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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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ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA!

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last. The news brought by her is of considerable importance and very interesting, particularly so far as relates to the reception of the news of the victories of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande.

The corn bill has triumphed in the committee of the whole in the House of Lords by a majority of thirty-three.—Consequently all fears as to its final passage are at an end, and a rich market for our superabundant crops of breadstuffs may now be confidently anticipated.

There has been a decline of one-eighth pence in the cotton market, tho' the demand continued steady.

In England and Ireland the wheat and potatoe, as well as other crops, have a fine and prosperous appearance, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest was considered good on the 19th ult. when the Britannia sailed. It seems, therefore, that we have monopolized all the rain in this direction, unless the storm clouds have paid them a later visit.

Sir Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of than by former arrivals—there is, however, nothing positive known yet with regard to his intentions in this respect. It is based on the supposition that on the completion of his great measures he will retire from active life.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses public attention. The victories of the Americans on the Rio Grande has changed public feeling both in England and France from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt.—This change of opinion, however, is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling was to the Americans. The Mexicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of Gen. Taylor and his brave little army that overthrew them.

Mr. Guizot's organ is still pointing out the necessity and policy of France and England interfering by a joint action of some kind to protect Mexico from what it terms the rapacious and tyrannical conduct of the United States in seizing on the territory of a weak and unfortunate nation. The government organ, however, does not touch on the subject, and the probability is that the organ of Mr. Guizot is used as a feeler to ascertain the views of the people in regard to such a movement.

Le Compte, the attempted assassin of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, has been executed. This announcement will be received with universal surprise, as this unfortunate man has heretofore been uniformly represented as laboring under a singular delusion, nearly approaching to insanity.

Death of the Pope of Rome.

His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, is dead, having expired suddenly on the 1st of June. Cardinal Franzoni, it is said, is the person most likely to succeed him.

France.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine, in reference to the war between the United States and Mexico, was asked if he intended to tolerate the extreme abuse which the Mexicans appeared disposed to make of their letters of marque. The minister replied that the principle which guided the ministry in reference to the corsairs was that for a ship to have the right to sail under the French flag, the captain, the officers, and two-thirds of her crew must be French. Nevertheless, in certain circumstances it was sufficient if three-fifths of the crew were French. It was on such conditions that letters of marque were delivered in time of war to vessels sailing under the French flag. The circumstances which constituted piracy were determined by the laws of 1825, which are, that a vessel must be found in the precise condition defined by that law to be reputed pirates. But in case French vessels of war were ordered to cruise in places in which French commerce needed protection, and if the captains of those vessels of war were to meet a ship which sailed under a foreign flag, and should have a captain, officers, and majority of the crew not belonging to that nation, there would be just motive of suspicion, and the captains of such vessels of war ought to protect the interests of their country. It was only for French tribunals in the ports of France to decide the veritable situation of the ship referred to.

A Deputy then insisted that the principles on which France acted were good, and that Mexico should be obliged to act upon them also. He then read an extract from a despatch of a French Admiral to the Mexican government in 1839, in which he laid down that every vessel bearing a letter of marque of which the captain and two-thirds of the crew should not be Mexicans, would be considered a pirate, and treated as such, with all the severity of the laws of war.

PARIS, *June* 15.—The Journal des Debats lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. Our cotemporary says the English paper, asserts that Polk has only gone against Mexico to compensate for his defeat in Oregon, and to regain popularity. It thinks that Mexico is totally unable to resist the U. States, and that existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks that the States will endeavor to seize the Californias to make up for their being obliged to loose Oregon, and that the Californias are infinitely more valuable.

It views all this with regret, but beyond a few sneers at Mr. Polk, for whom it appears to have cherished the most profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States. It points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France has interests at stake in Mexico which call promptly for such interference.

Intelligence from Algiers is of the usual character. Tribes have revolted, and been chastised and punished.

The Attempted Assassination of Louis Phillippe.—Le Compte, the attempted assassin of the King of the French has been brought to trial, condemned and executed as a paracide: that is to go bare foot to the scaffold, wearing a shirt outside his dress, and to have his head covered with a black veil, to remain standing on the scaffold whilst the sentence was read to the people, and to be then beheaded. On the trial he stated that he had no accomplices, and was not the tool of any political faction.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from HENRY CLAY, addressed to a mercantile house of high standing in this city, under circumstances which the letter itself sufficiently explains, will be read with a thrill of pleasure by the hundreds of thousands of his devoted friends throghout the country. It relates to the great principle of Protection to American Industry, and utters words of wisdom at a crisis when they should not, and will not, pass unheeded. In the comments upon the character and aims of the new commercial policy of England, will be found suggestions worthy of attention; and the whole letter is one of marked interest and importance.

Our readers, we are sure, will share the delight with which we listen again to the wise and patriotic counsels of the great Statesman of the West. His letter is the more valuable, because it comes from the quiet and repose of his retirement, and not from the field of active public service. It is in every way worthy of attention, and cannot be without an influence upon the current of public affairs.—*N. Y. Courier.*

ASHLAND, June 5th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I postponed answering your favor until the arrival of the articles to which it refers, which you have been kind enough to present to me.—They reached here yesterday in safety, and I request your acceptance of my thanks for them. The pleasure which we shall derive from using them, will be much increased by the fact, that both the raw material and the fabric are American. Their excellence attests the perfection which this important branch of woollen manufactures has attained in the United States, and it is the more gratifying because of the great difficulties with which they have constantly had to contend.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the policy of affording protection to domstic manufactures appears to be under consideration in the national legislatures. The British Minister has brought forward a measure embracing the doctrines of free trade, not, however, without exceptions of several, and some very important articles. The manufactures of Great Britain have reached a very high degree of perfection, by means of her great capital, her improved skill and machinery, her cheap labor, and under a system of protection, long, perseveringly, and rigorously enforced. She moreover possesses immense advantages for the sale and distribution of her numerous manufactures, in her vast colonial possessions, from which those of foreign powers are either entirely excluded, or admitted on terms very unequal with her own.

I am not therefore surprised that under these favorable circumstances, Great Britain herself should be desirous to adopt, and to prevail on other nations to adopt, the principles of Free Trade. I shall be, if any of the great nations of the continent should follow an example, the practical effects of which will be so beneficial to her and so injurious to them.

The propriety of affording protection to Domestic Manufactures, its degree and its duration, depend upon the national condition and the actual progress which they have made. Each nation, of right, ought to judge for itself. I believe that history records no instance of any great and prosperous nation, which did not draw its essential supplies of food and raiment from within its own limits. If all nations were just commencing their career, or if their manufactures had made equal progress, it might perhaps be wise to throw open the markets of the world to the freest and most unrestricted competition. But it is manifest, that while the manufactures of some have acquired all the maturity and perfection of which they are susceptible, and those of others are yet in their infancy, struggling hard for existence, a free competition between them must redound to the advantage of the experienced and skilful, and to the injury of those who are just beginning to naturalize and establish the arts.

No earthly gratification to the heart of a Statesman can be greater than that of having contributed to the adoption of a great system of National Policy, and of afterwards witnessing its complete success in its practical operation. That gratification can be enjoyed by those who were instrumental in establishing the policy of protecting our Domestic Manufactures. Every promise which they made has been fulfilled. Every prediction which they hazarded as to the quality and quantity of the Domestic supply, as to the reduction of prices, as to the effect of competition at home, and as to the abundance of the public revenue, has been fully realized. And it is no less remarkable that every counter prediction, without exception, of the opponents of the policy, has in the sequel, been entirely falsified.

Without tracing particularly the operation of our earlier Tariffs, adjusted to both the objects of Revenue and Protection, and coming down to the last, it seems to me that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure, fully demonstrated, it is, that the Tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the United States, from a state of pecuniary embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy.

Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection, or any material alteration of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well. If its operation had been even doubtful, would it not be wiser to await further developments from experience before we plunge into a new and unexplored theory?—Scarcely any misfortune is so great to the business and pursuits of a people as that of perpetual change.

I am sensible that I have extended this letter to a most unreasonable length. I hope you will excuse and attribute it to the beautiful fruits of a favorite and cherished policy which you have kindly sent to

Your friend and ob't serv't,
(Signed) H. CLAY.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Adversity tries *parties* as well as individuals, and we can judge of them correctly when tested by this standard. We desire the people of the country to apply this touch stone to the *Whig* party—and to see if they do not merit respect and confidence for their devotion to principle, their patriotism, and their constant efforts in behalf of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the nation. Ever since the result of the last Presidential election, the Whigs have been placed in a situation, in which their true ends and aims could not fail to be shown openly and traced accurately. Have they been found wanting in any emergency? Have they been *factious* in their opposition to those in power? Have they ever sacrificed the interests of their country for political considerations? Have they ever faltered in their support of good measures? Have they abandoned any of their own views for the sake of *mere* popularity? An impartial and unprejudiced enquirer must answer all these questions in the negative.

As they *have* acted, then, so they *will continue* to act; trusting that the force of truth and reason will yet vindicate their course and make their cause triumphant. Without the means of winning favor by the appliances which POWER has at its command, and always uses so freely for its purposes, they can rely only upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

We believe the affectionate devotion which the WHIGS have ever felt to their cause and their party, has been rather increased than diminished by the ordeal through which they have passed. It has shown them clearly the *truth* of the principles they have adopted, and the correctness of the positions they have maintained. It has given their public men stronger holds upon their gratitude. It has encouraged them to *hope* and to persevere. And it has kept alive the spark of the old fire, which will yet be kindled up and blaze with its ancient brightness when the proper time comes for its display.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Will "the Union," the official organ, be kind enough now to define the difference between a *British Whig* and a *British Democrat*? Also, what is the present state of the democratic doctrine compared with that of the Baltimore Convention? Any information will be kindly received by the affiliated presses throughout the Union that sustain Mr. Polk.—*Vermont Protector.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, :::::::::: JULY 11, 1846.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—We publish at the request of our friends in another district, a notice for the call of meetings to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Rockville, to nominate a ticket for the next House of Delegates. Upon consultation with some of our friends here, and from other portions of the county, we deem the time appointed in the notice the most convenient and suitable for that purpose. Let it not be forgotten that the Convention will also be charged with the duty of nominating suitable men to serve the next ensuing two years as Commissioners.

We therefore give notice that the Whigs of the several Election Districts of this county are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday the 1st day of August next, to appoint 24 delegates to a county convention to be held at Rockville, on Saturday the 15th of August, to nominate four suitable persons to represent this county in the next House of Delegates, and also to nominate one from each district for the office of commissioner.

We take this occasion to congratulate the Whigs of our county, on the perfect harmony and good feeling which prevail in our ranks.—To our friends in other portions of the State, we only say, do as well as Montgomery will this fall, and all will be right.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The second Thursday of September next, is the day appointed by the Constitution of the Agricultural Society of this county, for its first annual Exhibition.

Although the organization of the Society has been so recent as to allow very limited opportunity for preparing for such an occasion, we are induced to expect all that the well known energy, resources and judgment of the President, Vice Presidents and Executive Committee, authorise us to anticipate.

As the main object of this association is the improvement and embellishment of our native homes, we sanguinely expect, it will enlist all the sympathies of the fair and generous hearted citizens of the county.

We are not informed of the arrangements being made, to carry out the expressed intentions of the Society, but doubt not they are being matured and will soon be announced. It is to prepare for this announcement, that we apprise our fellow-citizens beforehand, to make ready to participate in the generous emulation of Home Industry and agricultural improvement.

☞ By a vote of 114 to 95, the Locofoco House of Representatives passed the Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to reduce the duties on British and other foreign Manufactures. Tea and Coffee are left free. A day or two previous to taking the vote, the friends of protection had cause to hope that American feeling had triumphed over party, and that the great "American System" would have prevailed; but that hope, as far as the House is concerned, has been sadly disappointed. BRINKERHOFF, who so loudly proclaimed and boasted that he could and would defeat the bill, is found, when the vote is taken, cowardly backing out, completely driven by the threats of the official organ, to abandon his opposition, and spaniel like, to crouch at the feet of his master. We do not yet wholly despair—"Look to the Senate" is still the watchword of every truly American heart.

☞ Pennsylvania gave but one vote in favor of the bill reducing the Tariff, showing how nicely she was cheated into the support of POLK. We had almost said it serves her right; but no, as she has repudiated her deceivers, we offer her our sympathies. The one vote was given by WILMOT—we mention his name, as he is soon to be heard of no more forever. "So mote it be."

DAMAGE TO THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We understand, says the Cumberland Civilian, that Dam No. 4 has been seriously injured by the late freshet. It will probably require $10,000 for its repair. None of the other dams have, that we can hear, been weakened. There are also some two or three breaches in the embankment between Williamsport and Seneca. It will not require a heavy expenditure nor much time to repair them. On the whole, the canal has not suffered as much damage as was generally expected. The damage by the flood of 1843 was not less than $55,000, whilst the damage by this cannot much exceed the one-fourth of that sum.

☞ Every Mail brings us accounts of Locofoco breaks in the House of Representatives, and if these pure *democrats* tell the truth on each other, there are scarcely ten honest Locofocos in the House. The Whigs sit back in their seats and enjoy the fun; and when they become tired and disgusted, they have only to get some one of them to drag the President into the *row*, and all hands immediately turn on him, and after using him up to the tune of 54 40, take their hats and march down below to take on more steam for a fresh start.

☞ Nearly every 54 40 Locofoco of the House of Representatives has denounced POLK as a weak, pliant tool, who has betrayed his friends, and unfit even to be the President of a party. *Poor Polk.*

☞ The Senate has passed the Bill retroceding the town and county of Alexandria to Virginia.

THE SEVEN DEVILS.—Colonel Benton is a wit, in addition to every thing else. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says: "A capital thing was said by "Col. BENTON, a few days ago, to a distinguish- "Whig Senator, which should not be allowed "to perish. They were discussing the effect of "the Oregon compromise upon the fifty-four "forties, and the policy which that division of "the democratic party had pursued—Sir, said "Col. Benton, when you were a boy your mo- "ther made you read the good book—I fear "both of us have not paid that attention to it "we ought since we have been left to our own "guidance. But you will remember a passage "of a man being delivered of certain devils— "seven I believe—They were cast into swine "and the swine ran into the sea and were "drowned. There is no account that the de- "vils were drowned, and the last time they ap- "peared was in the shape of these fifty-four "forties. Now, though they have been killed "off, the devils still survive, and at some future "period they will develop themselves in a new "party."

Colonel Benton, we presume, little dreamed that this development would take place so soon as it has. A small portion of the Locofocos in the House of Representatives has, for a few days past, been thundering against Mr. POLK and his "squeaking organ," for attempting to force them to support the British anti-tariff bill furnished them by our Minister of Finance.—As bad as this bill is, it left the article of salt entirely free, but imposed a duty on tea and coffee. It was for those two articles that they declared war against the bill. This small wing of the Democracy selected for their fugleman a Mr. BRINKERHOFF* (what a name for a leader!) to give some "plain talk," to tell Mr. Polk and his "squeaking organ" what they could do, and what they would do. He said that the duty on tea and coffee was equivalent to a poll tax on every living soul in the State of Ohio; and went on to warn the party, that he and his friends would kill the bill if these two articles were not stricken out; he even quoted Milton to show how bad those "*devils*" were who wished to tax his constituents in the articles of tea and coffee. This so alarmed the party that they almost by acclamation agreed to strike out the duty on those two articles, and to substitute salt in their places, Now, if the reasoning of the Locofocos be correct in saying that the consumers have to pay the amount of duty on all articles that receive protection, they most conclusively prove by this vote, that they have willingly and wickedly imposed a tax of between three and five millions of dollars annually on the working classes of this country. Col. Benton has declared that this article is absolutely necessary to keep together soul and body of every individual in the country, and has always contended that if there were but one article in the universe that should be received free of duty, it is salt. We therefore hope that the Colonel will give his aid in "killing off" this set, as he did with the fifty-four forties, and let the "devils" go off and "develop themselves somewhere else.

*The Union says that this pure patriot and consistent *democrat*, Mr. Brinkerhoff, lately applied to Mr. Polk for the office of Paymaster and was refused the place.

☞ "For ourselves, we say let the bill pass, and let us have repose. Let the whole country know upon what they are to rely. The bill, with a few modifications is essentially that of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Walker embarked in a new path, in which no previous Secretary had dared to precede him."

So speaketh the Union in its rejoicing at the passage of Walker's free trade bill by the House of Representatives. The friends of protection will not let the bill pass if they can prevent it, Mr. Union, how much you may need repose. Do you, can you expect the American people to remain quiet and contented, when they see the ruthless hand of party lifted to strike a fatal blow at that system, which has so long given them a prosperity enjoyed by no other nation on the face of the globe. "Let the whole country know upon what they are to rely."—Let your free trade bill pass the Senate—the whole country will not be long in knowing upon what they are to rely—you need have no fears on that subject. And as for Mr. Secretary Walker's "embarking in a new path, in which no previous Secretary had dared to precede him," we admit it, and will go further and say that no subsequent Secretary *will dare follow him.* His new path will lead him, if not restrained, to his own and his party's disgrace.

☞ The mortification of the Whig party produced by the treachery of JOHN TYLER was a source of great joy and exultation to the Locofocos. They now begin to laugh on the other side of the mouth, as JEMMY POLK has come JOHN TYLER over them. Listen to BRINKERHOFF, one of Jemmy's stanchest friends and supporters in Ohio, during the canvass of '44—Hear him:

"Sir, I made no charges of a personal character against either the Administration or its organ. I complained of no private griefs, for I had none to complain of. Personally the dealing of the Administration towards me had been courteous and not unkind. My specifications were of a public character—in reference to its public action on public questions, *and they are true.* It *has* abandoned its position on the Oregon question. It *has* sought, and taken, and acted on Whig advice in its adjustment, and the voice of the democratic press of the whole West comes back to us in one unbroken voice of condemnation."

Here it is seen that Brinkerhoff denounces the President as a traitor to his party, and attributes the adjustment of the Oregon question to Whig advice, sought after by him. The Administration must be sadly puzzled how to relieve itself from its awkward situation.

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF BILL.—The vote on the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives, is classed as follows:—ayes 113 democrats, 1 whig; nays 18 democrats, and 77 whigs; absent 10 democrats, and 3 whigs. Only three members from Maryland were present when the vote was taken—of these, Giles, dem. voted for it, and Perry, dem. and Long, whig, against it.

☞ We have received the first number of the second volume of the "American Farmer," published by Mr. SAMUEL SANDS, of Baltimore. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the merits of a work so well known, as the Farmer. We are gratified to find that our farmers are beginning to appreciate it. We feel confident that in a short time it will be in the library of every farmer in our county. We suggest to the Agricultural Society recently formed, to make some move in reference to this valuable work. It is, in our opinion, the best and and cheapest of the kind published in the country. Its terms are, single copy, one dollar; six copies five dollars; thirteen copies for ten dollars; thirty copies for twenty dollars. Let clubs be formed all over the county, and each subscriber will then get one number for less than 70 cents—attend to it at once.

ATTEMPT TO KILL T. F. MARSHALL.—The Louisville Courier says: "Capt. Thomas F. Marshall made a very narrow escape with his life on Monday evening last. Several volunteers with whom he had a difficulty, drew their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; three pulled triggers, and strange as fortunate, the caps all exploded without discharging the deadly contents, with which their pistols were charged. It is probable the heavy rain of that evening, to which the volunteers were exposed, dampened the powder and thus prevented an explosion. To this fact was he indebted for his life. The offending volunteers were promptly placed under arrest."

THE PRESIDENCY.—Some friends at Washington of Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, have issued a pamphlet naming him for the Presidency at the next election.—The Hon. Mr. Mangum, of the U. S. Senate, has also been named in the same connection for the Vice Presidency. Good men and true—but we should be glad to have this subject deferred at least until the Mexican war is over. Let our opponents show their hand for the succession before the Whigs become committed in the matter.—*Balt. Patriot.*

☞ Advertisements omitted in this week's paper, will appear in the next.

Obituary.

Died, on the morning of the 2d inst. the Rev. DENNIS MOULDEN, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. Of him it may be truly said, he passed through much tribulation to his reward on high. He maintained an unblemished, moral and religious character, and served his God fervently; but we must leave to others to do that justice which his character merits. His afflicted and bereaved family, we trust, will continue to experience, as they have already received, the generous sympathies and prayers of a christian public. Two days after the decease of the father, the infant child died, and was interred in the same sepulchre; the body resting on the bosom of its parent, and its pure and redeemed spirit associated with his, is no doubt happy in the deliverance achieved by the blood of the blessed Saviour.—*Frederick Examiner.*

☞ 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.

To the Whig Voters of Montgomery county.

YOU are hereby requested to meet at your several places of holding elections, in each Election District, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next, for the purpose of appointing twenty-four Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 15th of August next, to nominate four suitable persons to represent Montgomery county in the next House of Delegates. jy 11

Window Frames & Blinds.

THE subscriber has a first rate lot of *WINDOW FRAMES & BLINDS*, which he will dispose of very low. Persons wanting such articles would do well to call on him, at his residence in Rockville.
jy 11—3t JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

Guano! Guano!!

300 BAGS and 30 barrels strictly prime *ICHABOE GUANO*, receiving and for sale, at low rates, from vessel, by
WHITELOCK,
Corner of High & Gay Sts., Baltimore.

Also, fifty tons *PERUVIAN GUANO*, imported by the Guano Company, through E. Bartlett, N. York, will be sold at the reduced rate of $41 50 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Farmers wishing either may rely on their orders being promptly filled, and every attention being given to its proper shipment. jy 11-3t

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 William Talbott, late of said county, deceased. 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 11th day of July, 1847; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1846.
WALTER J. MUNCASTER,
jy 11-4t Administrator.

State of Maryland, Montgomery Co., Sct.

I hereby certify that Thomas H. Rabbitt, of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of said county, this 5th day of July, 1846, as a strav, trespassing on his enclosures, a *SORREL HORSE*, small mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a star in his forehead, shod all round, with the exception of his right fore foot; he has marks of having been worked in harness; trots and gallops. Given under my hand the day and year above written.
S. M. LYDDANE.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
jy 11-3t THOS. H. RABBITT.