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

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

GEN. TAYLOR IN MATAMORAS—RETREAT OF GEN. ARISTA—MURDER OF ONE OF THE McKELVEY GUARDS.

The Southern mail of Saturday night brought New Orleans papers of the 30th ult., which contained intelligence from Point Isabel to the 27th, received by the steamboat Galveston.

The news brought by her is confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras. The Mexicans were encamped about twenty miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition at Matamoras, which is a valuable acquisition to Gen. Taylor's supplies.

The Mexicans having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the city, and throwing some into the river, Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his army not to take the slightest article without paying for it its full value.

The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors. Com. Conner, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack on Vera Cruz. Captains Platt and Ellmore's companies of Alabama volunteers were safely landed at Point Isabel on the 26th instant.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin.

The Mexican Army had retreated to Camargo. A passenger on board the Galveston has furnished us with some interesting details connected with intelligence received by previous accounts. On the 17th inst., a large portion of Gen. Taylor's army moved up the river for the purpose of crossing.

Gen. Taylor remained at the Fortifications with about 300 men, as the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side of the river, to leave the encampment and approach the Fort.

Arista sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, requesting an armistice of six weeks, giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. General Taylor said that he would give him till 8 o'clock the next morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge.

The flag then returned. On the next day, 18th, the army crossed on flats of their own construction and bodies of wagons caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown.

On arriving at the city, it was discovered that Arista had departed with his forces, leaving only the mounted battery, all of the mortars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells.

The party from our army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoras, and overtook a portion of the Mexicans who were retreating, 22 of whom were made prisoners. It is understood that Arista's head quarters are at San Fernando, about 90 miles from Matamoras.

The wounded of the American Army are understood to be doing well.

The steam schooner Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, was at Matamoras—the Mary Kingsland at anchor off the bar, the Monmouth acting as her lighter. The steamer Augusta was aground in the bay. The Sea and Florida were also engaged as lighters.

On her passage to the seat of war, the Galveston was the scene of a terrible murder, a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named William Malloy. The deceased was buried at sea, Capt. Waddell reading the funeral service. The murderer was immediately put in irons and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel.

Gen. Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoras, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest, after the battle of the 9th, it is said, was $16,000 in gold.

The James L. Day, which sailed on the evening of the 26th, arrived at New Orleans about 9 o'clock, on the 29th, a short time after the Galveston. The only additional item of news she brings is that the Mexican army had retreated to Camargo, about 200 miles from Matamoras, it is supposed for reinforcements. A party of Col. Twiggs' Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Captains May, Arnold and Carr, arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th inst., for the purpose of recruiting their horses.

From the N. O. Times of May 30.

MEXICANS AT REINOSA.—A letter was received in the city yesterday, by an individual well represented on the theatre of war, which states that the Mexicans had concentrated their forces at Reinosa, a town, distant about seventy miles from Matamoras. Here they purposed making a stand.

LATER STILL.

MURDER OF FOURTEEN AMERICANS BY MEXICANS—PREPARATIONS OF THE MEXICANS FOR ANOTHER BATTLE—SAFETY OF A TEXAN RANGER, &c.

The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., from Galveston with dates to the 30th ult. A correspondent of the Commercial Times writes as follows:

Gen. TAYLOR took possession of Matamoras without opposition, on the 18th. He sent out Capt. WALKER, and a company of Dragoons, on a scouting party, to observe the Mexican army on their retreat. They had a slight skirmish with the van-guard of the army, in which they killed several of the enemy, and took twenty-five prisoners. It is reported that the enemy are strongly fortifying Montery, and receiving strong reinforcements. Gen. TAYLOR, it is supposed, has now about nine thousand men, and reinforcements coming in daily.—This news reached here by the sloop *Tom Jack*, which left St. Joseph's on Monday. The steamer *Sea* reached St. Josephs a few hours before the *New York* left, and furnished the passengers with the above information.

A party of Americans, to the number of thirteen, had been to the Rio Grande, on a trading expedition, about the time of the commencement of hostilities, and were on their return to Corpus Christi where they resided. They were attacked on the road, by a party of Mexicans, and all killed except one, who escaped in a most miraculous manner. After they had killed or wounded all the Americans, who were for the most part unarmed, they stripped them of their clothing, and then cut all their throats. They next tied them in couples, and threw them into the Rio Grande.—Among the party was an old man, named Rodgers, with his two sons. The younger of the two sons was tied to his father, and thus thrown into the river. In cutting his throat, they were in such haste, or so careless, that, fortunately for him, they did not succeed in inflicting a mortal wound. The young man had the presence of mind to feign death.—After being thrown into the river, the coolness of the water renewed his strength, and after a while he forced himself from the bonds, by which he was attached to the corpse of his father, and then swam across the river. The Mexicans, perceiving he was about to escape, began firing at him, but luckily missed him. He reached the bank in safety, and took to the swamps, in which he remained all the day, quite exhausted with fatigue and by the loss of blood. The next day he managed to drag himself to a small town, seven miles from Matamoras, and there delivered himself up to the Mexicans, who carefully attended him, nursing him most tenderly. One of the Mexicans even stripped himself of his shirt to give him. When sufficiently recovered, he was sent as a prisoner to Matamoras, where he remained until included in the exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Taylor's encampment is a mile from Matamoras, and our soldiers are not permitted to enter the town—the citizens of which are respected, and protected in all their rights.

McLeaster, reported to have been killed in Captain Walker's company, is not dead, but has got in, though severely wounded.

The Mr. Rodgers, whose miraculous escape from death is recounted by our correspondent, arrived at Corpus Christi on the 28th ult., on board the steamer *Sea*. Mr. McLeaster and Lieut. Humphries, both of whom are supposed had perished, were in safety on board the *Sea*. The *Civilian* says: "It was not we learn without much reluctance, and some threats from an American officer, that the Mexican officer consented to exchange Mr. Rodgers."

We copy the following from the Galveston *News*.

"We understand that Capt. Tate, of the British brig Ambassador, and R. D. Blossman, Esq., consignee of the same, have made an *informal* protest to the Collector of this port against the payment of duties under the tariff of the U. States, claiming a right that their merchandize can only be subject to the old tariff of Texas, as it existed previous to the change of government by virtue of a treaty between G. Britain and the former Republic of Texas. We call this protest *informal* inasmuch as it is attested by Wm. Kennedy, Esq., as British Consul to the port of Galveston, while, as we understand, he has not yet been recognized as such by the U. States Government. It is for this reason, as we learn, that the aforesaid protest has not been, and cannot be received. Such protest, if sanctioned by the British Government, or by its accredited Minister or Consul, must involve serious consequences, to which we do not now desire to allude. We may, however, here remark, that the government of Great Britain has never been represented in Texas by any officer who has enjoyed and deserved the respect and confidence of our citizens in a higher degree than Mr. Kennedy. And we earnestly hope that his former official character may be speedily secured to him in conformity with that change of Government which the people of Texas, in the exercise of their rights, have adopted with so much unanimity.

TERRIBLE TORNADO—LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

DELAWARE JOURNAL OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, Friday Evening, June 6.

We have only time to inform you by to-night's mail of a terrible tornado which visited our city this afternoon, between five and six o'clock. The wind blew terrific—large trees were blown down—houses unroofed—carriages on the roads near the city were upset—the carters, draymen, &c., ungeared their horses, unable to proceed farther, and left their burthens in the streets, which were absolutely covered with torrents of water. Such a storm was never before witnessed in Wilmington. At this early hour it is impossible to send you all the particulars, but we have gathered the following and despatch them in great haste.

The large ship house, belonging to Betts, Harlan & Hollinsworth, was entirely destroyed. Twenty men were in it, at work on an iron steamer; two of them were immediately crushed to death, and several others were considerably injured.

The large building, belonging to Messrs. Thachers, was also blown down.—Several of the workmen were injured, but we have heard of no deaths.

A brig was capsized in the Christiana, and one of the hands had his leg broken. Several smaller vessels broke from the wharf, and nearly all the vessels in port were more or less injured.

The High Constable of the city, while riding on the road, was blown, with horse and carriage, into a ditch, and was hurt by the plunging of the horse.

ANOTHER STORM.—Another storm passed over our city yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, accompanied with heavy thunder and sharp lightning.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that a man, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, together with two horses, were struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon, near Mr. Atwell's stable, on the Washington Railroad, in the vicinity of the Relay House, and instantly killed.

OREGON.—*Important.*—We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Pakenham *has received* instructions from his government by the steamer Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer, substantially, the proposition suggested some time since by Mr. M'Lane, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz: lat. 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Our London correspondent, whose letter we will endeavor to publish in our next, says under date of the 18th ult., "It is generally believed that the present steamer carries out the definite views of the British Cabinet. The Times has, no doubt, received some intimation of the same—hence the peculiar tone of their late leaders."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NATIONAL PREJUDICES.—In estimating the worth of nations, says a contemporary, justice requires that, while their vices are put into one scale, their virtues should as conscientiously be poised in the other. Individuals and nations are equally stung with a sense of wrong, when their crimes are acrimoniously recapitulated, and their great and good actions are all forgotten. This fatal forgetfulness is the origin of that rancor which has so long desolated the earth. It distracts private families, confounds public principles, und turns even patriotism itself into poison. Let those who have but the smallest love for the happiness of mankind, beware how they indulge this pernicious propensity. He who in every man wishes to meet a brother, will rarely encounter an enemy.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. Richard Coale, Lieutenant Colonel 16th Regiment M. M., vice Samuel Carmack removed from Frederick county.

Edward Shriver, Major of the 16th Regiment M. M., vice Richard Coale, promoted.—*Frederick Citizen.*

The Whig papers throughout the country, we are happy to say, continue to show the finest spirit, and the noblest patriotism. They have merged every feeling of partizanship into the cause of the country, now that we are in a *war*; and that the honor and interests of the country demand that the war should be energetically conducted and speedily terminated. The Administration journals are uneasy to find that the Whigs vie with them in this matter.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The announcement that General Gaines has been ordered on to Washington, will not, we presume, create much surprise. The patriotism and good intentions of the gallant old general are undoubted, but he certainly does not display much judgment or discretion in his movements.—*Alex. Gazette.*

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

SATURDAY, :::::::: JUNE 13, 1846.

☞ We refer our readers to the news from the army published in our paper of to-day. It will be seen that the Mexicans are in rather a forlorn condition. It does appear to us that they must have had strong reasons to think that they would have been aided by the British, else they would not have been foolish enough to engage in such an unequal conflict. We are not yet so certain that overtures were not made, to induce them to make this puerile demonstration. The opinion which we have long entertained, that Great Britain has even now strong apprehensions that hostilities will grow out of the Oregon controversy—has not changed. It is rumored, and it is more than probable that in negotiating upon the subject, Great Britain will insist upon establishing the parallel of 49 as the basis—the whole of Vancouver island, and the free navigation of the Columbia river. Whether or not our Government will settle upon those terms, remains yet to be seen.—President POLK has gone too far to give his assent to such a settlement, without fulfilling Mr. ADAMS' prediction, that he would, when the crisis arrived, back out. CASS, ALLEN, and HANNEGAN will never agree to such terms, because it would certainly give CALHOUN too great a start of them for the presidential race. It is, therefore, uncertain what is to result from all this hubbub—the only thing in the matter about which we have any certainty is this: that Mr. Polk has worked up a precious state of things which proves him entirely unfit to be at the head of affairs in a great country like ours.

☞ Mr. HANNEGAN of the Senate offered a resolution on Monday last, that Congress should adjourn on the 20th of July, which motion was supported by some of the leading democratic members. Now, what does all this mean—are these gentlemen in earnest—are they willing to go home without passing a Subtreasury, repealing the Tariff, and displaying divers other grand feats of reform, so necessary, as they have said, to be effected—have circumstances so changed in the last few months, that these things had better be let alone—have they become frightened at what they have already done, in swelling the expenditures of the Government to half a million a day, and think it unsafe to trust themselves and further in legislating for the country? If so, perhaps it is as well: but, as much as we are opposed to protracted sessions of Congress, we had rather that these matters should be acted upon. If the odious Subtreasury is to pass at all, let it pass at once—if the Tariff is to be killed, let it be killed at once—for the sooner the evil is felt, the sooner, we trust, will it be remedied.

☞ The report of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by C. J. INGERSOLL, against the Hon. D. WEBSTER, fully and honorably acquits the latter of all the charges. It is to be hoped that this wholesale slanderer will, for the future, be forced to retire from public life until he learns to appreciate the station in which violent party spirit has so long retained him. For ourselves, we leave him as Mr. WEBSTER did, "in the worst company in the world—we leave him with himself."

☞ We have just learned from a gentleman immediately from the line of Canal, that the coal interest has been secured to the Canal, the Railroad Company having abandoned it.—That Company will do nothing further than to comply with the contract previously entered into. He also informs us that it was rumored and generally accredited when he left, that the Canal Company had effected a loan in New York, which will enable them to prosecute the work to its completion.

☞ The President transmitted to the Senate on Monday last, the correspondence between General SCOTT and the War Department, in relation to the Southern Command. The correspondence is too lengthy for our paper—suffice it to say, that we entirely approve of Gen. SCOTT's motive in acting as he has acted, refusing to supersede General TAYLOR in the command.

☞ It is feared that the rain that has fallen for several weeks past, almost without intermission, has considerably dampened our prospect of an abundant harvest. We have, in the last day or two, heard many of our farmers say that the scab and rust have already made their appearance, and the weather still continuing wet and rainy, we seriously apprehend a failure of the Wheat and Rye crops. We have heard no complaint in regard to the Corn—it is, we believe, doing well.

☞ The Montgomery Volunteers are willing to receive fifteen or twenty young men into their Company. Application for membership must be made soon. The Adjutant General of the Maryland Militia has ordered a reorganization of the Militia, and those who wish to attach themselves to a Uniform Corps, have now an opportunity.

☞ The Post Office at Middlebrook has been re-established, and Mr. EDEN GLOYD appointed Postmaster. The Journal will be sent to our subscribers in that neighborhood as formerly.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to Mr. ALFRED SPATES' sale, to take place on Tuesday next.

☞ Mr. BENTON,s Oregon Speech has been styled "the funeral discourse of 54 40"

SENATOR BENTON.—Mr. BENTON's speech on the Oregon Territorial Bill, in reply to Mr. CASS, is too long for our columns, which we much regret, as it is a complete and thorough argument against the claim of the 54 40 party. No man probably in this country, understands the whole Oregon question as well as Mr Benton does. Deep and untiring research is one of the chief characteristics of his mind, and constitutes in an eminent degree his great reputation. In all the great questions that have agitated the country for the last twenty years, he has taken a prominent part and has, by his indefatigable industry in searching for facts, dates, and historical incidents, given him a reputation for greatness that few of our ablest statesmen have been able to acquire. But, Benton's reputation after all is by no means enviable—his great talents have ever been arrayed against the interests of his country—his ambition that knows no bounds has been his ruin. The acknowledged leader of the locofoco party for a long time he exerted a powerful influence for evil on the destinies of the Republic. From the time of General JACKSON's elevation to the Presidency down almost to the present, his fiat has been the law of the party; he directed and controlled all of its operations; was in fact, the master spirit.

He has struggled on manfully and patiently for the goal of all his hopes and aspirations—the Presidential Chair. He has seen one by one supplant him, still nothing despairing, hoping and struggling on, he held his onward course, without turning either to the right or left, and just at the moment when he thought of his ambition was reached, lo! new competitors entered the lists and cast him entirely in the shade, his patience gives way, and now the once powerful champion of democracy is found, battling with all the energies of his gigantic intellect against the leading measures of this administration, denouncing its leaders, one and all, as wilful deceivers of the people. His own language in the conclusion of his reply to Cass, which we here subjoin, is full of venom, and shows how far he is to be regarded as a friend of the measures of this administration.

"I tell the people there is no such line as 54° 40' from the sea to the mountains. I tell them that, so far as such a line was ever proposed by the government, it was proposed as a northern line for the British, and not as a northern line for ourselves. I tell them that 49° was offered by Mr. Jefferson, by Mr. Monroe, and by all the early statesmen, without exception, who negotiated the treaties which gave us Louisiana and the Spanish claims to northwest America. I tell them that the British claim to Frazer's river is precisely the same with our own to the Columbia. And I say to them that, whoever says the contrary of this, will henceforth be a wilful deceiver. I make great allowance for ignorance—for the mistakes of ignorance—but ignorance ought to be docile, and surrender on conviction."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On Friday the 5th inst., the Committee of the Legislature appointed to examine the votes for Governor, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes	55,194
Colby	17,707
Berry	10,379
Williams	26,740
Scattering	368

A convention of the two branches was subsequently held, and Hon. ANTHONY COLBY, the Whig candidate was elected Governor of New Hampshire. The vote was for Colby 146; for Williams, 125.

We congratulate our friends of the Granite State on this happy result, which, illustrating the progress of good principles, sounds the knell of Radicalism.

☞ The Union which so severely lashes the Whig Tariff for taxing the necessaries of life higher than the luxuries, thereby making the poor man pay dearer for them—thinks that a higher duty ought to be levied on Tea and Coffee—not bad, Mr. Union.

PRIESTS FOR THE ARMY.—The Rev. Messrs. *McElroy*, and *Rey*, arrived in Pittsburg on Thursday the 4th instant, en route for New Orleans. They will accompany the march of our army in Mexico.

HUZZA FOR THE GRANITE STATE.—New Hampshire has put on a Whig dress and it becomes her well—she has thrown off her locofoco fixens, and we give her a hearty *Hale* welcome. The annexation of Texas has done the job.

CONGRESSMEN FROM TEXAS.—The Legislature of Texas has declared Hon. DAVID S. KAUFMAN duly elected to represent the first district of Texas in Congress, and Hon. T. PILSBURY the second. The latter was elected by a majority of only 43, the former by a majority of 940.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.—The Washington Union, in an article in relation to the Army, the volunteers, &c., says:

Gen. Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagles. Hundreds and thousands were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoras, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day.

A NEW TROOP OF HORSE.—We learn that a troop of Horse is being formed of citizens of Howard District and Baltimore and Montgomery counties, under auspices which promise great success and efficiency. Gentlemen are spoken of as officers, who possess eminent abilities for sustaining a very superior company. We have reason to expect that the company about to be organized, will possess a degree of merit of which our citizens may justly be pround.—*Howard District Press.*

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR FREDERICK Co.—W. M. Merrick, Esq., has been commissioned by the Attorney General of Md. as the Deputy Attorney General for Frederick co. in the place of L. P. W. Balch, Esq., resigned.—*Frederick Herald.*

Married,

In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. VARDEN, THOMAS J. McLENAHAN to Miss HARRIET E. LETTON, both of this place.

Death.

Departed this life on Monday evening last, after a severe illness, Col. WASHINGTON OWEN, aged about 65 years. Col. OWEN'S loss will be severely felt in this commuity—he having become endeared to all by his many acts of kindness and benevolence. We sincerely sympathise with his distressed family in this great bereavement.

☞ 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.

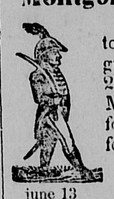
☞ Messrs. EDITORS: You will please announce *HENRY H. YOUNG* as a candidate for *County Commissioner.*
oct 8 A DEMOCRAT.

☞ 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.
june 13 G. HARDT, O. S.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given that the Laws, passed 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.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to Mr. Julius West, who is authorized o collect and receipt for the same, on or before the 1st of September next. All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please present them immediately for payment.
june 13—3 mo. ALFRED SPATES.

GENERAL FURNISHING STORE.

WILLIAM McGOWAN, UNITY, *Montgomery County, Md.*, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand a full and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, &c.* which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to please purchasers, who will find that they will SAVE from TEN to TWENTY PER CENT. by giving him a call.

Auction Goods!

JUST RECEIVED from Auction, and will be sold at a great sacrifice, superior *PARIS LAWNS; English, do.*; 4-4 *PRINTS*; *BALZARINES, &c.* I will sell
Paris Lawns at from 16 to 37 cents;
English do do 15 to 37 "
4-4 French Prints 12 cents;
Balzarines at from 20 to 37 cents;
Ginghams do 12 to 31 "
Beautiful new style Prints, 10 to 20 cts.
And every article at corresponding rates.

The attention of the people in the neighborhood and the neighboring counties is called, as here they can find a market for every kind of Produce, and purchase their Goods at from *ten to twenty per cent. lower* than in any other store in the county.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors

THE attention of Tavern Keepers and others is called to my superior assortment of *GROCERIES & LIQUORS.* I will pledge myself to sell them wholesale and retail, at Baltimore prices.

This assortment is not to be surpassed by any in the State, either for quantity, quality or cheapness.

Any orders with which I may be forwarded from those who sell again, will be promptly executed, and delivered to them free of charge.

It is sincerely hoped, by the present proprietor, that flattering encouragement will be given in aid of enterprise, and he will spare no pains to deserve the most liberal patronage. He trusts that he can make it an object to every person to patronize his establishment.

His store will be kept as clean and neat as it is possible to make it; and he particularly requests the Ladies, all of them, to give him a trial.

☞ It is proper here to state, that gentlemen who call here, must behave with strict decorum.

PRODUCE, RAGS, OLD IRON, and every thing, either useful or useless, will be bought at the highest prices, by
june 13-3t WM. McGOWAN.

MORE LIGHT.

CALL and see the rich and beautiful Lamps and Mirror Branch Candlesticks, exhibited at the Fair by Messrs. Cornelius & Co., of Philadelphia, now on sale, with a complete assortment of other Lamps and Girandoles from the same factory, at prices lower than ever offered in the District.

Also, Patent Coffee Mills, Platform and Counter Scales, by Livingston & Co., Pittsburg, which will be sold at reduced prices, at
BOTELER & McGREGOR'S
june 13 Housefurnishing store.

FAIR GOODS.

WE have a beautiful assortment of *GOODS* purchased at the Fair, which we will sell at *Fair* prices.
june 13 HALL & BROTHER.