THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 24, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District.	J. M. S. CAUSIN,
2nd	do	J. P. ROMAN,
3rd	do	ANDREW G. EGE,
4th	do	J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th	do	B. C. WICKES,
6th	do	J. C. DIRICKSON.

☞We have been requested to say that the Rev. Mr. VARDEN will preach at the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on Sunday evening next, at the usual hour.

PEACE.—A great evidence of the small interest entertained by the people of these United States in the war with Mexico, is found in the fact that the announcement of peace has not made noise enough to rouse a tadpole from his slumbers.—With the exception of a slight demonstration at New Orleans, as a matter of custom, we have not heard of the burning of even a tallow candle in joy for the long promised peace. In fact, the people have very little to brag of over a treaty *purchased* at the cost of $15,000,000, and, moreover, they have very little confidence in the treaty itself. It is not a treaty of the Mexican nation, but of a set of poor, miserable, cowardly sneaks, who have sold a goodly portion of their country for the sake of preserving their own miserable carcases. The genius of Mexico will never ratify that treaty; and the American Executive who would propose it, deserves impeachment.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Cass men, says the Harford Gazette, have been in a state of much excitement since the Whig Convention have nominated General Taylor. It seems that these office-loving patriots were certain that Clay would be their opponent, and they show much ill feeling to the Whig Convention, because it would not nominate "Harry of the West." We have not heard a Cass man speak on the subject who would not prefer Clay to Gen. Taylor. How is this? Is it because Gen. Taylor is too Democratic for them, or does it preceed from the belief that they could beat Clay and cannot beat Old Zack.

Many who have heretofore been loud in their abuse of Clay, seemed suddenly to have come to entertain kind feelings for the old orator, a new friendship was most unaccountably got up for him. If we were to judge from the friendly remarks we have heard from the Cass camp, we might suppose that if the Baltimore Convention were to assemble again, there would be some danger of Clay's getting the nomination there.

Since the Whig Convention has acted contrary to the advice of the Cass men, what incongruous misrepresentations the opponents of Gen. Taylor indulge in, among others they go to a Whig and say, you cannot vote for Taylor, for he is a democrat, he defies your convention and refuses to be a *party* candidate; it will ruin Whiggery to vote for him. And when they have in this manner instructed the Whigs what they ought to do to preserve their integrity, these same Cass men go to a Democrat, who is friendly to Taylor, and admonish him not to support the old General because he is a Whig. When with Whigs, the Cass men say Taylor is Democratic; when with Democrats they say he is a Whig; and if their counsels were to be followed, old Buena Vista would lose his Whig friends because he is a Democrat, and his Democratic friends because he is a Whig. We duly appreciate the kind motives which induced these gentlemen to take so much trouble on account of Gen. Taylor; but we would suggest to them, that the Taylor men, whether Whigs or Democrats, understand that old Rough and Ready is a true hearted American soldier, and has never been licked, and that he and his friends can take care of themselves.

☞Were our paper twice as large as it is now, and had we ten instead of five months before the election, we could not do justice to the feeling that seems to pervade the bosoms of the American people on account of the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The ticket is the very one, above all others, which the people desired. "It is a noble ticket—one that well deserves the support of the American people—*one that cannot be beaten.* Let the friends of a pure Government but rally—as they will—in its behalf; let them determine to evince by their action their regard for the Constitution, their solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of their country; their appreciation of distinguished and patriotic services; and no power on earth can prevent the banner of Taylor and Fillmore from being borne onward to glorious victory."

Our space this week will not permit us to give more than a few extracts. The following is from the Louisville Journal:

What a contrast there is between the two candidates for the Presidency, General Taylor and General Cass! Probably two prominent men are not to be found in the whole nation more utterly different from each other in their characters and their lives. Look at them—first at the one and then at the other. Both are military men, but the one, although out for a time in the last war with Great Britain, never encountered his country's enemies in battle, while the other, by his achievements in three wars, especially in the war with Mexico, has won an immortal fame, beside which the brightest names of the heroes of antiquity appear pale and dim. Nor are the two men less strikingly contrasted in other things than in their military reputations. Trace them through their lives: the one a slavish and truckling parasite of power, always in profitable public office but always seeking and receiving it as the boon of the Government and never at the hands of the people, the flatterer and supporter, by turns, of the elder Adams, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe, of John Q. Adams, of Andrew Jackson, of Van Buren, of Harrison, and of Polk, and a holder of office from all of them except the first and last, the cringing sycophant and elaborate eulogist of Louis Philippe in prosperity and the ready denouncer of Louis Philippe in adversity, the proprietor of all possible opinions to suit all conceivable times and occasions, a black-cockade Federalist and a ranting radical, a warm friend of the Wilmot proviso, a deadly enemy of the Wilmot proviso, and a non-committalist in regard to the Wilmot proviso, an advocate of the improvements of lakes and rivers and a supporter of the President in his vetoes of those improvements, a loud brawler for economy and a still louder brawler for war, no matter at what expense of money and blood, with every nation that happens to have a dispute with us, a man whose feelings and sympathies rest not with the masses but pine for the sickly and corrupt atmosphere of courts and palaces, of Kings and Presidents—the other emphatically a man of the people, a sturdy and vigorous offshoot of the plain old Kentucky yeomanry, a strong scion nurtured amid the perils, the privations, and the hardships of the plain, virtuous, hospitable, and unpretending pioneers of the West, a man whose sinews have been hardened by toil, who esteems his fellow men according to their merit and not according to their position, who never asked a favor from a government functionary in his life, who knows nothing of courts and aristocracies and sycophants and office-seekers except to scorn them, a man who thinks for himself and "stands erect in the image of God" instead of "bowing the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning," who would not form an opinion or disavow an opinion deliberately formed to gain a crown and sceptre, who manifests in his whole bearing such stern and lofty purity that corruption would never dare to approach him, who unites, in a more extraordinary degree than almost any other man of the age or of any age, the qualities of charming simplicity, manly sense, keen sagacity, unerring judgment, deep knowledge of men, and great decision of character, who for the last thirty years has "spent his dearest action in the tented field," and scarcely sleeping under a roof during all that time, and who, within the last two years, has, by a series of victories that thave no parallel in ancient or modern victory, won an immortality of glory for himself and for his country!

Between these two candidates for the Presidency so contrasted in their habits, their modes of thought and feeling, their characters, and their histories, there cannot be a *doubtful* contest.—The office-holders and the pensioned editors may lie and rave and deceive some of their followers and even themselves, but the *people*, the independent and virtuous people, the bone and muscle of the republic, the toiling millions whose only object in a Presidential election is to secure well administered Government—these will scorn the changeling, the incessant seeker after Executive favors, the betrayer of all parties in succession, the steady worshipper of power by whomsoever possessed, the grovelling sycophant of Louis Phillippe and his court, and will delight in electing to the highest officer in their gift the plain true hearted, and independent citizen, who, in all that he has said, in all that he has thought, and in all that he has done, has had no other end in view than "his County's, his God's, and Truth's."

And now, fellow-Whigs, let us gird up our strength for the work before us. Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore can certainly be elected, but not without an effort. We shall have the help of some of the best and most virtuous of those who have hitherto been our opponents, but, we must also help ourselves. The whole vast and corrupt patronage of the General Government, with its millions of money, will be wielded against us, and the Locofoco leaders will struggle against us as they never struggled before, for "Despair has terrible energy," but, if we do our duty to ourselves, to our glorious old chieftain, to our country, we shall achieve a victory in November which in its consequences will brighten the destinies of our republic throughout the coming century.

The New York Mirror has the following paragraph:

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—We have just read a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, dated Ashland, June 10. The contents of the letter we are not at liberty to publish, though we can assure the *Tribunitarians* of this city that Henry Clay is not only a Clay-Whig but a good Taylor-man.

OHIO.—The Philadelphia North American says:—Every paper we open, and every letter we receive, from the Buckeye State convinces us more fully that the fears of those delegates who apprehended opposition to General TAYLOR, were groundless. In no part of the Union do Whig fires burn purer or brighter than in Ohio.—Mr. ALLEN will receive his pasports next year from the Legislature of that State.

THE BARNBURNERS GIVING TESTIMONY.—The Barnburners held a meeting in Buffalo (N. Y.) on Wednesday. John Van Buren addressed them, and in the course of his speech, whilst reviewing the merits of the candidates for the Presidency, began to examine the people assembled, as witnesses. "Is Gen'l. Taylor," he asked, "fit for the Presidency?" The question was no sooner asked, than there went up an enthusiastic response—"Yes!—yes!—yes!"—from the whole multitude.

Such testimony will not be without its effect upon the jury of the nation.

The following is the more full, though not more decided, testimony of the Hon C. C. Cambreleng, a leader of all the New York democracy in times past, and now a principal among the Barnburners. It was given in a speech delivered in New York city:

From the Speech of Hon. C. C. Cambreleng.

The great object of the these wise men of the capitol for three years past, has been to make a President—they have labored day and night, zealously and assiduously, and have succeeded admirable and triumphantly. They have most effectually accomplished their object; they have by their own acts made a President of the United States; but it happens not to be the man, nor either of the men they intended. It is neither the President nor any of his Cabinet—nor is it the conservative nominee of the Baltimore Convention. From the first roll of the drum at Palo Alto, through all our splendid victories to the final and glorious conquest at Mexico, the President and his cabinet have labored *to make Zachary Taylor President of the United States.* It matters not whether he is from the North, the South, or the East or the West—nor how he gets into the field, *the man who has the heart of a nation with him, is irresistible and must inevitably triumph.* Yes, fellow-citizens,, he will scatter the conservatives and their pledged nominee as he did the Mexicans and their flying leader at Buena Vista—few of them will ever reach San Luis Potosi—they will be scattered in the chapparel, and will never rally again—at least in this State.—Such is the magnificent result of the arduous political labors of the Administration—the Warwicks of the capital such the crowning works of those skillful artificers, the President and his Secretary at War. It is their work, not ours.

GEN. CASS IN HIS OWN STATE.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 2nd inst., one of the most respectable and reliable papers in the country, says:

There is quite as strong opposition here in the Locofoco ranks to Gen. Cass, as there is among the Whigs. Thousands of them perfectly abhor him, and swear they *never* can vote for him.—Cass will in all probability *lose his own State*, unless a large slice of his princely fortune is lavished to save it.

His real popularity in this State may be judged by his popularity in this city. At the two last Governor elections, this city gave once 248 and once 249 Locofoco majority, which is about what they claim for the city. At our charter election last spring the issue was *distinctly* made on both sides, "*Cass or no Cass,*" and the battle fought on this issue. The result was, *he was whipped in every ward,* and in the city by about 100! So much for Cass's popularity in Michigan, and here in this city, where his friends live, and where he has lived for a quarter of a century. You may judge of the cause of his unpopularity among his own neighbors.

The Washtenaw Democracy held a ratification meeting (consisting of some two dozen office-seekers) on the news of Gen. Cass's nomination and attempted to organize a "Democratic Association," for the campaign, and *utterly failed.*—So says the Argus. A great majority of the party in Ann Arbor have an old bone to pick with Gen. Cass about certain post-office matters; and, unless the *amende honorable* is made, with, regard to the future, they declare that he can never get a hundred votes in the country.—

MEXICO.—The U. S. steamer *Water Witch,* from Vera Cruz, 1st instant, has arrived at New Orleans.

By this arrival we learn that the siege train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on the 29th. Gen. Patterson, with his division of volunteers, was to follow on the 31st, and the next column would be the volunteers under Gen. Marshall.—The regulars will then follow in succession. Gen. Kearny's command will be the first, and General Worth will bring up the rear. All the arrangements were made for transporting the sick and wounded, and the whole army will be promptly withdrawn from the city.

In order to avoid as far as possible unnecessary risk at Vera Cruz, none of the troops will march into that city, except as transports are ready to receive them, and then they will merely march through the town and be immediately embarked.

The main body of the army will concentrate at Jalapa and the National Bridge, and proceed on to Vera Cruz in detachments as fast as transportation is prepared for them.

A portion of the regulars will be embarked for the Rio Grande, to take up position at different points on the new boundary; another portion will be embarked for the Atlantic ports, and the balance for N. Orleans. The volunteers from the Atlantic States will all be embarked for ports nearest their respective homes, and those from the Western States will all come to N. Orleans.

The whole force to embark from Vera Cruz, it is said, will be 1,100 officers, 26,000 rank and file, and 5,000 teamsters, &c.

Our Commissioners were still at Queretaro, and would probably remain there for some time.

We are pleased to learn that there was but little of the vomito at Vera Cruz, and it was not at all considered as in an epidemic form.

PASSAGE OF THE POST-OFFICE BILL.—The following important bill, in relation to newspaper postage, passed the House of Representatives on Monday:

The first section provides that after the first of July, all newspapers of no greater size or superfices than 1900 square inches, may be transmitted through the mail by the editors and publishers thereof to all subscribers or other persons within the county, or within 30 miles of the city, town, or other place in which the newspaper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage whatever.

Sec. 2. All newspapers of the size aforesaid, sent from the office of publication, and which shall be conveyed in the mail any distince beyond the county, or beyond 30 miles from the place at which the same may be printed, and not over 100 miles, shall be subject to and charged with a postage of one half cent, and of one cent for any greater distance, provided that the postage of a single newspaper of the size aforesaid from one place to another in the same State shall not exceed one half cent.

Sec. 3. Upon all newspapers of a greater size than 1900 square inches, sent from the office of publication, there shall be charged and collected the same rates of postage as prescribed by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets; and upon all newspapers of a less size or superficial extent than 500 square inches, sent from the office aforesaid, there shall be charged and collected, a uniform rate of one-fourth of a cent for all distances within or without the State in which they may be published.

Sec. 4. All printed or lithographed circulars and handbills or advertisements, not larger than foolscap, unsealed one cent a sheet.

Sec. 5. Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, two cents for each copy of no greater weight than one ounce, and one cent additional shall be charged for each additional ounce of the weight of any such pamphlet, magazine, matter or things which may be transmitted through the mail, whatever be the distance the same may be sent; and any fractional excess of not less than one half of an ounce in the weight of any such matter or thing above one or more ounces, shall be charged for as if said excess amounted to a full half ounce.

Sec 6. Papers sent by others than publishers, two cents, prepaid, ect.

COMMUNICATED.

BLACK WATER CANAL.

MR. EDITOR: I was pleased to see in your valuable paper a few weeks ago a notice of the meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal, and that they are making the preliminary arrangement of securing the services of a first rate Engineer to make the necessary surveys previous to opening the books for taking the stock.

This is certainly a wise and prudential move, and shews a disposition on the part of the commissioners to discharge their responsible duties with an eye to the good of all, and not to engage in an enterprise involving such deep interests until the most satisfactory evidences are furnished of its practicability and usefulness.

To carry out their views they have proposed opening a public subscription to pay the necessary expenses of the survey, and have limited the subscription to one dollar each; which amount is to be returned or paid in stock, provided the enterprise goes on,—should it however be abandoned, the amount to be lost by the subscribers. As the object is so worthy the public attention and in the estimation of many will be productive of immense benefit to Cambridge and a large portion of the county, besides settling the question of the practicability of the plan, it is confidently presumed that few will refuse to aid the committee in securing a first rate Engineer.

Subscription papers are left at the Post Office, the Register's Office, the stores of White & Anderson and James Bryan, where those persons in favor of internal improvement have an opportunity of testing their principles.

HOWARD.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that a volunteer expedition for Yucatan is fitting out from Vera Cruz, and that J. H. Peoples, Esq., late editor of the American Star, in the City of Mexico, seems to be at the head of the movement. Large numbers of our soldiers are volunteering. Another account also states that the Government of Mexico intend sending troops to Yucatan, and that our soldiers are volunteering. The fighting of Americans and Mexicans under the same banner suggest curious reflections, and the probabtlity of strange results.

U. S. SENATORS.—The Governor of Michigan has appointed Thos. Fitzgerald, Dem, U. S. Senator, in place of Gen. Cass.

The Legislature of New Hampshire on Thursday, elected Moses Norris, Jr Dem, Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Atherton, whose term then expires.

It was thought, when the Ten Regiments were raised, that, though temporary under the law, they would ultimately be made permanent. But there is no such proposition at present; nor will Congress, under any circumstances, ever agree to it. It follows that all those officers of the regular army who upon their application, were appointed to commands in the Ten Regiments will loose their commissions entirely, and be thrown out of the service.

We learn from the Washington Union that the Hon. A. P. BAGBY U. S. Senator from Alabama, has been nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, in place of Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll recalled, at his own request; also, that Colvin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has been nominated as Secretary of Legation to the Russian Mission.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—*More Indian Barbarities*—By an arrival at New York from La Guayra, we have dates to May 23d. The Indians are increasing in strenth, and devastating all Yucatan—murdering all the prisoners without regard to age or sex. A large Indian force is rapidly advancing upon Merida. Sitilpich was taken by storm, on the 18th ult., and the most horrid cruelties practised upon the vanquished inhabitants.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 21.

A sale of Pennsylvania red wheat at 118 cents. Considerable sales of Corn at 40a41c. for white and 45a47c. for yellow; Oats 30a33c.; Rye 65cts.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last by Rev. D. Evans Reese, Mr. GEORGE W. WARD to Miss SARAH E. HOPKINS, both of this town.

In New Market, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. ———, Rev. ENOCH BAYLEY to Miss ISABELL, daughter of Dr. D. Travers.

DIED.

Suddenly in this town, on Sunday morning last, Mr. DAVID M. TODD.

DORCHESTER TROOP OF HORSE.

ATTENTION!: You are hereby ordered to meet, in full uniform, for Parade at Cambride on the 4th day of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order,

J. C. WRIGHT,
June 24, 1848. tn O. S.

Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned has been authorized to offer at private sale two young Negroes, one a boy of about eighteen years of age, the other a girl of nineteen years. To one who will make a humane and kind master they will be sold low for cash, but it will be required of the purchaser to retain them in the county.

June 24,—4w JAS. WALLACE.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

THE celebrated Egyptian Poison Paper for the destruction of Flies and Musquitoes, for sale at the book and confectionary store of

June 24, 1848 O. L. CLEVELAND.

For Rent.

FOR rent for year 1849, the House and Lot at the Cross Roads at present occupied by Jno. E. Roszell. This house has a convenient office attached, and is an excellent stand for a Physician. Also, the Store House at present occupied by G. Reddett. For particulars enquire of the subscriber. WILLIAM ROSZELL,

June 24, 1848—3w* Cambridge.

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on

MONDAY the 10th day of July next,

all those tracts or parcels of land called "Ennalls' Wood Yard Regulated," "Linkwood" and "Taylor's Inlet," containing about 181 acres. These tracts, (together with 30 acres of woodland to be taken from the farm where Mrs. Elizabeth K. Rawleigh now resides, and which will be sold with the above) compose the farm and plantation where Jeremiah H. C. Rawleigh now resides, known as the Brick House Farm, and was devised by the late Stephen Rawleigh to his three sons, Jeremiah H. C., Robert W. and Stephen Rawleigh. Together with the 30 acres of wood land to be added as above, the farm contains about 211 acres. The arable land is tolerably good, and adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. The farm is situated on the road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about equi-distant from Salem and Hicksburg, and is believed to be healthy.—The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one third cash on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of 6 and 12 months, to be paid in equal instalments, and secured by bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the entire purchase money the trustee will convey to the purchaser the said farm free of all claim of the above named parties. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the first day of January next.

E. R. HOOPER,
June 17, 1848 tds Trustee.

Proposals.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the constructions of a Methodist E. Church, in the Town of East New Market, Dorchester county, ask that proposals be forwarded on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dimensions of house, 46 feet length by 32 feet breadth; 18 feet elevation, with one floor; Vestibule, 10 feet deep the entire width of the house; a Gallery to extend as far as the Vestibule; one large entrance Door, and two doors to pass from vestibule to the seated part of the Church Ten Windows to be 10 feet by 4—in the clear, (the frame to the square or plates) to be of good quality white oak; Sills 8 by 10 inches, with a Girder the entire length of the house, to be pillowed one half of the length; and the Sills to be underpined two feet high with *stone* or hard brick.

The upper frame to be of good gum or pine; siding full 3-4 of an inch thick, best quality; Flooring to be of the best yellow or North Carolina pine 1 1-4 inches thick; Shingles of best cypress, at least 3-4 of an inch thick at butt. To be seated with three blocks of Pew seats, of best white pine, with *cherry scrolls.*

The Walls *around* to be sealed with good plank to the height of seating; House to be lathed and plastered with full coats, (and with the exception of the Roof) to be painted complete with three coats.

The contractor will be required to furnish all the materials of best quality, and do the work in a workman-like style and durability. Address

JAMES THOMPSON, on Behalf Committee.

Dorchesier County Orphans' Court,
3d day of June, 1848.

On application of Levin H. Campbell, adm'r. of George Parker late of Dorchester co. decd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each of three successive weeks in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truily copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 3rd day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1848.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Parker, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3rd day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand and seal this 3rd day of June, 1848.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, adm'r. of
June 17, 1848—3w George Parker, dec'd.

Notice.

The Commissioners and Trustees of the Primary Schools for Cambridge electien district, will meet the first Monday in July, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. There will be business of importance before the board, and punctual attendance will be desirable.

June 17.—3w A. C. THOMPSON.

Lands for Sale.

I will sell at public sale on *SATURDAY the 1st day of July next,* at Federalsburg, the Real Estate of which my grand father, Thomas Hurlock, died seized. The said real estate lies in the upper part of this county—persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIS HURLOCK.
June 17, 1848—2w

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of likely negroes, either in families or otherwise, for which the highest prices that the Southern market will justify will be given in cash.—Persons having negroes to dispose of will do well to see me before they sell. I can at all times be found at the Hotel of Mr. John Bradshaw. Communications will be promptly attended to by myself or agent. WM. HARKER.

Cambridge, June 17. 1848.

ORANGES AND LEMONS just received & for sale by S. & H. RYRN.

OIL BLACK PEPPER, just received by
je 3 S. RUTTER.