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THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid off—unless at the option of the editor.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise they will not receive attention.

No communication will be published unless entrusted with the author's name.

For the Journal.

BEAUTIES OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Prior to the Presidential election of 1844, this party charged Mr. Clay and his friends, with acting in concert with the abolitionists of the North. This with a host of other matters equally false, and by a series of fraudulent tricks played off by their bullies at the polls in the large cities and elsewhere, enabled them to defeat him. But with all this, they could not possibly have prevented his election if they had not united their forces with this same abolition party about which they pretended to feel so much horror; as we will show by giving a conversation held a few days ago by a leading abolitionist of the North, in the hearing of the editor of the Albany Citizen—hear what he says; "For one sir, I glory in this war—it is a war for slavery which will result in the rooting up of slavery. I rejoice in its existence. I rejoice that it was brought about through the political action of the Birney men in 1844. If they had voted for Clay, he would have been elected—then Texas would not have been annexed, and consequently, there would have been no war for slavery, and no opportunity to annihilate the accursed system. Therefore I rejoice in the existence of this war, and I care not how it results, so that slavery is thereby crushed forever." Now, let us see what their great leader, Mr. Birney himself says: "This war with Mexico has been brought upon us by causes having their origin in slavery, and is likely to bring us into conflict with the slaves themselves; and in such a contest, Mr. Jefferson has told us '*the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us.*'" It will be observed that Birney is a good *democrat*, for he can quote Mr. Jefferson like the rest of them, when hard pinched.

We wonder if Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie, and other leading men of the South (who exerted themselves in the election of Mr. Polk) will not feel particularly proud of such allies as these.—They well know that what these abolitionists say is true, when they assert that Polk owes his election to them; and of course, those Southern gentlemen are bound to feel particularly grateful to them for the important services they rendered on that occasion. It will be recollected that Mr. Clay in his letter written in the spring of 1844, on the subject of annexing Texas to the United States, among other objections to that scheme, he stated that it was his firm belief that if the annexation took place it would bring on a War between the United States and Mexico, and for this true prophecy, the little dogs one and all set up a furious cry, some accusing him of a want of patriotism, and others charged him of opposing it for the purpose of strengthening the non slave-holding states, and others charged him with telling a falsehood, for said they he well knows, that if we get Texas it would be the sure means of preventing a war with Mexico. Well what do we see now? Why in a few months after Texas is annexed to the United States, we find ourselves in actual War with Mexico, just what Mr. Clay had foretold; and what is remarkable we find a large body of the ablest and most discreet of the party that helped to elect Polk, declaring that this war is his own, and was not called for by any respectable portion of the people of the United States, and they accuse him of telling a downright falsehood, when he says that Mexico commenced this war on our own territory. We presume that if the question were put to that portion of the *Democracy* who love their party, better than their country, if they do not think that it was criminal in Mr. Polk to have thrust us into this War of his own accord and against the better judgment of the wisest and best men of his party, they would answer something like Talleyrand did when asked by a Peer of France, if Bonaparte had not acted criminally in causing the duc d' Enghien to be shot—the wily old politician, said "he had acted worse than criminal, he had committed a blunder." In our enumeration of the leading men of the South we purposely omitted the name of the gallant and chivalrous Gen. Jas. Hamilton, for we think it can be easily guessed what his feelings are on this occasion, for although he sometimes goes off "*half cocked,*" and gets into bad company, so soon as he discovers that he has committed a capital blunder, he gets on the stool of repentance and freely confesses his political sins. We expect shortly, to see a letter from the General, urging Mr. Calhoun to a speedy repentance, for the part he acted in the political campaign of 1844, written somewhat in the style of his letter to Mr. Calhoun on the 9th of September, 1842, on the subject of Jackson's election—a short extract is here inserted:

"To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times; whole estates have passed under the tender gripe of the sheriff, the moral justice of Gen. Jackson's memorable apotheghm will be but a dry crust, that those that borrow ought to break."

"A doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country.—But, my good sir the day of reckoning must come—the account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to settle what the victory of New Orleans has cost us.—These are generally expensive pageants any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La Bell France, except to the tune of twenty millions of francs, to say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses," he left on the field of battle. But his victories, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle to Baron Muncheausen's celebrated clarion under an April thaw.—I calculate that the victory of the 8th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country, "a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous. You will say hold—you and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes, it is true, willingly would I expiate this sin, sir with my blood if it could recall the fatal past—but this is impossible. Let us look with courage, and resolution to the future."

From the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL FAIR.

The Fair of Washington seems to have received the pretty general commendation of the press. In most of the cities of the Union it has been more or less favorably noticed, and in many instances in anti-tariff papers. A young Pennsylvanian thus writes to the editor of the *Harrisburg Union:*

"You may laugh at my enthusiasm when I tell you there is very strong doubt whether the great fairs of Kaboul, Bassora or Bagdad, ever surpassed, if indeed they equalled, *the fair of Washington.* There is no one article of necessity, of comfort, of luxury, or splendor, unrepresented in that great mart.—It was a display which caused my heart to swell with pride, and make me proud of the country that gave me birth."

It gives me great pleasure too to find that the manufactures of our townsmen should have attracted attention. In a paper published in the city of Charleston I find the following notice of Todd's hat, which might not have struck me so forcibly had I not met with something of a like kind in a very opposite quarter: "A batch of hats struck me as far surpassing any thing of the kind ever introduced in this country. They were manufactured by Mr. Todd, of this city, and bear away the palm. The cocked hat is intended as a present to General Taylor—"who (said Todd) is so worthy of it—he has covered our arms with glory, and his head shall be covered by *that hat.*'"

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The announcement that the money to complete this work had been procured, was rather premature. The Civilian says:

There is good reason to believe that the contractors, Messrs. Gwynn & Co., will procure the money adequate to their wants, through the agency of the New York and Maryland Mining Companies. Still the negotiations cannot be hurried to a close at will, however pressing the necessity, and it is most probable that the result will not be made known for sixty or ninety days to come. If all is then effected for which we hope, we shall be abundantly satisfied.

Since penning the paragraph in yesterday's paper, respecting the altered bill of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, we have seen a three of the same Bank altered to *one hundred dollars,* and so well done as to defy detection, except by very good judges. In fact, one was deposited at a Bank in this city yesterday.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Mr. Meredith, a Santa Fe trader, formerly of Baltimore, was shot through the heart by Dr. Harper, at Liberty, Missouri, last week. They had been playing cards.—*Louisville Jour. June 4.*

SCENE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.—"Is them old fellows alive now?" said an urchin to the teacher. "What old fellows do you mean dear?" "Why, Paul and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

Where a house is well furnished with books and newspapers, the children are usually intelligent and well informed: but if there are no books and papers, the children are ignorant if not profligate.

Miss Laura M Taylor, a niece of Gen. Z. Taylor presented, in behalf of the ladies of Nashville Female Academy, a beautiful flag to Col. Campbell's Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, at Nashville, on Wednesday the 27th ult.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We give below some additional intelligence received by the Great Western. The papers however, are singularly barren of interest. We notice among the list of passengers of the Great Western, the name of Gen. Armstrong, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, who comes home on a short visit.

The reception of the Mexican News in England. The news from America by the Cambria steamer is of startling importance. The United States have declared war against Mexico, and the first conflict of arms has taken place, in which the invaders have been beaten. The Mexicans do not choose to be robbed of their land without defending it to the last extremity; and the robbers finding their possession and their claim disputed, resort to the formality of open warfare. May God defend the right. If this war do not facilitate the emancipation of upwards of three millions of black slaves, we are much mistaken, and shall be greatly disappointed.

We refer our readers to the intelligence from Canada, which will be read with the deepest interest. The colonists express the greatest alarm at the measures of her Majesty's government, and Lord Cathcart has avowed his apprehension that the new tariff will divert the trade of the upper province into channels perilous to public credit. In short, the Canadians are in a state of distraction, and employ language in the Assembly, and at public meetings, which savors not of indignation merely but of resistance.

Who can be astonished at this, seeing what is now the insane policy of the mother country? Protection is declared to be an evil—the parent repudiates the child. The free trade in corn must lead to a free trade in every thing else; and the ports of our colonists must also be declared free and open to all nations.—If manufacturers can only prosper under the blessings of other harvests than our own, why should not the owners of English land, and the industrious classes who cultivate it, be permitted to import all foreign manufactures duty free?—Why is the malt tax and the window tax continued, when the foreign corn grower is permitted to sell his produce in this country in competition with our own heavily-taxed cultivator? It is monstrous injustice to exact these taxes in these circumstances. We cannot understand how corn is more a necessary of life than sugar; and yet the latter is loaded with a duty from which the former is to be relieved. The colonies have a right to demand a free trade in every article they produce—sugar, coffee, and even timber. The custom-houses must be pulled down, or no justice will be done to the people of England.—*Liverpool Mail, May 20.*

Mexican Loan.—We mentioned in our last the proposition of the Mexican Government for placing the debt upon a new footing, by the proprietors in London. The proposition was negatived by the bondholders. But a new and more favorable proposition is expected to be made. In the meantime, the present position of Mexico affords some chance of the London capitalists "bleeding" freely in the matter of the loan.

Mexico and the U. States.—The Siecle says, the idea of an European intervention to protect the destruction of races in America, will not bear investigation. Mexico would certainly have a right to invoke Europe, if the United States, abusing their power, wished to conquer that State; but Europe has no right, under the pretext of preserving the political equilibrium, to oppose the resolves of Mexico, unable in her present state to defend or to govern herself, to seek her safety in the same course, as that in which Texas has found hers.

France, which neither undermines, nor wishes to undermine, any one, should leave to England the application of the old principle, *divide et impera*—divide in order to reign. We seek our strength in the opposite principle, and if France were listened to, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Poland would form great national unities. M. Guizot has accused the oppsition of adopting a policy too French, and not sufficiently European. We reproach him, in return, for adopting a policy which is neither the one nor the other—neither European nor French."

The Oregon Notice.—The question whether or not the President of the United States had given the notice respecting the occupation of the Oregon Territory by the British Government, having formed the subject of controversy in the English and American press—we have the satisfaction of stating upon the highest authority, that such notice has been given. The Great Western carries out on her present trip, the answer of the British Government, which is of a conciliatory character.

DEGRADATIONS.—On Thursday a white man in a beastly state of intoxication was taken from a negro hovel in Philadelphia. His face was smutted, as the negroes said, to make him look like the Mexican General, Vega.

POPULARITY.—A vessel was launched at Boston on Tuesday called the General Taylor.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, :::::::: JUNE 20, 1846.

☞ At a democratic meeting held at Edgefield, South Carolina, a short time ago, Mr. CALHOUN met with a severe rebuke in the passage of some resolutions approving the course of the Administration in the Mexican war, and a resolution to the effect that Mr. Calhoun's course in the same was right and proper—this resolution, however, was finally rejected. Thus it will be seen that South Carolina is, ere long, to be the scene of violent democratic commotion. Mr. Calhoun is too old a politician—his influence is too deep rooted—his power too absolute in that State—to be caught napping by a handful of office-loving sycophants. His violent opposition to some leading measures of the Administration, has drawn the lines between the Polk party and himself so broadly, that any attempt at reconciliation would be vain and fruitless. He has evidently cut himself loose, and set up for himself; and he knows full well, that though the wire-workers at Washington, have succeeded in getting an insignificant clique in his State to bolster up the Administration in this Mexican and Oregon farce, he has but to sound his horn, cry down the President and his party, and it will be done.

☞ We have lately been favored with considerable accessions to our subscription list.—We return our thanks to those who have lately forwarded their names, and as there are a few more left, we most respectfully invite them to enrol their names as subscribers to the Journal, promising that we intend to devote our columns to solid and useful matter. We are determined to use every effort to make our paper worthy of the patronage of the people of Montgomery.

☞ We have received several communications last week and this, which we decline publishing on account of their personal character. We shall be glad at all times to have the aid of our political friends in discussing the various questions of general and State policy, that interest the public mind; but, those communications must be respectful, and entirely divested of personalities, to find a place in our columns. A political journal, which suffers itself to be the medium through which private malice is to vent itself, or personal abuse to be indulged, ought not to be sustained or even tolerated by any community that has any regard for decency or propriety.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The return of this most interesting day to American freemen is at hand, and it affords us great pleasure to know that arrangements are being made for an appropriate celebration in this place. The "Montgomery Volunteers" will be out in full numbers, and we doubt not, will make a more brilliant display than on any former occasion, as military ardor is now at an unusually high pitch.

☞ The rumor which we published last week respecting the loan effected by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is confirmed by the Cumberland Civilian. It is a source of much pleasure that every obstacle in the way of the completion of this great work has been removed—and when completed, we feel assured that the State will realize all that its most sanguine friends anticipate.

☞ On a careful perusal of the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT, we think that the latter has been most shamefully treated—gross injustice has indeed been done him, but we certainly cannot approve any part of the General's letter written on the 21st ult. His friends everywhere deeply regret that he had not borne the treatment of his adversaries silently.

☞ We can confidently assure all persons wishing to have their portraits taken, that they can be accommodated at PLUMBE'S National Daguerrian Gallery. We have had the pleasure of visiting his room in Washington, and notwithstanding we had heard so much of the wonderful accuracy with which his likenesses were taken, we confess that on visiting his gallery, our expectations were more than realized. Persons from this county visiting Washington, will do well to make a visit to this interesting Exhibition. We refer our readers to the advertisements which will be found in our paper of to-day.

☞ We have received the first number of the "Semi-Weekly Herald of Freedom" published at Hagerstown, by Messrs. MITTAG & SNEARY. This is one of the neatest and cheapest semi-weeklies that we receive. We hope that the good people of Washington county will give that encouragement to this new enterprise which it so richly merits.

☞ It will be seen that our military officers are doing their duty in obedience to the orders from the Adjutant General. This ought to have been done long ago, but better now than never.

☞ We return our thanks to Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN of the House of Representatives, for a copy of Hon. ANDREW STEWART's speech in defence of the Tariff.

☞ Mr. MCDUFFIE was on Wednesday last elected Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. ALLEN having resigned.

MINUTE CALCULATION.—At the rate of a half a million a day, the government and war expenses amount to $20,883 an hour, and $347 a minute.

☞ The editors of the Union speaking of the settlement of the Tariff, make a great flourish about their adhesion to the cause of their country. Hear them:

"Amid all the struggles of party—amid all the encroachments of the old federal party of 1798-'99—amid the reverses of the war of 1812, and the conspiracies of the Hartford Convention—amid the convulsions of the Missouri controversy, which terminated in a compromise, *still more revolting* than the adjustment of the Oregon question can be to our highly respected friends of the West &c., &c., we have adhered to the union of our country, as the great sheet anchor of our safety."

The Union editors admit that the adjustment of the Oregon question is revolting to their good Western friends, and still, they and their party are singing the President's praises far and near for *this revolting adjustment of the Oregon question.* They have said that our Government could not in honor take any thing short of 54 40, and yet, to compromise at 49 is a glorious democratic triumph. Ought not CRITTENDEN and JOHNSON to be ashamed of themselves for bringing this controversy to an amicable adjustment, more revolting, if possible, to Western democrats, than the compromise of the Missouri question.

☞ It appears that the news of the war between Mexico and this Country, produced quite a sensation in England, and excited quite a sympathy for the poor Mexicans as the weaker party. We rather calculate that John Bull's sympathies are something similar to the Irishman's, who being asked if he pitied a neighbor who was forced to run off for debt, replied—"faith, and I pity him some twenty shillings' worth." Now, Johny's sympathies for poor Mexico are rather more than twenty shillings' worth, but we are quite sure that they are not great enough to induce him to carry them any farther than the mere expression of them.

☞ To what straits are the advocates of free trade reduced, when they use such an argument against the Tariff as the following, which we find in the Union of Tuesday last taken from the Lowell Advertiser. "So if we need all the revenue that can be raised on account of the war, it is a conclusive reason why the Tariff should be changed"—or in other words, according to the Advertiser, the greater the expenses of the government, the less the amount of revenue which ought to be raised.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—The government paper of Saturday night last, in an article intended to operate upon scrupulous Representatives in Congress with reference to the tariff question, says that "if any confidence is placed in the rumors of the day, and the Oregon question is to be adjusted, *a new spring is to be given to the general employments of the country, commerce especially.*"

We trust (adds the National Intelligencer) that this confession will not be without its consoling influence upon those gentlemen who have been so anxiously engaged in laudable efforts to "prepare the hearts of the people for war" with England.

All around us the policy of protection is giving way before the irresistible arguments of free trade.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Does the sage editor of the paper above quoted mean that the refusal of the democratic Representatives of his own State to go into a caucus held by some of the free trade party, is any evidence that the "protective policy is giving way all around before the irresistible arguments of free trade? We think not.

☞ YANCY, who took such a prominent part in the Ingersoll and Webster affair and exhausted his whole store of dirty abuse on the latter, took occasion to say in his speech on the Mexican war, a few days ago, (by way of digression) "I believe the *Morale* of Mr. Ingersoll's charges has been refuted."

"MARLBORO' GUARDS."—This is the name of a company of volunteers recently formed in Marlboro. The following gentlemen have been elected officers: Captain, Thomas W. Clagett, first lieutenant, O. C. Harris; second lieutenant, John H. Stansbury; third lieutenant, J. B. Adams; orderly sergeant, George Crawford.

GENERAL TAYLOR FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Jonathan Cook, John Tucker, and others," have called a public meeting at Trenton, N. J. for the purpose of nominating "Old Rough and Ready" as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

The New York Albion—the able and influential British organ in that city—thinks England will do "nothing" in the present contest between Mexico and the United States! and by so doing, she will be acting according to prudence and her own interests.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Darnell, wife of Mr. Chas. Darnell, near the Long Old Fields, Prince George's county, (Md.) recently committed suicide by hanging herself.

The Commissioner of Loans is now paying the interest upon the currency debt, which was due the 1st January, 1846.

There is a report in the Southern papers that Gen. La Vega, who was captured by Captain May, is now on his way to Washington city.

The Union of Wendesday last says:

"It is rumored that the Oregon treaty is still pending before the Senate; it was between two and three o'clock to-day that they went into executive session. We cannot understand that they have yet acted definitely on the ratification of the treaty."

SINGULAR BIRTH.—A German woman in Cincinnati gave birth to two children grown fast together at the breast and were attached to the parent, but parted with difficulty. Their birth caused death to the mother; the children died at the same time.

Arrival of the Steamship Great Western.

The steamship Great Western, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult. has arrived in New York.

The news is interesting but not of much importance.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 28th of May, (two days before the Great Western sailed,) with the news of the actual declaration of War between Mexico and the United States.

The news created a great sensation, and the popular sympathy was in favor of Mexico.

The corn bill of Sir Robert Peel passed a second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 47.

Victoria has had another daughter—is doing well.

The cotton market quiet; little doing; no disposition to sell at lower rates.

The opinion prevalent was that the news just received in Europe, about the war with Mexico, would be in favor of holders.

Speculators have taken 3000 bales. Sales of the week, 26,665 bales.

Latest quotations for Consuls for money 96 and one-fourth, home account 96 and three-fourths; Exchequer bills 15 and 19 premium.

Corn Market depressed—slow trade to retail buyers; transactions in grain market limited.

MEXICAN SEAPORTS.—To assist the reader's memory we give the following list of the seaports belonging to Mexico:—

ON THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, the northernmost, is in New California, in a fertile district, inhabited by civilized Indians, under Roman Catholic missionaries.

Monterey, about 80 miles S. of St. F. is also in New California. It is often visited by American whaleships. [This is the port which Com. Jones captured by *mistake* a few years ago.]

Mazatlan and Guaymas; the former about 750 miles S. of Monterey; and the latter on the E. side of the Gulf of California. Both have excellent harbors and considerable commerce.

San Blas, at the mouth of the Santiago, in the province of Jalisco, is about 100 miles S. of Mazatlan.

Acapulco, 500 miles S. of San Blas, and 180 miles of Mexico, has one of the finest harbors in the world, but the situation is unhealthy.

ON THE ATLANTIC.

Besides the ports in Yucatan (a seceded province) of Sisal and Campeachy, Mexico has none on the Atlantic side but Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoras, which are too well known to require description.

The Philadelphia Keystone (L. F.) has a correspondent who is very much frightened at the idea of "Old Rough and Ready" being put up for the Presidency. He dont like this making military men Presidents! Of course, this writer was a decided opponent of Gen. Jackson. It may be premature to agitate the question of the next Presidency at this time; but we think we see in the signs of the times that the candidate who will be elected will not be the nominee of a Locofoco National Convention. Who it will be, the people will decide for themselves, in all good time.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A letter from Washington to the New York Commercial says:

Mr. Slidell and Mr. Haywood are spoken of for the Navy Department. The latter will be the man. Mr. Bancroft is to have a Foreign Mission.

Should Mr. *Haywood* be called into the Cabinet, the 54° 40's will indeed be a used up cabload.—*Balt. Patriot.*

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to procure and forward advertisements intended for insertion in this paper; and also for the collection of subscriptions. He has offices in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Captain BRADDOCK: If *CHARLES H. MURPHY*, the present worthy Commissioner of Clarksburg District, will consent to be a candidate again for the same office, at the coming election, he will be warmly supported by the voters of [mar 7] MONTGOMERY.

☞ Messrs. EDITORS: You will please announce *HENRY H. YOUNG* as a candidate for *County Commissioner.*
oct 8 A DEMOCRAT.

☞ Messrs. BRADDOCK: If *NATHAN C. DICKERSON* will consent to become a candidate for *County Commissioner*, he will receive a liberal support from MEDLEY'S.
oct 29

☞ Messrs. EDITORS: If Captain *WM T. GLAZE* will consent to become a candidate for *County Commissioner*, he will receive a liberal support from the voters of
dec 17 CLARKSBURG DISTRICT.

Messrs. BRADDOCK: If *JOHN W. BAKER*, of Berry's District, will become a candidate for *County Commissioner*, he will receive a strong support from the voters of
nov 19 ROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Montgomery Volunteers!

YOU are hereby notified to meet on the Academy green, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, in summer uniform, completely equipped for drill and inspection.

By order of the Capt.
G. HARDT, *O. S.*
june 13

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Notes made by purchasers at the sale of Wm. Darne's property, will become due on the 22d of July next. These notes must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, otherwise they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.
je 20-3t A. C. H. DARNE, Adm'r.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Gloyd, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of June, 1847: otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th of May, 1846.
SAMUEL GLOYD, Adm'r
june 20-4t *Pendente Lite.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given that the Laws, passed by the Legislature of Maryland, at December session 1845, have been received at the Clerk's Office of Montgomery county, and are now ready for distribution to all persons entitled to receive the same.
june 13 WM. O. CHAPPELL, Sh'ff.