THE JOURNAL.

By John, jr. & George R. Braddock.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid inadvance, 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.

Whig Ticket.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

WASHINGTON BONIFANT,
NATHAN HOLLAND,
JAMES N. ALLNUTT,
LYDE GRIFFITH.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

1st Dis.—WILLIAM BROWN,
2d " CHARLES H. MURPHY,
3d " DR. B. DAWSON,
4th " HENRY H. YOUNG,
5th " HAZEL B. CASHELL.

From the Army.

Matamoras likely to be Recaptured—Visit of Rancheros—Guerrilla Warfare Commenced—Fort Brown under Water.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION, *Matamoras, Mexico*, Aug. 18, 1846.

Messrs. Editors: The Army is fast concentrating upon Camargo, or at least that wing of it under the immediate direction of Gen. Taylor. This, you know, is preparatory to a movement upon Monterey. The General expects to put his column in motion by the 1st of September; may be he will start earlier, but I do not think he will be enabled, if even so soon. Monterey is, by the shortest route from Camargo, a military march of twenty days, at least, provided the army be well supplied and no obstacles, other than natural, be interposed. With the present means, I do not think it can be accomplished, at this season, much short of a month.

I conceive the advance upon Monterey, even if it prove fully successful, to be a "feat of Arms" barren of fruit; for what is to be gained by it? I have no doubt the Mexicans will make a stand at Monterey or this side of the city, and give our troops some hard work to do; but that the place will fall into our hands I've no doubt, as I have none of the ultimate success of the American forces.

In relation to the amount of force the Mexicans can bring into the field in the neighborhood of Monterey, there are various estimates; but no one knows—for whilst the enemy, by a well organized system of espoinage, know all about us, we about them know very little—indeed our knowledge scarcely extends beyond the precincts of our camp. Thus has it ever been with the "Army of Occupation." Heretofore there was excuse in the smallness of our numbers, which disabled us from sending out scouts; but now there is no excuse on that score, and a want of knowledge of the enemy's numbers and position is an unpardonable neglect, or argues a too great contempt of their valor—which was *unexpectedly* shown on the 8th and 9th of May last.

As I have said, I have no doubt of the ultimate triumph of our arms. The greatest fear I apprehend is that whilst the main body of our army is marching upon Monterey, the enemy will make a diversion in this quarter, and attempt to regain Matamoras by a "coup de main," or get possession of Point Isabel. Last night we had an alarm in town. Indeed a body of some 400 Rancheros burst into the city, bent on mischief. They merely made a show, however, and took themselves off; but it makes known to you how poorly we were off here, that we could not pursue and punish them. Had they remained a little while longer, an armed body of citizens (American) would have been upon them, assembled upon the spur of the occasion. As it was, the *wee* regular force left here had to keep guard over the Q. U. Commissary and Pay Departments, thus left heedlessly exposed to pillage. This late affair may stir up to the realities of our situation, the powers that be, and not leave us longer to the sport of fortune for safety. This morning Col. Clarke has taken upon himself to enlarge the force here, and has called over from the other side of the Rio Grande a battalion of Ohio volunteers, and will organize the American citizens. Is it not strange that here is a captured city, with a depot for the army, left exposed to pillage, without an adequate force to prevent it; and besides no means taken to know who has a right to be here? I myself have seen "fellows" whom I am certain are emissaries from the Mexican army, prowling about here; and it is a known fact that Mexican officers were killed and taken prisoners at Palo Alto and Resaca, recognized as the former "milk and chicken merchants" of Camp Taylor! Indeed, I consider our situation here a little critical, as we have no adequate force to defend the city, should it be seriously threatened by a large force of the enemy, we will have to fire the place and cross the ri[illegible] Fort Brown—which is now, all but the parapets, under water. The demonstration last night was a most daring one. The first show of another will be followed by the forcible expulsion of every "ochre-colored face," if not of a war of extermination upon the deceitful thieving Rancheros.

The Florida affair is being acted over here again, both in relation to the conduct of the war and the creation of an enormous "sinking fund." The "hawks of the chapparel," like the Seminoles of the hammock, now infest every high road and bye path to cut off the unwary. Several have been thus killed by the volunteers, who had left Matamoras for elsewhere, and have never been heard of or seen since—one a captain of the Kentucky Regiment. The "*Guerrilla*" system of old Spain is commenced in the new world. The only consolation we have is, that at this kind of warfare the Texans are equally good with the Rancheros, and that we can put Captain Walker against Roman Falcon.

The *measles* have got among the western volunteers, and plague the boys mightily. Those from the eastern parts of the country have fortunately passed through the disease whilst young and have no fears of it. Your Baltimore and District boys have gone up the river to Camargo—left hence two days ago. They were generally well, but a little too much disposed to fight "*a la rowdie*" by way of getting their hands in against the time of meeting the Mexicans.—Some few were in the guard house at Matamoras, but considering these were often in the watch house when at home, it was looked over lightly, and no general reflection passed upon the credit of the whole for the riotous conduct of the few. I have no doubt in a fight with the enemy they will show themselves valiant and strong—bold and fearless. L.

Arrival of the Britannia

The Telegraph last night, reported for us from Philadelphia, the following synopsis of news by the steamer Britannia, which arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult;—*Balt. Patriot* [*Sept.* 4]

The Cunard Steamer Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. Louis McLane has returned in her.

The news is not of much importance—matters remaining pretty much as they were at the departure of the last steamer.

There had been tremendous storms and floods in England, which had injured the crops severely.

The Cotton market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th at Liverpool, were estimated at 6000 bales. Speculators have taken 700 American, and have exported 500 bales. 1000 bales consisting of 800 Bahia, were sold at 6 to 6¼d; 200 pernam at 6¼a6½. The market closed dull.

In the manufacturing districts business is by no means active. However, the news recently received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The Money market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The Produce markets are tolerably active, both as regards the home and export demand.

Indian Corn has risen to 32s per quarter. The accounts of the Potato crop continue to be disastrous.

The popularity of the new Pope is unbounded. The new Papel Tariff makes great reductions on woollen manufactures, cotton goods, sugar and coffee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th of August. On the 17th the House of Lords passed the Sugar Duties Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The destitution in Ireland occupied the House of Commons on Monday. A sum has been appropriated for the employment of the poor in Ireland.

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN TARIFF IN ENGLAND.—Several markets have experienced the effects of the liberal tariff which goes into operation in the United States on the 1st December. Iron has already advanced in price, and the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire are firm and imyroving.

FRANCE.—The French elections have terminated and great has been the success of the Guizot ministry. The majority in the new chamber is expected to be one hundred, and it may possibly exceed that number. The King had opened the chamber with a short speech.

AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET.—American hams are selling at 35s a 43s, lard, in kegs, at 35s a 40s, bbls. 35s a 48s. There is a good demand for beef and pork, and late prices are fully supported. Cheese, of good quality, is very scarce at Liverpool. Parcels of an indifferent quality have been sold at 35s a 45s per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER.—No change to report in our cloth market since this day week. The favorable commercial news from the United States have made the market what may be called firm. In printing cloths, of good quality, there is an advance though a small one. The demand continues good.

BRADFORD.—Our wool market is well [illegible] with all kinds of combings, and [illegible]ess doing is barely an average, [illegible] are too high to induce the [illegible]y, except to [illegible] y immediately [illegible] has been active, and on some kinds of goods an advance has been given. The wool market continues inactive and prices nearly stationary.

SANTA FE NEWS.—The Western mail brings us other letters from Independence, says the St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst. Of no later date, however than the one received from Mr. Colburn. One of the letters states that it was currently reported, and in fact known, at Santa Fe, that Governor Armijo had left that place—some said for good, others, not. He has evidently rested in very great uneasiness ever since he first learned that the American army was approaching Santa Fe with hostile intentions, and now, I suppose, is determined to make good his flight, while every thing is favorable.

"Gen. Kearney has written home that he will not return to the United States until next winter twelve months."

The Tammany Meeting

In New York, got up under the auspices of Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club, was disturbed by the intrusion of Michael Walsh, Esq. who claimed the privilege of giving his views concerning democracy as *he* understood it. Walsh, having the merit of consistency which does not belong to some other leaders of the party, is bold and strenuous for carrying out principles practically as well as avowing them theoretically. He is unsparing in his denunciation of those pretended democrats who preach popular doctrines to the people to get their votes, and afterwards leave their doctrines laid up on the shelf to be taken down only at the next canvass. For these and other reasons Mr. Walsh is not a favorite with the political guardians of the people in Tammany Hall.

The meeting, however, notwithstanding the interruption alluded to, passed, under the auspices of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, various resolutions, and the whole affair is treated of in a rapture of delight by the official paper at Washington. Under the star of Rynders, the Empire State and the Empire Club are to lead the way to democratic victory and glory. A New York paper is in like manner enthusiastic. It says, "The meeting was a glorious one; we are proud of our principles, proud of our party. *Progress* is our watchword. Democracy is not stationary; it cannot rest content while evils exist; it must progress so long as men have rights to protect."

Several distinguished gentlemen who did not attend the "glorious" meeting have shown a very unbecoming daintiness in their manner of answering the invitations of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, of the Empire Club. Mr. Vice President Dallas, Mr. Senator Dix, and Mr. C. C. Cambreling address their replies not to Rynders, who was the chairman of the committee of invitation, but to "R. B. Connolly, Esq." one of the committee, but not at the head of it. Mr. John Van Buren, having no fastidious scruples, indites his answer to "Capt. Isaiah Rynders," and adds one or two other names of the committee. The courtly Mr. R. Rush, who would avoid with horror all suspicion of the genuineness of his democracy, writes to "Isaiah Rynders, Esq. Chairman," &c.

This is all very interesting and beautiful to behold. But there are some passages of Mr. John Van Buren's letter equally worthy of note. The Tammany meeting was called in order that the democracy might "express their sentiments in relation to the important measures of the Administration which had lately passed Congress." Mr. John Van Buren regrets that his engagements will deprive him of the pleasure of being present at the meeting, and adds—"The brief limits of a note like this will not permit me to say particularly how much cause the democratic party have for congratulation in the action of the last Congress." The sire must yield to the son; the chip is of better quality than the block. Non-committalism emerging from the mazes of no meaning, now appears with double meaning; no longer cautiously dull and guardedly stupid, it flaunts with wit and humour, and casting off the coat which had no decided color it is now arrayed in a dress of changeable hues yet gay and lively. It is a pity that Mr. John Van Buren could not attend the meeting; a speech of his to contrast with the harangue of Mr. Michael Walsh would have been interesting and edifying.—*Baltimore American.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—The Union, of Wednesday night, quotes a long article from the York (Pa.) Gazette, as an evidence of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, in favor of the "justice and wisdom" of the Tariff of 1846. One of the editors of the York Gazette, we have heard, holds an office in Washington, and the other is Postmaster at York.—"Public sentiment," manufactured by gentlemen holding office under the government, will not have much weight with the people. Their opinions may be very good in themselves, but they cannot so well express the opinions of the people who are entirely disinterested.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation announcing the result of the late vote in Alexandria county by which said county has been retroceded to the State of Virginia.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846.

☞ We had intended an article this week, showing the hollowness of the Locofocos in their professions for reform. It is with them "all cry and no cider"—they have kept up the same old song, for ten or fifteen years, and never ceased, until they effected their only object, by electing GRASON and FRANK THOMAS, Governors—thereby getting the *loaves and fishes.* As soon as Governor PRATT was elected, the whole pack started again in full cry. We say we had intended to write an article showing from the documents, that the Locofoco party goes for reform or anything else, that will give them the distribution of the offices. We are saved the trouble of an article upon the insincerity of Locofoco professions, by finding the following which we clip from the Whig Standard, a reform Whig paper published in Baltimore, commending its perusal to every Whig Reformer in the county.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—RETRENCHMENT.—Keep it before the People, and let it not be forgotten, that one of the reforms proposed by the Locofocos as well as by the Whigs, was the substitution of biennial sessions of the Legislature, for annual sessions. The Whigs introduced a bill in the Senate to accomplish this object, which was opposed, as the yeas and nays will show, by every Locofoco, except one, and was supported by every Whig in that body. When it went to the House, a Locofoco, to embarrass it, proposed to submit it to the vote of the people, which was agreed to; and, at the coming October election, the people will have to pass upon it. I am no prophet, or son of a prophet, but I predict the Locofocos will vote against this important measure. The confirmation of that law will save the State SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS every second year, which is equal to to thirty thousand annually. Instead of this measure, the Locos propose a convention, which will cost at least SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. This Convention and the Legislature will meet the same year, making an expense of ☞ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS☜ for that year, which the People will have to pay, and which will embarrass the payment of the State debt to that amount. It is the extreme of folly to suppose, under the express provisions of our present Constitution, that a session of the Legislature can be intermitted. This proposition was made by a lawyer, but must have been made to throw dust in the people's eyes—for he must have had sense enough to have known that, constitutionally no such thing could be done. If reform can be accomplished by the Legislature, why have a Convention for the purpose? The proposition is an insult to the common sense of the people, and proceeds alone from demagogues, who, so their ends can be answered, care nothing about running the people to expenses. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞Let it not be forgotten by the Tax-payers of Maryland that the coal trade will be entirely smashed by the passage of the new tariff bill, which admits foreign coal nearly duty free. The revenue, which the State would receive from the toll paid on that article, will be lost, and in all probability the new tariff will operate against the speedy completion of the Canal.—We rather guess, that the Democrats of the coal region of Maryland, will hardly be found so party-ridden as not to see that the time has arrived, for Maryland to rebuke this Administration, for its wanton attack upon her best interests—in a way not to be misunderstood.

☞The Loco Ticket, we understand, has been made out, though their names have not yet been announced. We have no fear of any opposition that they can bring against our Ticket. The Whigs are united, and determined to support their own ticket, and of course, its election is certain.

☞The Agricultural Exhibition held at this place on Thursday last, was indeed a most interesting affair. We were much pleased at the collection of fine stock and the beautiful improved agricultural machinery exhibited. In our next number will be found a full description of the whole affair.

☞Let every Whig who is solicited to vote for any of the Locos, ask the question—If your ticket is elected, will it support the principles I profess? If the answer be in the negative, of course, you won't touch.

☞We have not yet heard our Locofoco Reformers say one word about reform in the Board of Commissioners. The Whigs intend to apply their sort of reform to the present Board, or a majority of them—that is, to turn them out.

☞If any Whig is appealed to as a reformer by the Locofoco candidates, ask whether they go for the reform advocated in Baltimore City, and the Locofoco reform counties—which is to give to the city of Baltimore one-fourth of the representation in the Legislature. If they answer "no"—tell them that, as reformers disagree among themselves, the safer plan is—to have nothing to do with them.

☞*How exceedingly odious is the Constitution of Maryland* to our Loco brethren since the electon of Governor PRATT! Wonder why they didn't clamor for retrenchment and reform when the GRASON and THOMAS administrations prevailed?

☞The Union says that the Democracy is every where sustaining the course of DALLAS in his vote in favor of the British Tariff. When we see by every mail resolutions passed at large Democratic gatherings, denunciatory of this treachery, the Union will please pardon us for saying that he *lies*—under a mistake.

The Whigs of Somerset county have nominated the following gentlemen for the next House of Delegates: John H. Doane, Captain James Phœbus, Benjamin Lankford, Samuel B. D. Jones.

☞CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was taken on the 7th instant, before CHARLES BUNTING, Esq., and a full and resepectable jury, at the dwelling of ALLISON MCDONALD, in Berry's district, on the body of his deceased wife ELIZABETH, which, after a patient investigation and an examination of the witnesses, resulted in a verdict that she came to her death from some cause unknown to the jurors.

The Justice who convened the jury regretted that no provision had been made, by law, for securing the services of a medical man to state the effect of *visible* bruises on deceased persons, and for *compensating* services so essential to a correct conclusion by a jury. On a previous similar occasion he had sought the aid of a physician, whose fee, small in itself, and certified by the magistrate, the Levy Court thought proper to disallow; of course, such assistance was not again solicited, and hence a verdict has been rendered which demonstrates a lack of information to the jurors, and a corpse consigned to the tomb, bearing sad marks of maltreatment.

We learn from Mr. BUNTING that in consequence of new testimony adduced before him, he has deemed it necessary to issue his warrant for the apprehension of ALLISON MCDONALD on a charge of causing his wife's death, by his violence towards her, and that the matter is, therefore, in a train for legal investigation.

P. S. Since the above was in type, an investigation has been had, and McDonald committed to our jail for a further hearing.

☞To call a Convention to reform the Constitution will cost the State *sixty thousand dollars*, in addition to the cost of the Legislature, which costs $60,000 more. The Constitution can be amended by two successive legislative enactments, which will cost nothing. Which mode do you prefer? Let the Tax-payers consider.

☞A Locofoco member of Congress from Alabama, writes to the Union in relation to POLK's doings: "The veto is quite as popular "as any other of his acts." Who does not know that? It is true that the Democrats condemn him, everywhere, on account of the veto, but just as many condemn him for every other of his acts, and a great many more for backing out of Oregon, and stepping into Mexico.

CORN.—We were presented by our esteemed friend, ALLEN BOWIE DAVIS, Esq., with several ears of white Corn—the finest we have seen this year. They were pulled from one of his fields, without any reference to choice, and are only to be considered a fair sample of his crop. Montgomery county will, we doubt not, in a few years be able to vie with any of her sister counties, in agricultural products.

For the Maryland Journal.

Principle vs. Personal Preference.

Messrs. Editors: Permit one who feels a deep interest in the welfare of his native county, now that the approaching election is near at hand, to express, thro' the columns of your interesting paper, some few considerations on the subject of this communication, which have considerable influence over his own mind and actions. Universal satisfaction and gratification are utter impossibilities.—No system of measures ever has been adopted that have met with the unanimous consent of all mankind. The human mind is so diversely constituted, that men must, of necessity, take different views of the same subject, and starting with the same premises, come to different conclusions. Our passions, prejudices, and predilections, also have an important and powerful influence in determining our conduct. Now that the election of those into whose hands the interests of the entire State, and the welfare of each county of the State, are to be placed, I would call upon each individual member of the Whig party of Montgomery to lay aside all personal preference, to divest himself of every feeling that would inflict injury upon his party, to bury every sentiment of personal hostility, if any one entertain any such feeling, and come forth nobly and magnanimously to maintain and perpetuate the pure principles of Republican Democracy of the Whig party of the nation.

There is nothing more common or natural than for some persons to prefer others as candidates than some of those who may have been nominated by the general convention assembled for that purpose. To all such persons, I would with much candor and sincerity say—nay, I would ask the question, which are you willing to give up, some minor personal consideration, or the great questions of Whig policy to which you are bound by indissoluble ties? Which would you prefer to see sacrificed, some peculiar, inconsiderable preference of your own, or those principles upon which you believe not only your own, but the interests and honor of your country depends? You cannot hesitate; I know too well of what material the Whig party of this country is made, of the State of Maryland of Montgomery county, to believe for a moment that any such selfish considerations, any such narrow-minded views, could, in the slightest degree, influence or affect their decisions in the all important duty of electing those who are to hold the reins of government and rule over them. Let no seductive influence for a moment allure you from the well known and beaten path which you and your fathers have trod. There are Whigs enough in old Montgomery to ensure triumph as certain as the contest comes. There are Whigs sufficient in Maryland to maintain the honor and integrity of their cherished State. There is a number strong enough of true Democratic Republican Whigs in the Union, to preserve the Union. Then let every one buckle on the armor and array himself in the full panoply of Whig principles, and we have no reason to fear the combined factions and fragments of all the parties that may be marshalled against us.

It is true that we have been defeated in the great campaign of the last presidential election; but who does not know by what means and resources? Deception, fraud and falsehood were the engines by which the honest and unsuspecting were duped and deluded. Ask Pennsylvania and New York if they voted for James K. Polk as the friend of the tariff of 1842 or 1846, and what response do you hear coming up from their thousands of mines, and forges, and furnaces, and workshops, and factories, and shipyards? But to return to Montgomery—to those among whom we were born and raised, and with whom we are intimate and acquainted, and for whom it is natural that we should feel a deeper interest than any other section of the country or State; and in speaking to them as friends and fellow-citizens, I would say, beware of the snares and artifices of your political enemies. We know that the mass of the people of the Locofoco party are honest and sincere in their intentions as we ourselves are, but they have their leaders, and among them, we believe, there are designing, intriguing men, who would sing the syren song of Reform, Reform, Conventional Reform in your ears, until you are charmed away from the path that can alone lead you to prosperity and happiness. But ever keep before you the polar star of Principle; sacrifice every personal preference upon the altar of your country's welfare; remember that in union alone is strength, and never forget that golden motto, "the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and old Montgomery shall come up from the contest as the noble ship tossed upon the raging billows of an angry sea outrides the fury of the storm. G.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

We take the following brief statement from the Brooklyn Eagle. It serves to show the nature of the *sacrifice* to which American industry will be doomed by the policy which does away with the heavy restrictions imposed on our commercial intercourse with England by the Tariff of 1842:

ENGLAND AS A CUSTOMER.—The amount of the following articles exported to England from New York *in one week*, shows the extent of the trade to that country, 17,424 barrels of flour; 22,377 bushels of wheat; 300 barrels of corn meal. 31,360 pounds of tobacco; 172,492 lbs. of cheese; 12,152 pounds of hams; 108-682 pounds of lard; 250 tierces of beef; 64,728 pounds of butter, and over 2000 bales of cotton.

The above pretty piece of deception is from the Union. It is almost in vain that one attempts to notice all the tergiversations and misrepresentations with which the organ of the President attempts to deceive the people. Here is a statement of the shipment of American produce, for one week, from the port of New York. It must be remembered, in the first place, that this is probably nine tenths of all the produce shipped in that week from every port in the Union. But the grossness of the deception, and that which stamps the whole matter with the character of falsehood, is the attempt evidently made to create the impression that these shipments were consequent upon the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1846. Every article of produce mentioned in the above paragraph, was as free in the British ports before, as after, the passage of McKay's bill; and the passage of that bill was no more a condition of the free trade bill of Great Britain, than was the pragmatic sanction to the independence of the United States. It is by such bold and reckless attempts at deception, that Mr. Polk came into power, and that which made him President is deemed suitable to sustain him. *Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

☞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.

☞Capt. BRADDOCK: If HY. BUSEY will consent to become a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of 1848, he will gratify many friends from all parts of the county.
aug 15 A DEMOCRAT.

Montgomery Volunteers!

IN obedience to the order of the Lt. Colonel of the First Battalion of this Regiment, you are commanded to meet at Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for parade. By order of the
sep 12 CAPTAIN.

Daniel C. Digges,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
UPPER MARLBORO', MD.

ANY business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to. He attends all the Courts of the First Judicial District, the Courts at Annapolis, and Calvert County Court.
sep 12—2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Judges of Elections and to the Voters of Montgomery County, that an Election will be held and take place in the several Election Districts of Montgomery county, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, for four Delegates to represent Montgomery county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and for five Commissioners for said county.
sep 12-te W. O. CHAPPELL, Sh'ff.