The New York, Captain Phillips, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., having left Brasos on the 9th, and Galveston on the 11th. She brings a detachment of the St. Louis Legion. Gen. Taylor left Matamoras on the morning of the 5th inst. on the steamboat Whiteville, for Camargo, accompanied by about one half of the Texan Regiment of Infantry, and a few regulars. The American Flag says his departure was deeply regretted by all ranks of the people, as he had much endeared himself to them by his frankness and urbanity. He left the city without ostentation, not even under a salute of guns. The troops are now nearly all concentrated in and about Camargo, and "onward!" we presume, will be the word, to Monterey.

The Indians have been committing some ravages about Camargo; the Rangers have had a skirmish with them. It appears that in their last incursion, after collecting a number of horses and destroying several ranches, they started off with their booty, taking some of the women with them as prisoners. A portion of McCullough's and Gillispie's companies united, started in pursuit and overhauled the "spoil encumbered" savages. A fight then ensued, in which the Indians lost some twenty men, and the Rangers two, the latter bringing off about 150 horses. The Indians numbered some 600, and the Rangers 75 or 80.

Gen. Taylor has found it necessary, in order to put a stop to the outrages committed at Matamoras, owing to drunkenness, to prohibit the introduction of spirituous liquors into that city, and after the 15th instant the vending of them shall cease altogether. In case liquors are seized, they shall be sent to New Orleans and confiscated. Wines, cordials, ale, cider, etc. are not at all effected, and the vendors of such articles will not be molested in their sales.

We extract the following from the Galveston News, of the 11th ultimo:

Verbally, we learn that Gen. Taylor has sent forward to Camargo all the troops intended for the campaign to Monterey, and has himself followed the last. When Gen. Worth will take the lead from Camargo, we cannot certainly learn, but presume the march will not much longer be postponed. We can get no very satisfactory information in regard to the Mexican operations in the interior. They are, however, represented to be in small force at Monterey, engaged in fortifying that and other places, which they will abandon the moment the American army approaches. We hear nothing from Paredes. It is stated that the Texas foot Regiment, under Col. Johnson, is ordered to remain at Matamoras, while the Texas mounted men have been marched to Camargo, to be there disbanded, as is generally said. On this subject there is yet much uncertainty.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of the Louisiana regiments have been disbanded, and left for their return home. The 6th and last, under Col. Featherstone, will also be disbanded, although they are said to be in a high state of discipline, and desirous to continue in the service. Capt. Blanchard's company from Louisiana, of 79 men, rank and file, have been accepted for twelve months from the 31st ult. and the Flag says that Gen. Taylor has refused to accept any others, inasmuch as the twelve months' men are already enlisted in the United States, and he has no power to receive any others. From the papers it would appear that the camp at Matamoras continues very healthy, but otherwise we learn that much sickness prevails at the Brasos Island on account of bad water, where the hospitals are crowded with inmates.

Texas Volunteers—We learn from some of the officers of the St. Louis Legion, that the Texas infantry regiment is about being disbanded, and that the men composing it are organizing themselves into mounted companies, whose services as such will be accepted, together with the mounted regiments already at Camargo. These troops are believed to be absolutely necessary to Gen. Taylor, in order to move forward to Monterey.

Passengers who came up from Burita yesterday, on the steamer Enterprise, report having seen several dead bodies floating in the river. Deeds of blood are being perpetrated nightly somewhere, and the victims cast into the river to wash out all trace of the murderers.—We will again caution persons to beware of getting drunk and exposing themselves to the knife of the assassin. More men will fall by the assassin's knife in Mexico than will be killed in battle.—*Flag, 3d instant.*

The New Orleans Delta says:

Capt. Walker is lying dangerously ill at Matamoras. Sickness among the volunteers is increasing.

In a conversation which our informant had with Col. Twiggs, he (the Col.) remarked that the *last shot in the Mexican war had been fired.* This is more evidence, indirect, it is true, that a peace has already been conquered. Be that as it may, Gen. Taylor has more volunteers under his command now than he well knows the disposition he should make of them.

The New Orleans Bee contains the following additional information:

Several regiments of the Regulars have already reached Camargo, which with Mier and Reynoso, submitted to the American arms without any resistance or delay. The rest of the regulars and twelve month volunteers, and the mounted volunteers of Texas, are moving towards Camargo (100 miles from Matamoras) and its vicinity, as fast as transportation can be furnished them. There will be left behind, of course, a sufficient number of regulars and volunteers to hold Matamoras, and maintain a secure police in the country.

According to recent private advices from Mexican citizens living at Monterey, to their friends in Matamoras, there are in that vicinity about 4000 soldiers, who can be concentrated on very short notice at Monterey. This comprises all the Mexican forces this side of the Sierra Madre. Gen. Taylor's advices, which are not, however, of quite so recent a date, state that there are only about 200 *sapadores* working on the fortifications at the city in question.

The whole of the troops intended for the expedition against Monterey had started for Camargo, and Gen. Taylor followed on the 5th, leaving Col. Clarke in command of Matamoras. He went by a steamer and was accompanied by about one half of the regiment of Texan infantry, and a few regulars. He departed from Matamoras in that quiet, unostentatious manner, characteristic of the man. The American Flag, noticing his departure, says:

"Gen. Taylor, since the occupation of this city by the Americans, has created many warm and ardent friends, and his departure will be much regretted."

From Mexico.

We are indebted to the Baltimore Sun for the following important intelligence:

The ship Adelaide, Adams, sailed from Havana on the 9th August, and arrived at New York on Thursday.

A special messenger from Vera Cruz came passenger in the steam packet to Havana, with letters to Santa Ana, informing him that the citizens and military of Vera Cruz had declared for him. Santa Ana, Almonte and Rejon, immediately took passage in the British steamer Arab, and proceeded privately to Vera Cruz.

The city of Mexico had also declared in favor of Santa Ana. Large subscriptions were making by individuals to carry on the war. Gen. Paredes was to have left on the 29th ult. to head the army, and Gen. Bravo was to be President ad interim.

The garrison of St. Juan heartily participated in the revolution. One brigade of troops had left the city of Mexico for Matamoras, and two others were on the route to Camargo.

Paredes had issued a decree authorising the Secretary of War to issue letters of marque against the commerce of the United States.

The Revolutionists adopted the plan of the pronunciamento of Guadalexuara, with some additions.

On the 8th of July, in the night, Commodore Conner's ship, the Potomac, got aground at Green Isle. By heaving the guns overboard, she got off and proceeded to Pensacola to be repaired.

There was no sickness in the American fleet.

The Truxton and Perry were off Havana, but had no communication with the shore, as the yellow fever was prevailing on the island.

Despatch to Gen. Tornel, Minister of War, from Paredes.

MARIANO PAREDES, General of Division and President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof:—

Be it known, that the national extraordinary Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned, the following articles:—

Art. 1. The government is authorised to vary or change the organization of the army, according as they may think most convenient.

Art. 2. To be able to name without [illegible] probation superior officers as [illegible] distinguished actions in the [illegible] timates for the maintenance of the troops, at the same price, preference to be given to national productions.

Art. 4. That there be formed and granted Letters of Marque, to act against the commerce of the United States.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE, Pres't.

The antecedent decree was unanimously agreed to in the General Congress on the 20th July.

The government throws itself in the arms of the people to save the republic, and to preserve the independence of the nation and republican principles from being sacrificed by their Northern invaders. The government firmly believes the effort will be successful.

The troubles of the citizens of Mexico on the Rio Grande, are alluded to in the presses of the country, and with much apparent bitterness against the United States.

The citizens of Mexico are called on, in general terms, to rise *en masse*, and repel their invaders.

The government are sending with all despatch, extensive war-supplies of all descriptions to Monterey, to be at the disposal of the Commander in-Chief.

Juan Nepomuceno de la Garzo, to all the inhabitants of the department of Nuevo Leon:—

It requires all those capable of bearing arms, from 18 to 50 years of age, to unite in the defence of that department, and of the national territory, invaded by the enemy's forces; for this purpose a report of the inhabitants of each town will be immediately made. This force is to be called the local militia force of Nuevo Leon. It is not only to defend the towns when invaded, but to march wherever required against the enemy.—Its object being to defend, at any and every cost the integrity of the national territory, invaded and occupied in part by the troops of the United States.

So far as we are able to discover, there appears to be a general relief from all internal commotion or expected revolution. Unanimity prevails among the citizens, in consequence of a general desire to repel the forces of the United States.

A letter was received from the Governor of Nuevo Leon, that 6000 Americans had appeared in that department, under their second in command, and that he had informed the government he had ordered all the forces of that department to be sent against them.

Decree of Paredes, under date of the 10th July.—Grants as ports of entry for foreign commerce, during the blockade of the Mexican ports by the navy of the United States, Tuxpam Goatzacoalos, Tobo Lamarina, and Tecoluta, in the Gulf, and Mansanillio, on the Pacific.—In these ports, provisionary officers are to be established for the benefit of merchants.

The Faro Industrial, of the 8th of August, says:—Besides the intelligence published yesterday, dates from Monterey of the 24th of June, state that the fortifications of that place progress rapidly; that martial law prevailed, as well as great enthusiasm against their invaders.

Fracas in the Camp of the Volunteers.

The following letter is published in the Cincinnati Gazette:

"CAMP BELKNAP, July 30, 1846.

Dear Brother— * * * Be not the least surprised if you should see me in Cincinnati in the course of six weeks. When I volunteered it was to fight, and not to idle for the year. But I now find that the Regulars are to be able to defend any post of danger. Gen. Taylor says that one Regular is worth five Volunteers, and that he only wants the volunteers for a stand-by. It would seem that we are kept merely to do the drudgery; and such is the case.

We had quite an affair a short time since. Col. Mitchell, as commandant of this post, ordered a volunteer from Baltimore to bring him something. The volunteer paid no attention to his order. Our Colonel then commanded him a second time to perform the service. The volunteer turned upon his heel, and replied that "he would see him d—d first." I was close by doing duty, when Col. M. ordered me and five other cadets to arrest the Baltimorean. He immediately placed himself in a defensive position, and drew a knife, swearing at the same time that he would cut the first man that dared to come near him. Lieut. Col. Weller then approached and ordered us to "stand back," when all parties got to fighting. So, you see, we have had one fight, at least.

Our whole regiment and the Baltimore regiment were then ordered out. But as we had but six men on the ground, and as the Col.'s tent was about two miles from our encampment, our Col. was disarmed and carried to the ground by a superior number of stout fellows, where they laid him down. Two of them were about to stab him, when I, backed by our boys, jumped into the melee and released our commander from the ruffians. By this time the field was full of soldiers, and the Baltimoreans left. I presume the case will undergo an investigation. Affectionately, your brother,

A. MOSES,

Cincinnati Washington Cadets, 1st Ohio Reg.

Mr. S. P. MOSES, Cincinnati, O.

The following letter from the Sun gives the story of the other side:

CAMP BELKNAP, Aug. 2, 1846.

Our battallion is joined to one from Ohio, which forms a regiment, and this, in connection with two regiments from Ohio, comprises a brigade. There are also regiments from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, quartered at this same camp, which is situated on a high bluff of land, from which we can see thousands of tents, and hear the drums beating the reveille.

Yesterday, Lafayette Hands, Andrew Metteer, and some of our boys, went over to Barita, and returned in rather high spirits. As they were returning home, some one gave Andrew Metteer a catfish, which Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, who is Col. of the whole brigade, claimed as his own, and ordered three of his men to take it from him. On the men seizing him, in compliance with the orders of their commander, Metteer drew a dagger and stabbed two of them. Col. Mitchell then rushed on Metteer with drawn sword and inflicted several severe gashes on his head, from the effects of which he fell as if dead. Lafayette Hands then seized the Colonel, wrested his sword from him, and chased him with it for some distance around the camp, until another sword was handed him, when they had a regular sword fight, lasting some minutes, until the Col.'s sword broke, and he again ran, finally escaping to his own quarters. He then gave immediate orders for his men to turn out, armed with ball cartridge, when our Captain gave similar orders, and marched the Cheasapeake down to meet them. When we arrived, Capt. Stuart, as commanding officer, ordered out the batallion—we were all full of fight, and I verily believe that our 600 Baltimoreans could have whipped the whole 2500 Ohioans. Dan Wells had taken dead aim at the Colonel, and would have blown him sky high, had it not been for Chas. Ehrman, who struck his musket. The Col. then claimed the command of the whole brigade, and ordered us to camp, which order we were compelled to obey.

Col. Watson was at Barita, where we immediately sent after him, and on his arrival he started for the camp of Col. Mitchell, to demand an explanation of his conduct. On his arrival there, however, he was told that the Col. had started for Matamoras to report to Gen. Taylor, but Col. Watson is now after him, and I do not know how the spree will end.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD

SATURDAY, :::: AUGUST 29, 1846.

☞ We refer our readers to the "Supplement to the Act," passed at December session, 1841, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of the Commissioners of Montgomery county by the people." It will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

A question has been raised by a great many persons, whether the law intended that no two commissioners should be elected from any one district? Our opinion is, that though the act is not so worded as to put that question beyond the reach of cavil, yet the intention is so plainly manifest, that no two can be elected from any one district, that no difficulty can possibly occur. It will, however, be the duty of the next Legislature so to amend the law, that all doubt about the matter may be removed, that the law should expressly provide, as the intention clearly was, that no two persons, residents of the same district, should be voted for or elected as commissioners. One thing, however, is certain, that any person voting for more than one in a district loses his vote; and this thing, we hope, will not be forgotten—for it is more than likely that an attempt will be made to take advantage of this important provision, and thereby deprive our candidates of many votes. The safest preventive against this and every other fraudulent move of our opponents, and the one that we earnestly and confidently recommend to every Whig in the county is, to vote the whole whig ticket. Then there can be no mistake; and that whigs will do so, in spite of all the cunning and manœuvreing of the Locos, we have no reason now to doubt; they are too deeply impressed with the importance of having a Whig Legislature and a Whig Board of Commissioners to hesitate, for a moment, about giving the ticket, as it stands, their whole, ardent, undivided support.

☞ We should judge from what we have seen and heard within the last few days, that the Locos have nearly completed their arrangements for the coming campaign, not however, altogether according to their wishes, but that they will have some sort of ticket is pretty certain. They dislike the idea, very much, of losing the Board of Commissioners, and having all their nice little *nick-knacks* taken from them. Well, we can't blame them—we know how hard it is, after enjoying all the nice and delicate dishes for a time, to be forced to go back to *first principles.* 'Tis decidedly disagreeable.—They will doubtless make a desperate effort to retain their ascendancy in the Board, and we intend to wound no body's feelings when we say, that they are willing and ready to sacrifice their Delegate ticket, to secure the Commissioners. We know the fact, and the Delegate candidates will know it too before the election is over. They are bound to receive this treatment at the hands of their party, but it will be a source of some consolation to them to know that, though they are badly licked, their candidates for Commissioners will be no better off. The Whigs have it all in their own hands, and we know they are not fools enough, to let go.

☞ We feel authorized to announce, from the very liberal manner in which the people have signed our Prospectus for the enlargement of the Journal, that, in a very short time, our first number will appear. In addition to the names we have lately added to our list, we learn from those who are kindly acting for us, that they are procuring us many more. The Journal will, ere long, have as large a circulation as any country paper in the State.

☞ We notice the arrival in our town, of two non-commissioned officers belonging to Capt. Ruggles' Company ('A,') of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, who were in the late actions of the 8th and 9th of May. They are here for the purpose of recruiting their Regiment, now in Mexico. This is a fine opportunity for young men of our county wishing to distinguish themselves in the service of their country.

GOV. PRATT has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of negro George, who killed Mr. Jesse Cook, in Charles county, Md. on the 15th instant. The murderer is thus described in the Governor's proclamation: "The said negro George is of a black color, his hair long and bushy, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 25 years of age."

☞ We see it hinted that the old game of deception and cheating is to be played off again in relation to the Tariff. It is said that BUCHANAN, DALLAS, KANE, and even free trade BOMBY WALKER himself, are endeavoring to satisfy the Democratic protectionists of Pennsylvania, and other anti-free trade States, that the present bill will be so amended at the next session of Congress, as to render it perfectly acceptable to them. We have too much confidence in the good sense of the people of Pennsylvania, to believe for a moment that the trick can succeed. If these worthies have any thing to do, by way of altering the present bill, they will try to make it much more odious than it now is; for, it is known to every man of sense, that Walker is bitterly opposed to the principle of protection.

It is all folly to hope for any relief from the Locofoco politicians. The only effectual way of getting rid of free trade, and the other equally odious and disgraceful measures of this Administration, is, to elect Whigs to office.—Protection is a Whig measure—the country is in favor of the policy, and the success of the one depends altogether on the success of the other.

Let the people be no longer deceived and humbugged by such demagogues as Walker, Buchanan and Dallas. They now promise protection, but it will be "such protection as vultures give to lambs,"—to devour them.

LATER INTELLIGENCE—Later intelligence from the army than that published in to-day's paper, reached us too late for publication. It contains nothing, however, authentic. It states that the army is on the march to Monterey—where it will, in all probability, have to engage with a Mexican force of 25,000, under the command of Paredes. Our army, it is thought, cannot exceed 10,000. We have great doubts about the accuracy of the estimate of the Mexican force. It is, however, highly probable that we will have, ere long, a desperate and bloody fight. It is thought it will take place about the 15th of September.

☞ We learn from the Union that President POLK is a very astonishing man, as he has been but once beyond the limits of the ten miles square, since he reached Washington, in February, 1845. When his friends have urged him to take some recreation, his reply was, that his first duty was to the public. When he was at college, he always knew his lessons well—which was very gratifying to the schoolmaster. When he was a member of Congress, he was very apt to be found at the Capitol; and when he was Speaker, it was nothing extraordinary to find him occupying the Speaker's chair. He is not a very fat man, but enjoys excellent health—has a good stomach, which digests well, and he sometimes goes to church. *Since he has been President*, believing that all the institutions of Providence are wise, he generally rests on Sunday, and on Monday goes to work. So scrupulous is he in the observance of the Sabbath, that he will not allow him (the Union) or any other distinguished individual to visit him. Such, according to the Union, is James K. Polk; and if all here stated be true, Mr. Polk is certainly *a great man—a remarkable man!*

☞ One of our exchanges came to us this week with only four of our editorials, not credited. This of course we attribute to the carelessness of the editor, rather than any design of stealing from us. We always feel flattered at finding our editorials copied by other journals, particularly when they are credited. It makes us feel our consequence, it does.

☞ A fine opportunity is now offered to persons wishing to purchase land in Montgomery county. In addition to those advertised in the papers, there are several farms which can be purchased on good terms, by early application at this office. Persons at a distance, desirous of locating in our unusually fine and healthy county, will do well to come and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at this place on Thursday, the 10th September. It is expected to be a grand display. We hear of preparations being made, far and near, to attend. Come one, come all—you will be richly compensated for your trip.

LOOK OUT WOOL GROWERS.—We were shown a sample of wool, 15 inches in length, taken from a fleece which weighed 17 pounds, intended to be exhibited at the Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Rockville, on the 10th September next.

☞ JOHN H. THOMAS, of St. Mary's, charged with the murder of GEORGE G. ASHCOM, has been acquitted.

The Election in Maryland.

The political waters are beginning to be agitated in this State, preparatory to the October election, when several members of the Senate, and all the House of Delegates, are to be chosen. We notice with pleasure that the Whigs of the counties are nominating their tickets, and that men are placed on them who enjoy deservedly the confidence of the people, and are thoroughly sound on the great questions which are peculiarly those supported by the Whigs.

The business of the next Legislature will probably be confined to matters of State or local interest. It is not known now that it will have any election to make or be called on to decide any question which will concern the country at large. Yet this does not take away the interest which the Whigs of the Union have in our election, and should not be allowed to excuse any Whig for not exerting himself to secure a successful result. Maryland is a Whig State. Amid all the reverses which the party has met with, even when Locofocos were twice elected to the Executive chair, the majority of the people of Maryland were Whig in their politics. This the Whigs of the Union have ever believed, and this the Presidential contests have proven to be true. We are entitled, then, to call Maryland a Whig State. We owe it to ourselves, not less than to our brethren of the rest of the Union, that we should do nothing, and leave nothing undone, which would place her high character on this point in doubt. If there be nothing else, this is of sufficient importance to call every Whig to the polls on the first Wednesday of October next.

But the legislation of the State is always of great importance, and is ever safer in the hands of the Whigs than of the men of the other side. There is our public debt—our works of internal improvement—the Constitution of the State—and the general system of legislation. We must keep these from the hands of radical and reckless innovators. It was whilst a Locofoco held the chair of State, that the interest on the public debt ceased to be paid, and a partial repudiation of the public obligations occurred. It could not be expected that a Whig Governor, in one year, should restore what was thus lost in six years' rule of Locofocoism; but all will admit that much has been done towards it, and that there is reason for an expression of confidence, that the faith of the State and the credit of the State, will be restored at an early day.

And then as to the works of internal improvements, they had almost been abandoned to ruin, under Locofoco rule; so that from the untoward circumstances in which they have been placed, it has been found impossible, as yet, to relieve them from their embarrassments, and to make them contribute, as under a wise government they would have been made to contribute, to the payment of the public obligations.

Then there is the delicate question of altering the State Constitution. No doubt there might be changes made in it, which would be for the better—but surely these are to be made by prudent and wise men, not by rash and unskilful hands, whose object is to destroy not to amend. It is the good fortune of the people of Maryland, that they have not heretofore been led away by the specious cry of "reform," as it is the custom to call every innovation that the radicalism of the day desires to make upon the fundamental law. It is a wise provision of our State government, that whilst alterations of the Constitution may, from time to time, be proposed by the representatives of the people, no such alteration can be consummated, without its coming directly in review before the people themselves for decision.

And thus, we avoid the evils of having a Constitution whose errors cannot be corrected, and are secured against changes being made in it, which the people do not desire. This wise provision of the Constitution, in effect, gives us here in Maryland a Convention every year, to alter and amend the fundamental law, the members of which Convention are the Senators and Delegates in the Legislature. How important, then, that these, or a majority of them, should be Whigs?

And then there is the general legislation of the State. How much injury, and even positive wrong, may be imposed on individuals or classes by bad laws, we have yearly experience, and against these we should guard.

In these views, is it not, Whigs of Maryland, important that the Legislature of the State should be Whig!

GEN. GAINES.—A letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Sun, states "that the President has approved the decision of the Court of Inquiry relative to the conduct of Gen. Gaines. The court, it is said, disapproves of some of his acts and approves of others. His calling out volunteers after the arrival of Gen. Taylor's victories, is one of the acts disapproved. In conclusion, in consideration of the patriotism of the General, the court recommend that the case be dismissed."

TREASURY NOTES.—The Washington Union of the 22d inst. states that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized, under the advice of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the act of July last, the issue, on that day, of treasury notes to the amount of half a million of dollars of the denomination of $50 and $100. Notes of a larger denomination will hereafter be occasionally isssued. The Union adds, "We understand from the best authority that the Secretary of the Treasury has uniformly avowed his determination to issue no treasury notes under $50."

PRINCE GEORGE'S.—The following is the Whig nomination for the House of Delegates:

ROBERT W. BOWIE, of Nottingham District.
PHILEMON CHEW, of Marlborough "
THOMAS DUCKETT, of Queen Anne "
EDWARD STEPHEN, of Bladensburg "

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—JOHN A. JONES, GEO. D. COAD, GEO. COLUMBUS MORGAN, and HENRY FOWLER, Esq'rs, (all Whigs,) have announced themselves candidates for the Legislature to represent St. Mary's county.

☞ We return our thanks to the Hon. R. JOHNSON for a copy of his able speech on the Tariff, delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 18th, 1846.

☞ The *Georgetown Advocate* is, in future, to be published by EZEKIEL HUGHES, Esq. formerly editor and proprietor of the Frederick Herald.

Mr. Dunkinson, who was seriously injured in the late affray at St. Inegoes, St. Mary's county, Md. is now out of danger. His physicians say that his recovery is no longer doubtful.