The Maryland Journal and Montgomery Museum of Politics, Agriculture, and Foreign Literature.

question, and to fix the tariff firmly on the basis of the principle of his own compromise, he will, in saving his country, have reaped his own harvest, abundant and fructifying, now and forever. I know of no man who has more of the instrumental means to perform this high function than himself.

I believe in the splendor of a yet unclouded genius, his ambition will be on a level with the august position he is likely to occupy. God grant that it may be so.

That man must have a limited sight, and strong nerves, who does not see, or seeing does not feel, that the country has to pass through a valley encompassed with clouds and darkness. The crisis requires a sagacity, and the highest moral courage. Mr. Clay has these qualities, in a degree conferred on few men. In making these remarks, I beg you not to consider one of them as intended to disparagement of the gentlemen who is considered, as hitherto, in opposition to Mr. Calhoun in the ranks of the same party, to which they are both said to belong.

For Mr. Van Buren, I cheerish feelings of kindness and esteem, which I should be insensible to both his merits and his uniform friendship, if I did not both entertain and express. If, at any time, I have ever appeared to occupy an antagonist position to this gentleman, it has been rather to the measures of his party, than himself—measures which derived their authority from the potent influence of a chief, the repose of whose declining years I would not *now* disturb, if I could. Let the rays of his glory, gathering together on the banks of the river I am soon destined to visit, settle with collected majesty, eternal and enduring, on his fame.

You may well ask, if I entertain these feelings towards most of our public men, to whom I am opposed? I answer not one. The embers of party spirit are extinguished in my bosom, after having felt, as intensely as most men, their burning heat, I am sensible, with one of the most eloquent and philosophical of statesmen, of the truth of the remark, that "Old factions are volcanoes burnt out, from their ashes the fruitful olive and vine take root." I feel that by these exhausted craters, I can plant a few of those charities which induce us to look with indulgence on the opinions of others, and with a less overteeming confidence in our own. Although I have not felt it worth my while, or any body's while, to define my position, and to determine whether I am a democrat or whig—(for on certain points I have differed and agreed with both parties,) yet I cannot but feel and express my strong regard for the whigs of Georgia, who, at a time when South Carolina needed friends, were nearly all nullifiers to a man, and prepared to "back us to the death." I therefore am little disposed to quarrel with them now, if they happen to have made up their minds to support an individual for the presidency who was mainly instrumental in the only substantial reduction of the tariff which has ever been effected, on any recognized principle of public security; who has stood forth on two occasions as the great and successful mediator of the perilous strifes of this confederacy, and who, to brilliant courage and surpassing genius, unites the most attractive social qualities. I may have had my preferences, my dear sir, and they are entitled to theirs, which they are quite likely to make far more effectual than my own, by a triumph decisive and overwhelming.

Pardon this long, rambling letter, which is at your disposal to use as you please. Retain but the assurance of the great esteem with which I am,

Faithfully and respectfully,
Your friend and
Obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON.

ANOTHER WHIG TRIUMPH!

ANOTHER FRIEND TO THE TARIFF!! OLD ALLEGHENY ERECT!!

The thirteenth Whig elected to this Congress since it assembled, to not one Loco-Foco!

We have received in the Pittsburg Gazette returns of the special Election held in Allegheny County on Friday, 15th, from which it appears that CORNELIUS DARRAGH, Esq., the Whig candidate, has been elected to Congress by *one thousand majority* over GAZZAM, his Locofoco competitor,—N. B. GRAIG, the Abolition candidate, having also received about 500 votes. Last fall, Judge WILKINS, now secretary of War, was elected by a clear majority over both Whig and Anti-masonic opponents. The change is therefore decided; and as the Pittsburg Gazette says "speaks in *thunder tones* to the *political schemers* at Washington☞To LET THE TARIFF ALONE!" This is the voice of Pennsylvania, and the Locofocos will rue the day on which they disregard it.

In this district last Fall, the vote stood as follows:

Wilkins, (L. F.)	1138
Craig, (Anti-Mason,)	2237
Brackenridge, (W.)	1884

It is proposed in Tennessee to erect a monument to the memory of the late Hon, Hugh L. White, of that State.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY.:::MARCH 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

I. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
II. An adequate REVENUE, with fair PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
III. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the VETO.
IV. A faithful administration of the public Domain, with an equitable DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS of the sales of it among all the States.
V. An Honest and Economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
VI. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

FREE TRADE.—The champion of free trade, who "rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm," and gives the *Star* its lustre, puts forth some strong arguments in favor of free trade, which he thinks are incontrovertible. He says that manufactories should not be protected, "as one of the great evils arising is, that factories contain close and condensed atmosphere, and consequently unhealthy to the operatives who are employed in them." According to this logic, half of the mechanical trades of the country must be abandoned, because they are deemed unhealthy. No business, perhaps, is more destructive to health than glass blowing; yet it is essential that this business should be encouraged and protected, as it is, by a duty of 600 per cent. But, as regards the inmates of factories, they are apparently as healthy and as happy, if not happier, than nine-tenths of the working classes generally. We never knew before that the advocates of free trade were such philanthropists. They want the factories stopped, the inmates thrown out of employment, and to *starve*, to *preserve their health!*

But how false is the issue they present. They contend that one particular branch of trade is protected by the whigs, to the detriment of the farmer. This is untrue, as we have heretofore frequently proven. The tariff of 1842 rather leans to the farmer. Then the free trader tells you that the agricultural class needs no protection. This is also untrue; as, for the last five years, agricultural products has been introduced into this country to the amount of two millions of dollars per annum.

The principles of a protective tariff and its utility, must, at a glance, appear obvious to all. If we carry all our cash to England to buy all the fineries that we generally find in a dry goods store, the country must, in the course of a short time, become drained of its specie. If they would take our product in exchange, the system of free trade would not be so disastrous to the country.—But they do not. The British tariff is based upon the sliding scale—that is, to lower the duties and to raise them as the demand requires; and not unfrequently our flour is taxed at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel. The balance of trade against the United States, from 1831 to 1839 was the enormous sum of two hundred and thirty-five millions two hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and five dollars! It is then easy to discover the causes of the great convulsions of the country which commenced in 1837. It was caused by overtrading; by the imports exceeding the exports. Now, to obviate this difficulty, we must encourage home industry; manufacture our own articles from the raw materials which we raise ourselves. By doing so, we equally divide labor into its several branches, and the competition will keep the price of all articles at precisely what they are at present. Labor will find employment; the farmer a home market for his product, and the money kept in the country. Consequently, the currency will be good—the people happy, and the country prosperous.

The Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal is now open for navigation.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the ship Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Friday morning last, bringing London dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst. contains the following important intelligence:

The activity in the cotton market has wholly subsided; the prices declining.

The repeal trial has resulted in a verdict of "guilty" against all except the Rev. Mr. Turney. The verdict created immense excitement throughout Ireland. The Duke of Wellington has stated that the British government did not intend to imprison O'Connell and his compatriots.

There has been an attempted revolution in Portugal—butcherings in Spain—revolts in the province of Turkey—insurrection and revolution in Italy—insurrection in Syria.

The plague has appeared in Egypt.

The French have restored the Society Islands to the native sovereign.

The action of congress upon the tariff was looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety by the British commercial public.

Orders have been issued by the British government for the employment of an additional force to be sent to the Oregon territory, to join those already in the service.

A great fire broke out in Manchester, England, and destroyed property to the amount of £110,000. A large fire also took place at Oxford on the 27th ultimo, when the house of a wealthy Jewish Rabbi was destroyed, who, with his eldest daughter, perished in the flames.

The gales of wind which occurred on the coast of England on the 5th ult. caused several shipwrecks, and great loss of lives. The packet ship Ann was among the number.

Many of the repealers are withdrawing from the association. It will probably dissolve the whole repeal association, and the patriot Dan will keep the money which has been drained from every section of the world, and particularly from his own depressed and unhappy countrymen.

REASONS WHY THE LOCOFOCOS ADVOCATE FREE TRADE.—The locos during the canvass of 1836, and previous to that time, charged the whigs of securing British gold to influence the elections. Although the falsehood was successful in defeating the whigs at that time, they can now throw back the charge, and prove it by their own actions, which speak louder than words. The first attempt to secure British influence, to bear upon the presidential election, is made by Mr. Van Buren himself, in his celebrated instructions to Mr. Louis McLain in relation to the West India trade. He humbled himself and couched before the British throne—"*begging that they would not censure the administration for the acts of its predecessor—that they ought to know the measures it advocated was to their interest.*" We again find Gen. DUFF GREEN establishing in the city of New York, at a great expense, a newspaper to advocate free trade, and the claims of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. *The money with which the paper is established, was procured in England by private contributions!*

Then the locofoco party offers as a sacrifice, American industry; the labor of the farmers and mechanics, to secure British gold and British influence to favor the election of Martin Van Buren The commodities of England are to be brought in free of duty, in competition with the products of our own countrymen; but the Americans are not allowed to introduce their articles into a foreign market free of duty. Oh, no; they must leave them at home, to be sold at prices such as articles produced by the labor of foreign paupers can be offered, or remain on their hands. The prosperity of the whole country is to be bartered away for British gold to elect the little magician. Will the "bone and sinew of the country" suffer this to be done? Let the election next fall answer this important question.

☞We should like to know what the principles of the Locofoco party are. Will our cotemporary be kind enough to inform us?

ITEMS OF NEWS.—A destructive fire broke out in Baltimore on Saturday night last. The loss fell principally upon Messrs. Smith & Curlett, and is estimated at $30,000.

The Tyler State Convention met in Baltimore on Monday last. It was not *a very* large meeting.

A man named Wm. McLeod died of disappointed love. Wont the ladies go in mourning for him?

An enterprising gentleman of St. Louis, is manufacturing lamp oil from corn, which is said to burn more brilliant than sperm oil.

The New Orleans papers gives an account of another steamboat disaster, which resulted in the loss of one life, and several severely scalded.

Col. Benton has recovered, and on Thursday last made his appearance in the Senate for the first time since the accident on board the Princeton.

Miller's prophecy having failed, the world will wag on as usual; and the deluded victims return their avocations.

The annexation of Texas to the Union is a matter not the least improbable. The vote stands in the U. S. Senate, 38 for it, and 13 against it—one absent.—It is said that Mr. Spencer is the only member of the cabinet opposed to the annexation of Texas.

Gen. Jackson, in a recent letter to Geo. Barstow, Esq. of Boston, states that a book was found on the person of a British Sergeant, in which the words "beauty and booty" were written, as the watch-words of the British army on the 8th of January, 1815.

The journeymen tailors, of Baltimore, held a meeting and memorialized congress not to alter the present duty on ready-made clothing. When the mechanics begin to move, look out locofocoism—they will right their wrongs.

It is understood that Mr. Calhoun will accept the office of Secretary of State, though no official annunciation of the kind has yet been made.

Duncan and McConnell, of blackgard notoriety, are to be whitewashed previous to the warm weather, to keep them from spoiling. They are rare specimens of members of congress.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—The Raleigh Star says that in the gold mine near Lincolton, several large lumps have recently been found, one weighing 276 dwts. and several others weighing as follows: 196, 154, 107, 87, 60 dwts.

A new mine has been discovered in Randolph county, which promises an extraordinary yield of the precious metal.

TARIFF—BOOTS AND SHOES.—Imported boots and bootees (remarks the Harrisburg Intelligencer) are subjected to a duty of $125 per pair by the present Tariff, which is now scarcely sufficient to support American industry against foreign competition. The Tariff now before Congress, reported by a Van Buren Committee, reduces the duty on these articles *fifty per cent*, ; and if the bill should unfortunately pass, we would be again inundated with imported boots and shoes. What say the American cordwainers to this policy? Are they willing to work for nothing and find themselves, in order to gratify Mr Van Buren's Southern friends?

DUEL AT HAMBURG, S. C.—It appears by a letter in the Charleston Courier that a duel occurred last week, at Hamburg, S. C., between a Col. Cunningham and a Mr. McGowen. They fought at thirty paces with rifles, and at the first fire Cunningham's ball passed through the back part of McGowen's head. The surgeons of McGowen, the letter concludes, think that "with care he may recover." They take these things very coolly in the South.

Mr. Willis is about to write a series of sketches of fashionable life, to appear in the Mirror.

FREE TRADE.—It is said in the London Times that a subscription was recently opened in England to raise funds to circulate Free Trade Tracts in foeign countries. About $140,000 were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this excellent Magazine, which contains its usual quota of original reading matter, together with several embellishments, which alone is worth the subscription price. The enterprising proprietor, who seems determined not to be outdone, proposes to give a series of exquisite views of the "Battle grounds of America." They are in the hands of the artist in a course of preparation, and the first will appear in the May number.

☞THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for April, has made its appearance. It is a choice work for the ladies.

☞CAMPBELL'S MAGAZINE of choice Foreign Literature, is decidedly the neatest and best conducted work of the kind in America. We cannot too highly recommend it.

☞THE NEW MIRROR, together with the Extras, containing poems, &c. are rare works, and gives a vast amount of reading matter, for a small sum. The New Mirror is published weekly on a large octavo form of 16 pages, and each number containing an engraving exquisitely executed.

COLUMBIAN LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the first four numbers, from January to April inclusive, of this new work, which is published in N. York, by *Israel Post*, Esq. and edited by *John Inman*, Esq. We have already published the prospectus, where the terms can be seen. Not having had leisure to examine this work deservedly, we will speak of its merits more minutely in our next.

THE LAWS.—We commence, in today's paper, the publication of the laws of Maryland, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and shall continue them from week to week until all are published. The common maxims in courts of justice is, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man;" and truly it should not form an excuse, when they are so extensively published, and affording every one an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. It is the duty of legislators, while drafting laws, to make them so plain as to be easily understood, that there can be no doubt or quibbling as to their meaning; and it is the duty of every citizen to become acquainted with the laws of his State. Whether designedly or not, we will not attempt to say—but the fact is, the laws are now so complicated, that in many instances those who framed them cannot explain their meaning. This should not be the case.

HOLD HIM.—A certain would-be politician who has figured in the locofoco meetings of late, (and who will be known hereafter as Count Brainless Saphead,) in a conversation upon the subject of a protective tariff, made use of the following forcible argument to establish the doctrines of free trade. "The protective system" he says, "will elevate the mechanic above *us*, and they will become so insolent, that there will be no enduring them." Here is a problem to solve,—How high would the mechanic have to get to be on an equality with him? But *straws* show which way the wind blows,—and this sappy coxcomb has been too leaky for his leaders. This cur is dangerous without a muzzle upon his mouth.

POLITICAL EDITORS.—If the qualities of political editors are valued by the number of falsehoods they put forth, the country will undoubtedly give the credit to Francis P. Blair, the editor of the Washington Globe,—he can average a lie for every line he writes.

THE NEW STATUARY.—The Globe of Saturday announces that the steamer Col. Harney, Lieut. Commandant Boutwell, has arrived at the navy yard, twenty hours from Norfolk, with a detachment of marines and officers for the United States ship Delaware, and a draft of men for the United States steamer Union; also with Persico's statuary—the landing of Columbus and other pieces—for the Capitol.

The Mormons have made seventy-six converts about Mobile.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—It is truly said that *great* men never receive their reward until the cold earth rests upon them. Now the actual editor's name does not appear at the head of the "Star," and his talents but reflects its "rainbow hues" to decorate the brow of others, whose claims to such bright ideas as grace the column of that paper, are about as great as the crow to music. That his fame shall go down to the grave "unhonored and unsung" we conceive to be rank injustice, and unless the two "screens" step aside, and show *sub rosa* as large as life, we shall be under the painful necessity of doing it ourselves.—Did he not empty his "bag of blarney" into the laps of the locofocos by calling them "democrats" in his resolutions? Has he not opened the store of his well stocked vocabulary to defend free trade, even though the locofocos are uncertain as to what course (as regards the tariff) they will pursue after the convention, and at the risk of being rated by his opponents afterwards, when some settled principles will be established for *this section* of the country? O Jove! send forth your thunder bolts to punish such ingratitude on the part of those who have wrapped themselves in borrowed plumes, and set complacently for an exposure. The perfumes of some animals will expose their location.

Several discoveries of mineral, of a very rich quality, have been recently made near Versailles, in Montgomery county, Missouri.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—*Justice of the Peace*—Obed Hurley.

This is the only appointment that has been received for this county, and is good enough thus far; but as he is not centrally situated, some little dissatisfaction seems to exist for not appointing more. The list, we imagine, has been misdirected. Gov. Thomas will please recollect that Montgomery is in her old place yet, and wants her quota of appointments if she is whig to the core. We hope more of the locofoco party can be found who are competent for the office, and will consent to serve.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

The following comprises a list of appointments for three districts, made by the late Baltimore Conference.

Baltimore District.—John A. Collins, Presiding Elder.
Baltimore City.—Wm. Hamilton, J. Meriken, J. S. Martin, Thomas Sewall, Edwin Dorsey, A. Smith, S. V. Blake, J. Guest, S. Bryson, M. Goheen, T. Lemmon, T. Magee.
Baltimore Circuit.—Wm. Hank, R. W. H. Brent.
Somerfield.—M. G. Hamilton.
Patapsco.—W. G. Eggleston.
Severn.—P. D. Lipscomb, M. A. Turner.
Annapolis.—D. Steel.
West River.—J. Miller, D. Clem.
Calvert.—W. O. Lumsden, M. Baird.
Prince Georges.—W. H. Coffin, H. Waugh.
Ebenezer Station.—E. Phelps.
Charles.—F. Dyson, P. Waters.
N. Baltimore District.—J. Baer, P. E.
N. Baltimore Station.—H. Slicer, J. Larkin, P. Reese.
E. Baltimore Station.—James Sewall, W. F. Mercer.
Caroline street.—C. B. Young, M. Lanahan.
High street.—Littleton Morgan.
Great Falls.—Richard Brown, Charles McElfresh.
Hereford.—T. H. W. Monroe, J. McClay.
E. Harford.—O. Ege, P. Wysong.
W. Harford.—John M. Jones, T. Little.
Shrewsbury—G. Berkstresser, M. Jameson.
York.—G. B. Chenowith.
Wrightsville.—John Morehead.
Westminster.—J. L. Morriss, M. March.
Liberty.—R. S. Vinton, J. Lambeth.
Montgomery—H. Holland, T. Phelps.
Rockville.—N. Head, Elias Welty.
Potomac Dist.—T. B. Sargeant, P. E.
Alexandria.—A. Griffith, W. Evans.
Foundry.—H. Tarring, E. Owen.
W. Chapel.—N. Wilson.
Georgetown.—W. Wickes, S. A. Rozzell.
Leesburg.—Francis McCartney.
Fairfax—J. Watts, E. E. Brown.
Loudoun.—J. White, S. Kepler.
Warrenton.—P. Rescorl, J. Bunting.
Stafford.—R. D. Nixon.
Fredericksburg.—S. A. Rozzell.
Lancaster.—A. Eskridge, J. M. Clem.
Westmoreland.—J. Brads, J. Murphy.
King George.—T. C. Hays.
Bladensburg.—Thomas Wheeler.