## Arrival of the Britannia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewett, arrived at Boston at 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

The intelligence is not of much importance.

The London Times, and other English papers, are still harping upon Oregon and Texas.

The Maynooth question had not yet reached the House of Lords. It had not passed the House of Commons; it only went through a committee, and that on the evening of the 2nd inst.

There has been a slight improvement in cotton.

O'Connel was making the most of the concessions of Peel to Ireland.

Affairs in Switzerland were without change.

The arrival of the Great Western was looked for with some anxiety. She left New York on the 24th, after the receipt of Sir Robert Peel's Oregon speech.

The Cotton market has been buoyant of late, and, in some descriptions, the improvement has reached a farthing a pound. The threatened rupture with America has caused this advance, and as the share market has been pretty well cleaned, parties, speculating on the rupture, are disposed to invest their capital in the staple.

If President Polk will listen to reason, these persons, with the produce of the new crop staring them in the face, will assuredly burn their fingers; but if he will not their gain will be great; and as the affair seems pretty much like a game at chance, they reckon that the risk is worth the outlay.

In the present temper of the market, and with the excitable topics that have been recently before Parliament and the country, the least move in the right direction—right, we mean, for the speculators, deeply injurious as the result, whatever form it might take, would be for both countries—would send up the cotton market with unexampled rapidity. Every account from the United States is most anxiously looked for, and will continue to increase until it is seen whether the "little cloud in the West" has grown bigger or has disappeared.

[From the London Times of May 2.]

OREGON, TEXAS AND ENGLAND.—The discussions now going on in the Republic of Texas between the American party, which seeks to be absorbed in the Federal Union of the American States, and the national Texan party, which upholds the independent interests of the new State, are matters of the deepest interest, not only to the annexation question of the present day, but to the future destinies of the continent of North America. If Texas at once flings away her national existence, and makes herself subservient to the policy of the United States, it is highly improbable that any other new State will attain to independence in the Southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominion of the Cabinet of Washington will be as rapid as the decay of its defenceless and ungoverned Southern neighbors.

More than twenty years have elapsed since Mexico threw off her allegiance to Spain, and during the whole of that period the decline of the nation has been inconceivably great and rapid. The result is now pitiable. The country is stated by a recent observer to be as defenceless as it was in the days of Montezuma. Another Cotez might march with a few hundred men upon the capitol; and as for the northern and western provinces, more especially the magnificent territory of California, since the sequestration of the missions and presidos, they are without even the semblance of a government.

The whole white population of California is hardly more than 5000, scattered over 2000 square leagues of territory; the Mexican administration does not even communicate with the province; and to conquer the whole of it would not be more difficult than to take possession of a desert island. In those thinly-peopled regions the inhabitants are manifestly unable to defend their territorial rights; and when they have lost the protection of a great power, whose policy is jealous of all encroachments on the future interests of its subjects, they fall an easy prey to a sort of retail invasion, until the sovereignty of the country is filched away, before an effort has been made to challenge the assailant.

The eager, gain-seeking, and roving population of the Western States of the Union are fitted, beyond all the rest of mankind, to carry on this kind of surreptitious warfare. They conquer provinces as the cuckoo steals a nest; and if their regular enterprises be allowed to carry with them all the political consequences of lawful war, it is evident that at no very distant period they will have made themselves masters of all such parts of the North American continent as are not defended by the forces and the resolutions of Great Britain. But the conduct of Texas, in the present emergency, will determine whether these political consequences are to be realized or not.

It depends on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed measure of annexation by the people and government of Texas, whether every fresh step of the Anglo-American race is to add citizens and lands to the Union; or whether the new States which may be formed in the course of time on either shore of that vast continent may not uphold an independent flag, independent interests and an independent policy.

When we take into consideration the position of Texas, the decline of Mexico, and the future condition of the unappropriated lands and regions lying between the coast of Upper California on the Pacific Ocean and Rio del Norte, it is impossible to doubt that such a country ought to possess an original character and an independent existence. Its annexation to the United States, if that measure be consummated at the present time, would only lead the more surely to the eventful disruption of that wide and imperfectly united confederacy, and to a struggle which would prove injurious to the best interests of the whole continent.

But Texas independent is peculiarly qualified to interpose, as it were, the keystone of an arch between the United States and Mexico, on the one hand, and between the maritime interests of European and of American nations on the other. These views are so clear and evident that they will probably have a decisive influence on the Executive Government of Texas, provided the Mexicans can be brought to recognise in a liberal spirit an arrangement which is the sole guarantee of their national existence.

Nor can we believe that this policy will be defeated by the popular emissaries of the United States in Texas, who are avowedly engaged in promoting the work of annexation solely with reference to the interests of their own party in the United States, and to the cause of slavery with which that party is identified.

The part taken by England and France in this question—for we are happy to find that the most entire concurrence prevails between the two great powers by which Texas was first recognized in Europe—has been dictated by no such selfiish or exclusive objects. To them individually the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable dangers, and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantages.

But they are actuated by a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace; and in maintaining the independence of Texas, they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power over North America. There, as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.

If, however, the annexation party be successful, and the patriotic intentions of the President are defeated by the foreign party in the Commonwealth of Texas, that result only opens the door to fresh difficulties of the most serious character. The claim of the United States to Texas is a claim studiously undefined, and purposely obscure; but once admit- it would be found to embrace the distant objects of American ambition, even on the shores of the Pacific.

Already several attempts have been made by the ministers and officers of the United States to obtain the cession of the great harbors on the coast of California. In 1835, Mr. Forsyth offered to the Mexican government five millions of dollars for the port of San Francisco—one of the finest naval positions in the world; and a few years later, an American commodore actually seized, on some pretended rumor of war with Mexico, the town and harbor of Monterey.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the western coast of North America—hitherto the least peopled, the least productive, and the least frequented portion of the globe—will become the scene of great political interests, and will gradually be animated with the stir of nations and the activity of social life.

The claim to the exclusive possession of the Oregon territory is another indication of the same policy: it will be followed by an attack, either by force or by fraud, on California. On all these points the same unlimited spirit of aggrandizement prevails.

The United States are seeking to subject these future races and States to their dominion, and, without an army, or any of the ordinary instruments of conquest, to extend their sovereignty over nations yet unborn. The scheme for the annexation of Texas is the most decided step they have made in this direction; but that is only the prelude to their ulterior designs.

For the protection of the British dominion in North America ample means exist; and, indeed, the possession of the Oregon Territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the joint conditions of the convention of 1818, is practically conclusive on the point.

But in provinces in which no European power has any direct concern, the only check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States will be found to consist in the establishment of another energetic and independent power to share the dominion of North America, and such a power we still hope Texas may become.

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The charge of the New York city post office was transferred on Wednesday last by Mr. Graham into the hands of his successor, Mr. ex-Mayor Morris. The papers of that city speak in very complimentary terms of the retiring officer.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, 3 P. M. has the following intelligence from Mexico:

We learn from Capt. Baker, of the bark Falmouth, which left Matanzas May 9th, that the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana 7th inst., with dispatches for Mr. Crawford, the British Consul, advising him that the boundary line of Texas had been defined and settled, and her Independence guarantied by a convention between England, France and Mexico.—Accounts by the same arrival state that Santa Anna has been reduced to the alternative of ten years' banishment, or a trial for maladministration.

The above intelligence must have left Vera Cruz on the 2nd or 3rd inst., which is ten days later than our previous advices.

This joint guarantee of Texan Independence, with a specification of boundaries, is a more definite form of the proposition sent to Texas from Mexico some weeks since, per Br. frigate Euridice. The Texan government objected to that proposition, that it specified no particular boundary; but intimated that if this objection were obviated, and a liberal boundary specified, the proposition would be presented to the people for adoption or rejection, simultaneously with the Annexation project. We presume the line has been placed pretty far West, in the hope of inducing the Texans to acquiesce; but it will be in vain,—they are almost unanimous for Annexation, and Annexation, will be the result.

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FROM HAYTI.—We have two arrivals this morning; the brig Crusoe, Capt. Chase, from Aux Cayes, sailed on the 12th, and the schooner Louisiana, Capt. Low, from St. Domingo, sailed on the 10th.

Capt. Low reports that two or three days before he sailed a man-of-war schooner came in, bringing the information that there had been a battle between the Dominicans or forces of the Spanish part of the island and the Haytiens, the result of which he could not learn, only that a considerable number were killed and wounded on each side, and that some of the wounded men were on board the schooner.

Capt. Chase informs us that when he left some two hundred of ex-President Herard's friends were in prison, and that he saw four of them shot. The excitement had mostly died away.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated March 31, and received at Boston, say that Fructuoso Rivera received a dreadful defeat from General Urquisa on the 27th, himself narrowly escaping with a handfull of his men. Also, that the French Admiral had resolved to recognize the blockade of Montevideo. If he does, and the British Admiral also, and the blockade is well enforced, the city must soon fall into the hands of Oribe. The only seat of war then will be the State of Corrientes, where General Paz has been getting up an army, to oppose which a force has marched from Buenos Ayres. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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Mr. Fox, the late British Minister to the United States, being about to leave this city, (in which he has resided since his official functions ceased,) addressed a polite note to the Commissioner of Public Buildings on the 19th ultimo, offering for the public gardens a number (several hundred) of roses and flowering shrubs growing in his garden; which we learn from the government paper, were thankfully accepted, and are now being transferred partly to the garden attached to the President's House, and partly to the Capitol square.—*Nat. Int.*

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VESSELS OF WAR IN COMMISSION.—The Union says in reference to the report that the S. of War cannot put another vessel of war in commission owing to Congress having limited the number of seamen, that the steam frigate Mississippi has been put in commission and will go to sea immediately. The number of seamen to be employed at any one time is limited by law; but the return of the Congress, the Vandalia, the Macedonian, and the Lexington, leaves room for a considerable increase in naval force.

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THE LOSSES IN "FASHION."—The N. York Spirit remarks that the "knowing ones," and all those up to "stable secrets," in common with the "smart people" who hide behind fences to see the horses take their work, and who "pump" the stable boys, are all of them, alike, "down on their luck!" The deepest dock and the highest trees are anxiously inquired for, and animated discussions are going on about town whether drowning or hanging is preferable."—*Sun.*

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SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—A Scientific Convention met at New Haven, Conn., on Thursday last. A number of distinguished savans were present.

During the first days sittings Professor Silliman announced that he had received a paper from Mr. Weld, an English gentleman, who has charge of the Mount Savage Iron Works in Allegany County, Maryland.


# THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::: MAY 28, 1845.


STATE PROSPECTS—The various measures which are being enforced for the procurement of revenue, must remove all doubts concerning the ultimate redemption of our State credit. The determined course of the Executive of Maryland will result in bringing those who have hitherto been delinquent in their compliance with the revenue laws of the State to submission, which will ensure to the Treasury an amount of proceeds considerably greater than it has hitherto received from the source of taxation.

But the great measure which is destined to do more than all others towards elevating our State to the honorable position which she formerly occupied, is the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the coal regions of Alleghany. When provision was made for this object, by the late Legislature, doubts were expressed of the practicability of the terms prescribed, being complied with. So unlimited, however, has been the confidence of the friends of this work, in the benefits to be derived from its prosecution, that the arrangements for operation have already been nearly, if not entirely, completed. A praiseworthy anxiety is manifested to commence operations without unnecessary delay.

But it may be said that this anxiety proceeds from a consideration of private interest—that it is confined to those sections of the State through which the canal passes, and to which it will prove convenient. That there would be reason in this remark, we freely admit—but at the same time insist that it must be apparent even to those who have opposed this measure, that considerable advantage will accrue to the whole State from its accomplishment. The revenue which, in the course of time, will flow from this work into the State coffers, cannot at this time be calculated, because it is impossible to form a just estimate of the great quantities of coal, inferior to none in the world, that will be transported upon its waters from the inexhaustible mines above. We feel quite certain that in a few years from the completion of the canal, the transportation would yield annually to the State Treasury a sum greater than one half of the interest on the State debt.

The prospect before us is cheering. The time is not very distant when the people of Maryland will be relieved of a portion of the burden of direct taxation, and the honor of the State upheld by the revenue derived from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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RUMORED DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The Baltimore Sun says: "A rumor was in circulation yesterday that news had reached the city of the death of Gen. Jackson. The Nashville papers received last night make no mention of his health, and we are therefore inclined to believe that the rumor is unfounded. The Cumberland Alleghanian of Saturday also mentions a rumor received in that town by the western passengers of his death."

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TEXAS.—The Washington "Union," speaking of the recent intelligence from Texas, says: "It is now reduced to the certainty of a fixed fact, that Texas *will* accept the terms of annexation proposed in the resolutions of the American congress."

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BUST OF GEN. HARRISON.—The citizens of Cincinnati have procured a marble bust of ex-President Harrison, executed by the lamented Clevenger, while in Italy.

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WILLIAM B. BOND, Esq. has been appointed Deputy State Attorney for Harford County.

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E. L. DELASHMUTT, Esq. has been re-appointed Collector of State and County taxes in Frederick County, Md. for the ensuing year.

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DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Cumberland Alleganian announces the death of its senior editor, H. McKinley, Esq.

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THE CROPS.—The Howard Press says:—"Intelligence from all parts of the District represent the crops as in a flourishing condition."

## MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

☞ The June number of the *Columbian Magazine*, which is now before us, is unusually interesting. The miscellaneous matter of this number, consisting of articles in prose and verse from many eminent and popular writers, is decidedly rich. This work seems to improve with every number, and is destined to occupy a position as exalted as that of any other periodical in the country. The embellishments are admirable, especially the plate of Fashions, which exceeds in elegance every thing of the kind we have seen, for a long time. This work possesses merit entitling it to liberal patronage, particularly from the ladies, whose Magazine it professes to be.

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☞ *Graham's Magazine*, for June, although behind the others in point of time, is not inferior to them in interest and beauty, as it abounds in literary matter from the pens of some of the ablest writers our country can boast. The Engravings, consisting of the "Masquerade," "Rock Mountain," and a "Portrait of Rufus W. Griswold," are indicative of the skill of the Artists employed by Graham.

This number concludes the present volume of this work, and arrangements have been made to render the next more splendid and attractive than any previously put forth.

The new volume, (the proprietor promises) will be possessed of two new features, viz: the Fashions, which will no doubt be of the most elegant style, as they are to be procured from Paris; and Music, which will be of the highest order.

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☞ We have upon our table two numbers of Mrs. S. C. Halls' "Sketches of Irish Character," which are replete with interest to those who admire the portrayal of nature in a simple and unostentatious style. The ardent feelings of the children of the "Emerald Isle, are strikingly depicted, and Irish character is presented with a faithfulness which reflects great credit upon the authoress.

Each of the Sketches is headed by a pictorial illustration, bringing before the eye, in true and striking colors the characters described.

This work is worthy the patronage of all who have a taste for light literature.

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The second great race between Fashion and Peytona is to come off this morning, at Camden, N. J. The N. Y. Spirit of the Times says "Fashion has improved so much since her match on Long Island that her friends have rallied, and are now joined by many of Peytona's backers. The Southern mare however, is about as formidable as ever.

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THE CALVERT COUNTY TAX.—The Upper Marlboro' Gazette of Friday says: "We learn that meetings are to be held in the different districts of Calvert county on Monday next, to advise on the expediency of resisting the collection.—We hope the 'sober second thought' of the people may induce them to permit the collector to discharge his duty without molestation.

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The Dorrites in Rhode Island are making efforts to procure an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of liberating the hero of Chepatchet. The Providence Journal says, however, that the leaders are merely making this noise in order to throw dust in the eyes of the weaker brethern, and to keep them quiet.

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The Hon. JOHN CAMPBELL, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the Pee-dee District, in South Carolina, died at his residence in Marlborough District, on the 16th instant, of a hemorrhage of the lungs.

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LOVE *vs.* POLITICS.—On the 12th instant, Sen. Allen, of Ohio, was married at Chilicothe, to Effie, daughter of the late Gov. McArthur.

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GEN. BUSTAMENTE.—Ex-President Bustamente arrived at Havre on the 25th of April, coming from Paris. He goes to England.

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The Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, has recently received an honorary diploma from the Academy of Science of Berlin.

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The President of the United States has granted Babe, the pirate, a further respite to the first day of June of the year 1846.

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BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In a portion of our edition of Saturday we announced the unanimous election of Dr. Alonzo Potter, by the Episcopal convention, to be Bishop of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Gazette says:—[*Amer.*

"Dr. Potter is at present the professor of Belles Letters and Moral Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was formerly the Rector of St. Paul's Church in Boston.—While he had the charge of that parish, he was elected to the Episcopate at Massachusetts, but was compelled to decline the appointment, as the rigid climate and strong easterly winds of that region were found unfavorable to the health of his family. The same cause induced him to resign his parochial charge in Boston and return once more to his professor's chair at Union. Dr. Potter is the son-in-law of the much respected Dr. Nott, of New York; his views on church policy agree, with almost uniform coincidence, with those of our late venerated and apostolic diocesan Bishop White; and the whole tenor of his life, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian, is an assurance that under his guidance the church will command the respect of the world."

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The following extract of a letter from the Attorney General of this State to the Clerk of Frederick county, we find in the Examiner of Wednesday last:

"In relation to the confusion that exists in the construction of the 'Stamp Act,' I have to say that I will cause a case to be prepared for the decision of the 'Court of Appeals,' at its session during the next month embracing all the controverted points. This course I have deemed most advisable, as it will at *once* settle the question by the highest State tribunal. In the mean time, I think stamps should be placed on *all* bonds, &c. and if the Court gives a different construction to the Act the money will of course be returned."

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The Staunton Spectator, alluding to the fact, that only *one Whig* is elected to Congress from Virginia, says:

"Thus is the gerrymander imposed upon us by our opponents for the first time successful. When the present arrangement of the districts was made, it was designed by the Locos that the Whigs should have but a single member—not that they were disposed to do us so much justice, but because they could not prevent it. Augusta and Loudoun could not both be managed. One or the other, it was found, must carry a member, and so the preference was given to the latter. Its success now, however, is evidently owing to the apathy of the Whigs more than a want of strength. Several of the districts have been lost by small majorities, and the vote generally has been a thin one over the State."

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RAISING OF THE STEAMER SWALLOW. The Albany correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

"They have the steamboat Swallow on the beach, decks out of water. A man has explored the cabins and no bodies could be found. On coming out he said that he had examined every berth. It is now barely possible that there is any on board. Efforts are now to be made to pump her out, to bring her to New York."

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INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS. The canvass in Indiana has commenced. In the 1st district, Robert Dale Owen (Loco) and George B. Thompson are the candidates. In the 2nd district, Roger Martin (Whig) and Thomas J. Henley (Loco) are the candidates. In the 4th district, Caleb B. Smith is the Whig candidate without opposition. In the 5th district, W. W. Wick is the Locofoco candidate without opposition. In the 9th district, Samuel C. Sample (Whig) and Charles Cathcart (Loco) are candidates. In the 10th district, Dr. L. G. Thompson (Whig) and Andrew Kennedy are candidates.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL SCRIP. We perceive by the Allegany papers that Mr. John Brant advertises several large tracts of mineral lands for sale, which probably embrace his whole estate, and in conclusion says: "the whole or any part of the above property can be had for Chesapeake and Ohio canal scrip *at par*, at very moderate prices." This manifests strong confidence in the success of the canal after it is finished to Cumberland, or little in the lands.—*Balt. Sun.*

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THE CROPS.—The Frederick Examiner says: "The rain of last week has given an additional tinge to the deep verdure of our fertile farms. The prospect of a wheat crop has never been more flattering, but we understand that the rye is generally thin and comparatively unpromising."

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FARE FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON.—The Richmond Compiler says that the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have determined not to reduce the fare between Baltimore and Washington, as contemplated under the law passed by the last legislature.