extreme surprise, and gazing with looks of joy and curiosity on the venerable face of his old relative. Dubreuil was not less astonished.—"What, is it you Jules! betrothed of Louise, of my adopted daughter, whom you refuse to marry, without knowing who she was? . . . I see plainly God did not will you should be disinherited? Embrace me, my friends. I can all the easier pardon your refusal now that I can appreciate your motives. Come, I will, henceforth renounce my former habits, I will live with you, with my children, as a good citizen ought. I have the means, and your wife, Jules, shall take care of my dress, so that I may not give cause for further misapprehensions."

Some days after, M. Denteze having recovered, Jules conducted his pretty betrothed to the alter. The old uncle gazed on her with admirring eyes. They still celebrated *Saint Desire* every year in this happy family, which is now increased by two pretty children, and the poor, in particular, have good reason to remember this day, on which Louise takes much pleasure in distributing alms.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 23, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and 8 E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county will sit on Monday the 25th of May.

FROM THE ARMY.—We have published in another column all the news from the Army which has been received since our last paper. Although many of our readers, especially those in Cambridge, are already familiar with it, they will see the propriety of our course. The first news of importance in addition to that given in our last is from New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., and gives rather an exagerated account of the success of our Arms, and contains some inaccuries concerning the contemplated movement of Gen. Taylor's army, such as might necessarily be expected under the circumstances. The New Orleans papers of the 12th, as will be observed, contain no later intelligence from the Army, but give fuller and more authentic details of events. We rejoice to be able to publish the safety of Capt. Thornton and Lieut. Kane, who were supposed to have been killed. Although we have great confidence in the courage of our soldiers and skill of our officers yet we cannot but feel great anxiety at the perilous situation of the American Army. In an open country, with a fair fight, we should feel very little apprehension; but at present, they have four or five to one in numbers; but we do not regard this of as much importance as the advantage they have over the Americans on account of their knowledge of the country, which is for the most part, almost an impenetrable forest. In speaking of anxiety or apprehension, of course we allude to the present critical situation of the Army, and not to the general result of the war. Forlet the fate of the command at present under Gen. Taylor be what it may, Mexico must fall before the prowess of our arms. We very much regret that we are involved in all the sad calamities of war, and think that perhaps it might have been avoided had not our army been ordered to the Rio Grand. But the present is not the time for the consideration or discussion of that question. Our country is involved in war, and every bosom should glow with patriotism and every arm be willing to strike in her defence.

If there is any intelligence of a later date received it will be found in a postscript beginning at the top of the fifth column.

A CALL FOR SOLDIERS.—The President has already made a call upon the Governors of several States for about 50,000 men. The quota for Maryland will be about 2000 men, for which, we learn, Governor Pratt has already received the requisition from the War Department.

A CALL FOR MORE MONEY.—The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has asked for $2,000,000, to feed and clothe 8000 men, just added by Congress to the Standing Army and for the Oregon regiment of mounted volunteers.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.—The complaint is very general that the volunteers from Texas are so few. We see it stated that of the sixteen who went from Galveston, *fifteen were Germans*! There must be some cause for this apathy, we should suppose, which the public know nothing of, because, of the gallantry of the Texans there can be no doubt; and of their willingness to defend their own soil, there is nothing in the history of their struggle for independence, to raise a question. What can it be? If there be no cause, what will be said? Verily it would seem we have got Texas, war, an enormous debt, but no soldiers! So much for extending the area of freedom. It was boastingly said the other day that Gen. Houston would resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and head a large force of Texan volunteers.—Will he do it? We pause for a reply. An example of that kind is wanting.

OHIO RIVER.—At wheeling, on Saturday, 10 feet water—falling. At Pittsburg, 8 1-2 feet.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 11th.

By the arrival of the steamer New York, Capt. Phillips, from the Brazos St Jago, via Galveston, the report is fully confirmed of the Mexicans having thrown themselves in force between the American camp and Point Isabel. Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, who it will be remembered, gallantly offered to carry communications from Point Isabel to Gen. Taylor, succeeded in his desperate enterprise.

General Taylor immediately on being made acquainted with the condition of affairs, determined with a part of his army to march to Point Isabel, and accordingly on the evening of the 1st inst., left his entrenchments with from a thousand to twelve hundred men cavalry artillery, and infantry.

He arrived at Point Isabel on the morning of the 2d, without having encountered a single Mexican. On the morning or the 3d, having heard the firing of artillery in the direction of Matamoras, Capt. Walker was again dispatched immediately to ascertain the cause.

This brave man again succeeded in reaching the camp, and on his return on the 5th reported that the Mexicans, finding Gen. Taylor absent from the camp, and his forces divided, took the opportunity to open their battery at Matamoras on the camp, and those on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande; at the same time made an attack in the rear.

The four gun battery in our camp was immediately opened upon Matamoras. The Mexican battery was silenced in thirty minutes, a number of houses in Matamoras destroyed, and the enemy on the American side of the river compelled to return.

But one American was killed, and none wounded. What number of the enemy was killed or wounded is not known to any degree of certainty. It is reported that as many as 700 were killed, and that a sufficient number of houses was not left standing in Matamoras to afford shelter to the wounded.

The ultimate result has yet to be known, however, as the firing was continued at intervals up to the time of the departure of the New-York from the Brasos, on the 6th, about 1 p. m.

As to the number of Mexicans on either side of the Rio Grande, it is still, in a great measure, matter of conjecture. Those on this side of the Rio Grande, have already been estimated at 3000, and it is not probable, that they would cross with a much smaller force. They are now estimated at 5000.

We understand that Col. Hays, of the Rangers, immediately on hearing of Gen. Taylor's position, marched to his relief with 400 men determined to force his way through the Mexican lines.

I the skirmish which Capt. Walker had with the Mexicans, previous to the departure of the Ellen Clary, it is known that not even the remainder have returned into camp safe.

The bodies of five of them have been found, but owing to the shocking manner in which the Mexicans had mutilated them, Captain Walker recognised two, McClister and Radcliff.

The U. S. schooner Flirt was to leave the Brazos in a day or two with dispatches for New Orleans. The U. S. brig Lawrence was still at the mouth of the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. All well on both vessels Steamer Monmouth left on the evening of the 5th, bound to Aransas, for the purpose of bringing every man capable of doing military duty, to the camp at St. Jago.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS TOWARDS THE SEAT OF WAR!!

The arrivals from the South last evening, furnish the following additional particulars in relation to the movements of troops, volunteers, munitions of war, &c, bearing upon the hostilities on the Rio Grande.

The Mississippi Boys are Coming!—A company of 60 rank and file has volunteered at Natchez, composed of the elite of the city and Adams county. The citizens of Natchez, in public meeting, subscribed $800 to be placed at the disposal of the captain of the company for transportation to this city. The counties of Wilkenson, and Amite are organizing a large corps, which will be composed of two or three companies, horse and foot, for the same destination. The counties of Hinds, Madison, Warren and others, are actively in the field.

Troops for the Rio Grande.—Since our last publication the Telegraph and James L. Day have left with troops for Brazos Santiago.—The Galveston got off on Saturday night, before midnight; the Telegraph followed the next morning; and the James L. Day left at about two o'clock this morning. Upon these boats the several companies of the Washington Regiment, under Colonel J. B. Walton, and one company of Colonel Marks' "Jackson Regiment" have taken passage for Brazos Santiago. This latter regiment was organized by the election of the Hon. S. F. Marks, as Colonel; T. G. Hunt, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel; and Major Fowler, late of the army, as Major of the Regiment.

More Troops Ready.—Yesterday Lieutenant Beauregard, U. S. A., and Gen. Rowley, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, mustered six more companies of volunteers into the service of the United States, at the Barracks. They will be paid to day, and equipped as speedily as possible. When ready, they will be added to the "Andrew Jackson Regiment," of which Col. Marks has been elected its Commander. These companies comprise 450 men.

In addition to the above, the whole of the Louisiana Legion, embracing the choice of the volunteer corps of New Orleans, have offered their services to proceed forthwith to the seat of war.

REQUISITION FOR MORE TROOPS.—We learn from Head Quarters that Major General Gaines, commanding the Western Division of the U. S. A., has made a requisition upon the Governors of the following States for additional troops, to proceed as soon as ready to the Rio Grande:

Tennessee to furnish 4 Regiments, of 600 men each,	2,400
Kentucky the same,	2,400
Missouri two Regiments,	1,200
Mississippi two Regiments,	1,200
Alabama two Regiments,	1,200
Total amount of men.	8,400

The above are all to be infantry and riflemen.

And one Regiment to comprise 1000 mounted gun men, to be raised in Louisiana, under command of Col. Lafayette Saunders, an "old veteran" who was with Gen. Carroll during the last war, and performed most valuable services, add to the above	1,000
Total of requisition	9,400

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 12.

SAFETY OF CAPT. THORNTON AND LIEUT. KANE—ATTACK UPON GEN'L. TAYLOR'S CAMP—NARRATIVE OF THE ACTION, &c.

The steam-schooner Florida, Capt. Cliff, from Brazos St. Iaga, of the 5th inst. arrived at this port last evening. Although she sailed previous to the departure of the New York, she brings a more full report than was received by that vessel, and puts quite a new aspect on affairs.

The reader will be delighted to hear that neither Capt. Thornton nor Lieut. Kane was killed in the affair of the surprise of Capt. Thonton's Dragoons. We give below a minute account of the surprise and action, of the accuracy of which we have no doubt. It will be read with universal interest.

The Florida brought over official despatches from Gen. Taylor for the Government. Col. Whistler came passenger on the Florida. A gentleman, who also came passenger on the schooner, has furnished us with the following narrative of Gen. Taylor's march from his camp to Point Isabel, and of the subsequent attack upon the camp.

[The New Orleans Times says that the particulars are substantially the same as those rendered officially to General Taylor by Major Brown, commanding at the entrenched camp opposite Matamoras, during the absence of his gallant commander, at Point Isabel.]

ATTACK UPON GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

On the 1st instant, the main body of the Army of Occupation marched from its camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the field work opposite Matamoras, the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and two companies of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Loud and Lieut. Brag. The whole commanded by Major Brown of the Infantry.

On the 3d the army encamped at Point Isabel. On the evening of the 3d a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which continued during the day, and at long intervals during the night, and during the day of the 4th.

Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at Head Quarters respecting the result of the cannonading till the morning of the 5th.

A party was sent forward to communicate, brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a fire was opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes. Two of the enemies guns supposed to be dismounted.

The enemy then commenced firing from the lower post and mortar battery. A brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A deliberate fire was now kept up by our eighteen pounders upon the enemy's guns and the city of Matamoras, the consulate flags being respected. The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation until half past seven o'clock.

At 10 o'clock it was temporarily suspended, but resumed and continued at intervals till 12 o'clock at night. Although it is believed that some 1200 to 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during that period, but one casualty occurred—a sargent of Company B, 7th Infantry, being killed.

Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemy's fire was for some time concentrated on the 18 pounder battery, and the shot frequently struck the embrasures. At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, firing was commenced by the enemy, and continued for 12 or 15 shots and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy beyond the silencing of their batteries cannot yet be correctly known.

The Picayune goes on to say:—Our informant assures that it was understood to be Gen. Taylor's intention to remain at Point Isabel until that post should be perfectly fortified, and large accessions of troops should arrive; but he further gives us every reason to encourage those enrolling, or who may desire to enroll themselves, to believe that Gen. Taylor will lead them at once into active service—that it is his firm intention to "carry the war into Africa."

We proceed now to lay before the reader an account of the surprise and subsequent surrender of Captain Thornton's command. Though not official, we have it from a gentleman familiar with the circumstances of the case, and upon whom all reliance may be placed. We do not know when we have published any thing which has afforded us such sincere pleasure.—It willl cheer hearts that have been wrung with all the bitterness of grief, and make the nation glad:

SURPRISE AND SURRENDER OF CAPTAIN THORNTON'S COMMAND.

On the evening of the 23d ult., Gen. Taylor's spies brought in intelligence to the effect that about two thousand five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort; and that about fifteen hundred of the same had crossed below. Gen. T. immediately despatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Captain Ker; the one above was commanded by Captain Thornton and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point it was supposed they had crossed found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. T.'s command being surprised, in which Lieut. George Mason with nine men were killed and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp; the army having no hospital in the field. Captains Thornton and Hardee and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped together with the balance of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about 24 miles, as was supposed, to within about three miles, of the Mexican camp the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T. however, proceeded on with his command about two miles when he came to a farm house which was enclosed by a chapperrel fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable.

Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars and approached the house for the purpose of making some inquirry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chapperel, about 2500 in number, completely surrounded him, and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command, thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not however without a considerable loss. This he attempted but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant. Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves. The firing the enemy still continuing, Capt. Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the *chapperal* fence and plunged into a precipice, where he fell, with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remainder insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Capt, Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its margin to swim it. In this he failed; finding it so boggy that he could not get to it. He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Before he had succeeded, however, in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Capt. Hardee replied that he would surrender on one condition which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexician officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance that he would. Capt. H, then surrendered. Capts. Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners of war in Mexico. The enemy treat them remarkably well.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His sabre belt was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

The New Orleans Bulletin, referring to the tenor of its private correspondence from the Army, says:—

As for the camp opposite Matamoras, it is a regular bastion intrenchment fortification of five sides, very strong, and well supplied with guns. It has a force of about 550 men, with provisions, as we are informed, for thirty days, and abundance of ammunition except for the 18 pounders, which is accordingly husbanded.—The enemy's artillery, we infer from the little effect of his cannonading, is not so perfect or else not so well served as was supposed.—The place may, therefore, we think, be counted free from danger except by assault.

There was reason to think that an attempt to storm it was in contemplation by the Mexicans, and their irregular fire kept up for the purpose of fatiguing the garrison in advance. Major BROWN, however, whom Gen. TAYLOR left in command, is represented as a very cool and prudent, as brave officer, and there is no fear that he will be found at fault; and as a successful assault upon a battery requires so much greater a degree of discipline and resolution than have ever been exhibited by the Mexicans, no attack they can make is likely to be successful.

One of the New Orleans papers says that Col. WHISTLER comes home under arrest.—Another paper says that he is in feeble health

POSTSCRIPT

PER STEAMBOAT OSIRIS.

☞The New Orleans papers dated May 14th contain no further intelligence from the Seat of War. Volunteers are pouring into the city in great numbers from all quarters.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1846.

This morning the firing of cannon announced the opening of the National Fair. The stars and stripes were hoisted at the mast head, and amidst the inspiring sound of martial music, thousands of visiters form all parts marched into the building to feast their eyes upon the multitude of specimens of American manufacture, and to look at the girls. The young gentlemen looked round most anxiously for the five hundred Lowell girles who were expected, but they were not visible The managers will have to account for it. Some dozens of bachelors had made up their minds to select wives from the "five hundred," and if they are not forthcoming, it will be better for the managers that they had never been born.

A daily newspaper called the "Loom" will be published during the Fair and sold near the south door. It will contain a notice of all the articles, together with a spicy allusion to every other matter of interest, connected with this exhibition. It is said the Fair will continue for about three weeks.

Messrs. Gough and Kellogg, the celebrated temperance lectureis, are here. They are going to lecture this evening, in front of the Fair.

BE NOT DECEIVED—be not deceived with vain hope—lay not the flattering unction to your soul, that disease will cure itself, especially if that disease be Consumption or Liver Complaint. If you would be restored to health, you must use the means which benevolence and a kind Providence have placed within your reach. The great and universally popular remedy for Consumption, and all Chronic diseases, is now for sale in every city and important town in the country; at a price too, that any one can afford to buy. You have no excuse, therefore, for neglecting to save your life and health. Be not deceive with quack nostrums, or any imitations of this invaluable medicine. An invalid at Charleston, S. Carolina, recently purchased four bottles of a *doubtful* kind—one of the most celebrated Physicians in the city, told the deceived patient, he *must send that article back*, and exchange it for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Be not deceived—remember it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam, that cures—it is Dr. Wistar's that brings back the bloom of health to the cheek, lustre to the eye, strength to the system, joy and gladness to the soul, and happiness to man—it is Dr. Wistar's that has gained such celebrity among the sick, astonished the world with its effects, and is recommended by the best Physicians thoughout the land. Be not deceived, buy none unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper, the genuine and orginal Dr. Wistar's which is for sale in

Cambridge by THOS. M. FLINT.

To the Citizens of the 12th Brigade

District of Maryland Militia, composed of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties.

THE Declaration of War with Mexico and the difficulties which exists with England, demand the serious attentiong of all good citizens.

Prudence requires that we should make timely preparation to defend our District against invasion, and patriotism commands us to be in readiness to render any service which our country may need.

To effect these objects the Citizens of the District are earnestly advised to engage in the formation of Volunteer Companies under the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of 1835,—and especially of Mounted Companies of Riflemen and Flying Artillary, as best suited, by their facility of transportation, to the defence of a District exposed at numerous points.

Applications for Commissioners and Arms will be sent to the head quarters of the Brigade at Easton, where any other assistance or information that may be wanted will be promptly furnished.

It is to be hoped that a sufficient number of Companies will be raised to form at least one efficient Regiment of this description of Troops, which it is believed would contribute materially (should serious difficulties occur) towards effecting the defence of the District, and maintaining the reputation of the "Old Maryland Line."

TENCH TILGHMAN,
Brigadier General.

Easton, May 23.

THE Commanding Officer of each rigiment, Battalion, Squadron and Company in the 12th Brigade of Md. Militia is hereby ordered to make an immediate report of the present condition of the same directly to the Head Quarters of the Brigade, accompanied by such suggestions as he may deem advisable to make, for completing the organization of his particular command.

TENTH TILGHMAN,
Brig. Gen. 12th Brig. M. M.

Easton, May 16th, 1846.

DORCHESTER FARMERS' CLUB,

The next meeting of the club will be held, at the house of JAMES A. STWART, Esq. on Wednesday the 3d of June. A punctual attendance of the members is particularry requested.

WM. JACKSON Sect'y.

May 23d 1846.—tm

A. H. BRISCOE,

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public of Cambridge and Dorchester County that he will be in Cambridge, on or about the 5th of June, and may be found at Mr. BRADSHAW'S HOTEL, where he will spend a few days for the purpose of waiting upon any who may need his Professional Services.

May 23d 1846.—3w

A VALUABLE FARM A

LAND FOR S

THE subscriber offers for sale t Land known by the name lying in Talbot County on the h Brook, near the Choptank river, This land adjoins the lands of T James Chaplain, John H. Harr and Edward Hardcastle, Esqr's.

390 Acres of

There is a large qu PINE TIMBER on table for Vessel Spars, Plank, &c. a competent judge, to be the best b on the Choptank.

The improvements are, a tol DWELLING, a large house and other out bu farming purposes. The and very susceptible of with lime or ashes. There has field ten thousand bushels of sh acted finely in improving the soil.

The Bowlin Brook Creek, on w is one of the finest for fish, oyster belonging to the Choptank river. living on the salts, would do we property, which is one of the most in that part of the county.

The terms, will be made accom purchaser. This land will be offer WEDNESDAY the 24th day of JU A. C

May 23, 1846.—tds.

The Easton Gazette will plea three weeks and charge this office.

Executors

BY virtue of authority derived Court of Dorchester County, lic sale, on

Monday the 18th da

next, between the hours of 10 & Court House door, that Large and HOUSE, at p pancy of Mrs. and the OFFI ate on High S Cambridge. part of the pe late Mrs. SOPHIA MURRAY, being subject together, to a ground ren annum. Terms made known on JOHN C. HI

May 23, 1846.—tds.

Sale of L

I WILL sell at Crotchers Ferry the 13th day of JUNE next, a Morris, Esq. a l those tracts, parts of Land which I purchased of Mr by Deed appears bearing date Sept In Liber E. R. No. 16 folios 565 Land Records for Dorchester Co pers Regulation part," "Brotherly "Partnership part," also "Partn Regulation" containing in all Fifty less. A clear and indisputable tit One fourth of the purchase money the day of sale, and a credit of eight on the balance. Sale to commence THOM

May 23, 1846.—tds

LATE SHERIFF'S

BY virtue of 2 writs of Venditi out of Dorchester County Co ted, one at the suit of William Rea suit of William Rea assignee of W against the lands and tenements William Roberson, I have hereto into execution the following pieces land to wit:—Cain Insley's—Sarah 'Hampton' 81a, 'Aaron's Interest Insley, part of John Andrews lan drews Fortune part 100a, 'Small P Thomas Wheatley 190 1-2a, a trac known supposed 60a.—William piece or parcel of land called 'Ro 'Matty's Lot' 25a, 'Slacum's Con No. 1 & 2, 'Slacum's Conclusion Quarter' 12a, 'Bloid Trader' 13a, notice that on

Monday the 15th da

next, between the hours of 10 & Court House door in Cambridge auction to the highest bidder for ca and Robinson's right, title and clai inequity to the above property na and taken into execution to satisfy Venditioni Exponas and costs due and also, for taxes and fees due me Collector.

WM. B. DAIL,

May 23, 1846.—tds

Notice

A tolerably large bay blaze face, white fe drooped rump, got ou of Benjamin J. Jones' below Quantico, Md. on Saturday May—he almost invariably racks u irots in harness. A reasonable co made to any person who will deliv give me any information of him.

JOSHUA

Salisbury, Md., May 23, 1846.—

Look at

THE subscribers wish to clo tile operations in Cambridge June and with a view to reduce offer the greatest bargains eve town. Their goods were purc ly in New York and the asso and all nearly new, and consist simeres, Casinets and Kentuck mers, Paris Rept, Mouslins, L pacas, Barages, Lawns, Balzar Hose, Ribbons, (Velvet Co Trimmings) Chemizetts, Robes Gloves, Silks, &c., &c., some c Brandy and Wines pure as i ware, Tin, Crockery, Domest Those who wish to purchase call and look at the assortment shall not be any objection, if please.

T. HAYW

May 16th 1846.—3w

All persons having claims ag of the late ANN E. M. HOPSO to present them for payment.

T. HAYWARD,

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_64-0398.jpg