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Maryland Journal,

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"THE RIGHTS OF OUR LABORING CLASSES SHOULD BE RESPECTED AND PROTECTED; THEY ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE PEOPLE; THAT PART WHICH SUPPORTS THE POWER AND WEALTH OF THE NATION."—*Andrew Jackson.*

VOL. IV. **ROCKVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.** **No. 15.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD WAITE:
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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NEW SPRING GOODS.
Cheap for cash or good paper

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring supply of NEW GOODS, embracing a choice and complete assortment of all kinds of Merchandise; to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited, as they will be offered at a very small advance for cash, approved judgments and notes, or country produce.

LEONARD W. CANDLER.
Darnestown, April 3, 1844.

NOTICE.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on those small Islands in the Potomac river, formerly owned by the heirs of the late Wm. T. Smallwood, as I am determined to put the law in force against all future offenders.

WM. O. CHAPPELL.
april 3—3t

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Montgomery county, that he has laid in the following articles which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers:

3000 lbs. of Coffee, from 8, 10, 12½ cts. at retail.
3000 lbs. of Bacon, at 5½ cts.
1000 lbs. of Loaf Sugar, at 10, 12½
500 pair of Shoes, very low.
35 boxes of Mould Candles, at 12½ cts.
10 barrels of Old Whiskey, very fine.
75 sacks of Ground Allum Salt
5 doz. painted Bucketts,
10 chests of Young Hyson Tea, at 50 c.
10 do of Imperial,
5 hogsheads of Sugar, low price, Also, a large quantity of goods, generally kept in grocery stores.

JAMES H. KIDWELL,
Georgetown, D. C. march 30.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase any number of NEGROES, for which I will pay CASH, and the highest prices. Persons having them for sale will do well to see me before they dispose of them else where. Apply corner of Maryland Avenue and 7th street, Washington, D. C. WM. H. RICHARDS
Jnne 24th, 1843.

CASH IN MARKET

THIS is to inform the Public that I continue purchasing NEGROES for the Southern Market, and am always paying the *highest market price!* All letters addressed to me at Alexandria, D. C., will meet with prompt attention at all times, as I have an agent authorized to open letters during my absence.

GEORGE KEPHART.
Alex., D. C., Jan. 17, 1844—1y

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL sell, at Private Sale, a valuable FARM in Montgomery county, Maryland. It lies on the Little Monocacy, about 1½ miles from Barnesville, on the road leading to Greenfield Mills, and about 3 miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and contains

120 ACRES OF LAND;

25 in Wood and 20 in Meadow. The soil is of good quality and the farm well watered—with a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c.

and a never-failing Spring of Water convenient to the dwelling.

There is a good MILL SEAT on the farm with the dam built and race dug, and from the great quantity of timber in its vicinity—being at the foot of the Sugar Loaf mountain—would be an excellent site for a saw-mill; also, for a distillery, factory, grist-mill, &c.

The terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing in Poolsville.

ROBERT LYLES.
January 17, 1844—tf

Washington Hotel, AND STAGE OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has leased the above well known establishment (formerly kept by Daniel H. Candler,) and has opened a public house for the reception of travellers, local and transient boarders. Urbanity and strict attention to the comforts of his guests will, he trusts, secure him a share of the public favor. His table will be supplied with the luxuries the markets will afford—and his BAR will be provided with the choicest liquors. His Stables are commodious and comfortable, and his granary well stored with provender. DROVERS' will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He will use the best endeavor to render his house acceptable to his guests—a quiet retreat for the traveller, and with charges to suit the times.

ALFRED SPATES.
Jan. 3, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

S. BAILEY respectfully offers his services as DENTIST to the inhabitants of Rockville and the public generally. Having prepared himself by a most thorough and careful study of this art, and being provided with every means requisite for performing operations in every branch of it he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their patronage.

No charge will be made for any operation which does not give perfect satisfaction.

☞ Room, at Mr. Abraham Dawson's. mar 13

TAILORING.

Wm. W. Allen respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a shop on the opposite corner from Mr. John Braddock's store, where he is prepared to execute all work intrusted to his care in the neatest and most fashionable style, and with the utmost despatch. Having for the last seven years been engaged as a practical cutter, he will warrant a fit in all cases, and he hopes by a strict attention to business, will receive a share of the public patronage.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting for any one who wish garments made at home.

January 26, 1844.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery County, that he still continues to carry on the HOUSE CARPENTERING & Joining business in the town of Rockville, and that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business that may be entrusted to him, with neatness and despatch; and he also informs the public that he has on hand and will constantly keep a supply of Mahogany for *COFFIN-MAKING*, together with a quantity of first-rate Walnut, and all other materials used for that purpose.

He can furnish COFFINS of every description, and attend to interments and all other business in his line, in any part of the county, upon terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who maybe pleased to favor him with their custom.

GASSAWAY MARTIN

CABINET-MAKING
Rockville, Md.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Rockville, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Dennis Moulden, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches; making and repairing Furniture, Chairs, &c. ALSO, Funerals attended in the most appropriate manner.

☞ *Prices to suit the Times.* ☜

The Subscriber respectfully asks a liberal patronage from the public generally, as he warrants his work to be made of the best seasoned materials, and the most accurate workmanship.

G. ROWZEE.
Furniture given in exchange for Lumber. August 12.

Plastering & Brick-work.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the people of Montgomery County, that he is prepared to do all kinds of House plastering and Brick Masonry, in a workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.—Apply at the subscribers' residence near Mr. Turner Balls, on the Georgetown Turnpike road.

SIMEON D. BRONSON.
Nov. 17th, 1842.—1y.

WE are authorised to announce **Thomas English**, as a candidate for the Sheriffalty af 1845.

POLITICAL.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS OF JUDGE ELLIOTT.—It will be recollected by our readers, that we gave an account of the manner in which the Locofoco party had succeeded in electing Mr. Slidell, their candidate, for a seat in the senate of Louisiana, from the city of New Orleans, which has been heretofore thorough whig. The Locofoco papers are scarcely done crowing over this disgraceful obtained victory. It was apparent, at the time of holding the election, that the grossest frauds had been perpetrated by Judge Elliott, of Lafayette; and the Legislature being in session, a committee was appointed by that body to investigate the matter. After a thorough investigation the committee made a report, and the facts elicited exhibits the most bare-faced, unmitigated, and outrageous case of official misdemeanor that has seldom been perpetrated in any country. We gather the following facts from the report, which impeaches Judge Elliott, though a majority of the committee is composed of Locofocos:

"A. Phelps, the clerk of the city court of Lafayette, produced the book accompanying this report and marked by the letter C, as the only record kept in said court, in which certificates of naturalization are recorded. He declared that he did not know whether this book was printed at the time the certificates of naturalization were granted; but C A. Pieron, the editor of the Constitution, a paper published in Lafayette, swore that he assisted in printing the sheets bound up in that book, and they were printed within the two or three months last past, for Mr. Phelps, and yet the book purports to have been *commenced on the 2d March, 1844!!!*

"This book consists of printed forms of naturalization, some filled up in writing and others left blank in intervening pages; and it is no uncommon thing to find certificates of a *later date* inserted before certificates of an *earlier date*; as for instance, a certificate of the 15th day of September, before one of the 9th of September of the same year. The book bears no mark of a genuine record."

The Report further states:

"In fact, although our statue has created the city court of Lafayette a court of record, and required the clerk to keep and preserve the records and proceedings of the court, yet there has been kept no minute, no continuous history of its acts and proceedings from day to day and from term to term. There is not a solitary judgment entered on record in legal form in this court, to justify a certificate of naturalization.—It is a court of record without records, so far as the subject of naturalization is concerned. The certificates of naturalization have been *illegally issued, without regard to the laws of Congress.*"

"It further appears that nearly 400 *of these certificates were issued in one day;* It seems to your committee impossible, that this could have been legally done; *twelve hundred oaths administered and eight hundred witnesses examined* as to the age, the qualifications, the moral character of the different persons naturalized in open court by the Judge!!!"

"John Dolan testified that he received his certificate from the clerk of the city court of Lafayette, that he introduced, at the time he received it, two witnesses to prove his good character and the time he had resided in the United States; *that he did not know one of those witnesses until that day, and that he had known the other about a week.*"

"It has been urged, that Judge Elliot is not responsible for the actions and doings of his Clerk, and that he has not been actuated by any corrupt motive, inasmuch as he derived no pecuniary benefit from the naturalization job."

"Upon the last point, your committee have examined three witnesses. One of them, Abner Phelps, the Clerk of the City Court of Lafayette, has, it is true, expressed and emphatically declared that Judge Elliot had not received, and was not to receive, any fee, recompense or gain whatsoever, for naturalizing persons in his Court. But the Committee feel themselves constrained to declare, that they place *no reliance upon his testimony*; he is implicated and charged as an accomplice with Judge Elliot; he has been contradicted on several points by other witnesses, and is in the opinion of your Committee, *unworthy of credit.* Mr. Phelps, however, says he "promised in case he was successful in collecting his fees, to make a *loan* to the Judge, to enable him to obtain, 'certain' property from 'Messrs. Preston & Elwyn."

"Mr. Preston testified that Judge Elliott stated to him, some time ago, that "he (Judge Elliott) expected to receive a sum of money shortly, *due to him for naturalizing foreigners*"—Mr. Preston adds that Judge Elliot *may* have spoken of money due to his office; but repeats, "my impression is, he spoke of money due to *him* by a Democratic Committee."

"And Mr. J. Nicholson, the third witness, states that Judge Elliot promised to pay him a certain amount (which witness was endeavouring to collect for Mr. Preston) as soon as he received the fees due to *him for his services for naturalizing persons*, and that Judge Elliot observed THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE WAS INDEBTED TO HIM FOR THOSE FEES!"

"Your Committee are therefore of opinion that Judge Elliot did derive, or expected to derive, pecuniary benefit from this naturalization job. Besides, they think it abundantly manifest, from the testimony of Col. Christy, of Mr Rousseau, of Mr. Van Buren, of Mr. Phelps, and of others, that if the Judge has not directly sanctioned the illegal and corrupt practices of his Clerk, he has failed to discharge his duty to the public, to superintend and direct the keeping and preserving the records and proceedings of his Court; that he has, by the most shameful remissness and the grossest neglect, indirectly countenanced the mal-practices of an unprincipled Clerk, and so aided in inflicting a blow upon public liberty; that he has suffered the Temple of Justice to be converted into a trading shop, for the sale of spurious certificates of naturalization, and that he has permitted the law, which he has sworn to administer in its purity, to be degraded into an instrument of fraud and political corruption."

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that Judge B. C. Elliot be removed from office, as Judge of the City Court of Lafayette. [Signed]

R. HUNT,
T. PHELPS,
J. K. GEUDET,

So now, once more. "Huzza for the *Loco-Foco* victory in New Orleans!"

P. S.—The Senate (Loco-Foco to the backbone) have voted that Mr. Slidell was '*duly elected,*' while the House have directed their Committee to bring in a bill of impeachment against Elliott.

It appears by the evidence, which we have not room to publish, that Judge Elliott was to be compensated for perpetrating this fraud by a "democratic committee." Why this committee should have been so anxious to elect Slidell, when the Locos have already a large majority in the senate of Louisiana, we cannot see—unless it was one of the deep laid plans of the *divine* Amos Kendall, who has striven as diligently as a man could to make political capital out of the old lion, Jackson. New Orleans was the field of his glory; and though the people may have honored him for *his* services as a military man, they never supported *his* measures and principles. Congress restored to him a fine, which was, at the time, thought justly imposed upon him for his lawless acts in imprisoning a Judge, and disarming civil law of its power, by placing it at defiance. The mere restoring of the fine was not sufficient to create the excitement Amos expected throughout the country; but the grand move was to have New Orleans the theatre of all this matter—exhibit her sense of the wrong and gratitude to the Locofocos in Congress, by electing Slidell, and showing a thorough change in that city. This was to fully wipe out the stain, and not only mete out to the old hero (which was only a secondary consideration) the full measure of his glory, but make political capical for little Matty Van, of Kinderhock memory.—*Ed. Journal.*

MR. CLAY IN THE SOUTH.—The Macon Telegraph (loco) speaking disparagingly of Mr. Clay's recent speech, in that place, says:

"*A National Bank and a* PROTECTIVE TARIFF *formed, of course, a considerable portion of his theme.*"

Of course, they did sir; but all up this way the journals of your party tell their duped readers that *Mr. Clay talks against Protection at the south*, and they pick out a line or so here and there from what he says to keep the lie in countenance! You have exposed them handsomely.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A MALIGNANT HYPOCRITE.—We have always believed, and have never hesitated to express our conviction, that *Amos Kendall* is the purest incarnation of the unscrupulous falsehood, the unprincipled hypocrisy and the brutal ferocity which make up the character of a demagogue of the school of Marat and Robespierre, which the Loco Foco party can exhibit to the contempt and detestation of the people of this country.—His whole life, from the day which witnessed the first base blow which he struck at his best benefactor—at the man who had saved him from starvation and death, and put in his hands all the means of influence he ever possessed,—down to his present still more infamous assaults upon the good name and character of HENRY CLAY, gives an unbroken line of proofs to the truth of this representation. We have already noticed a political sermon which this base caitiff has written and published, and which the leaders of the Locofoco party have scattered broad cast over the land, addressed to the religious feelings of the people of the Union and intended to excite the moral principles of the country against Henry Clay, because he once fought a duel with John Randolph. Those who have read the letter of Gen. Hamilton, Randolph's second on that occasion, which has just been published, need no farther vindication of Mr. Clay's motives and conduct in that affair. Mr. Randolph, with a settled and avowed purpose of provoking him to a contest, had heaped upon Mr. Clay the foulest and most outrageous insults which his well stocked vocabulary could command: the most calculating and deliberate malignity could not have chosen from the English language, words better calculated to arouse every feeling of revenge and enmity, than those which Mr. Randolph, with his peculiar force and eloquence, hurled at the head of Mr. Clay: and yet Mr. Randolph, as testified by his friend Gen. Hamilton, was completely disarmed by the mingled firmness and sensibility which he saw in the whole bearing of his opponent upon the ground. And yet *Amos Kendall*, with an affectation of regard for religious principles, &c., so strained and overdone as completely to defeat its purposes, treats this affair as a cold blooded attempt at murder, on that part of Mr. Clay, and on the strength of this seeks to array the moral and religious feelings of the nation against him.

Our sole purpose in referring to this matter at all is to expose the matchless hypocrisy exhibited in this ferocious crusade against the personal character of the great American statesman. This same *Kendall*, who here affects the meekness and demureness of a perfect saint, one raised far above all the passions and feelings of humanity, is now engaged in writing the life of Andrew Jackson, who, as is well known, was frequently engaged in quarrels and fights of the most disgraceful character. One of these contests was! a duel with a Mr. Dickinson, which grew out of a dispute *at a horse race*, on the result of which Gen. Jackson had bet very heavily. Jackson's opponent declined to enter his house; and in the dispute which ensued Gen. Jackson *challenged* Mr. Dickinson: and the meeting is described in the following complacent terms, by this man Kendall, who now expresses such digusting hypocritical horror at the affair of Mr. Clay; the extract may be found on page 116 of the third number of his life of Jackson:

"Jackson went upon the ground with 'a conviction that his life was eagerly 'sought, and the expectation of loseing 'it, but with a determination which such 'a conviction naturally inspired in a bo'som which never knew fear. At the 'word, dickinson fired, and the dust was 'seen to fly from Jackson's clothes; the 'next instant Jackson fired, and *Dickin'son fell.* * * Dickinson was taken to 'a neighboring house, where *he survived 'but a few hours.* The firmness of nerve 'exhibited by General Jackson on this 'occasion *has not ceased to be a subject 'of admiration!* There are many brave 'men who can look danger in the face 'without the change of a muscle; but 'few there are who can hold a steady 'hand at the instant a leaden messenger 'of death is passing through their bodies. 'Not a man on the ground, except General Jackson himself, knew that he was 'wounded: and every muscle was as 'quiet and his hand as steady, as if he 'had not known it himself. THE STERN 'PURPOSE WHICH MIGHT IN PART HAVE 'NERVED HIM, WAS BEST DESCRIBED BY 'HIMSELF, WHEN A FRIEND EXPRESSED 'ASTONISHMENT AT HIS SELF COMMAND: "SIR," SAID HE, "I SHOULD HAVE 'KILLED HIM IF HE HAD SHOT 'ME THROUGH THE BRAIN."

And this 'stern,' purpose, murderous as it is, is still a 'subject of *admiration*' with the man who denounces HENRY CLAY—who never wounded a human being in his life, as a cold blooded assassin! If malignity and hypocrisy can go farther than this, we have yet to see it done.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

COL. RICH'D M. JOHNSON'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.—"I have been in public life for forty years, and in that time have been associated with all the great men of the country. Leaving out Madison and Gallatin, who were old men when I first stepped upon the theatre of politics, *I will place Mr. Jefferson first, then Henry Clay.* He is a perfect Hercules in all the qualities that can adorn human nature. Some men may excel him a single quality; for instance, Webster may be a greater logician—or some may be more renowned for deep researches—but take Clay all in all, he has not an equal in the Union, either in the north or the south, the east or the west. In moral courage, in physical courage, in oratory, in patriotism, and in every noble quality, he is without a superior. He is a great, *a very great man.*"

THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier expresses the belief that no treaty for the annexation of Texas will be presented to the United States senate at its present session, and gives his reasons for this opinion, as follows:

"In one of my last letters I told you Gen. Henderson, the newly nominated minister from Texas here, leaves his government with positive instructions to sign no treaty for the annexation, *unless upon such assurances and credible information* as no sagacious man could doubt, that the treaty would receive the constitutional sanction of the senate. He will receive no such assurances. On the contrary, some of the most ardent advocates of the *future* annexation will demonstrate to him the extreme folly of expecting a ratification at this session. Mr. Walker himself will assure him of this, rather than to subject this favorite measure of his to certain defeat. But if the Texan minister should belie the good opinion at present entertained of his sagacity, or yield to the imprudent counsels of heated partisans, and allow the submission of such a treaty to the senate, that august and deliberative body will postpone the consideration of the question, *and advise, at leisure, with their constituents.* This information is positive, and I publish it without deliberation."

MR. CALHOUN AND OREGON.—A private letter from Washington mentions to us, says the United States Gazette, that Mr. Calhoun dined with Mr. McDuffie on the day on which he arrived. There were present Mr. Mangum, Sir R. Packenham, (the British minister,) the Austrian Minister, Mr. Archer, Mr. Rives, and several other distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Calhoun took occasion to declare emphatically that he was for peace.

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine adjourned on the 22d ult. A bill was passed abolishing all militia trainings, though continuing the existing enrollment and organization. Resolutions to receive the State's portion of the proceeds of the public lands, amounting to $20,000, passed the house, but were lost in the senate. Nothing else of much interest has been done at this session.

A CENTENNARIAN PATRIOT DEAD.—Mr. Stephen Turrell, died at Charlotte, Vt. on the 28th ult. at the age of *one hundred and one years and four months.* He enjoyed perfect health up to the time of his death. At the age of fifteen he joined the army under Gen. Abercrombie, and continued to fight for his country up to the close of the revolutionary contest.

FROM TEXAS.—Later arrivals from Texas, at New Orleans, have been received, but they bring no news of any consequence. Emigrants are said to be daily arriving, and the country is said to be highly prosperous. Col. Snively has returned to Houston, from a successful search after a silver mine; he is said to have found one which was once worked by the Spaniards, near the sources of the Lema, a tributary of Little river. He intends to return with a company of miners. The mine is supposed to be quite valuable.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Accounts from Hayti, received at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, state that the Spanish part of the Island having revolted against the present government, the whole disposable force of the Island, amounting to about 20,000 men, were preparing to march against it. What the result will be, it is impossible to predict; but the well informed of that place think the revolt will be put down with little trouble.

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