THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 30, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S 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 9th of June.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—We have published to-day the despatches from Gen. Taylor, giving a concise and unvarnished statement of the two recent battles, fought on the 8th and 9th inst. Although the number of the enemy killed in these two engagements is much less than had been announced, still the victory was a decisive one, and when we consider the disparity of our forces and all the circumstances attending the action, we cannot too highly extoll the skill and valor of all those participating in the engagement. Although our loss was slight in number in comparison with that of the Mexicans yet the death of Major Ringgold of Baltimore, and several other brave and gallant officers, is a loss which will cast a gloom over the feelings of the country, that all the wealth of Mexico, all the soil of Texas, and the slaughter of ten thousand Mexicans cannot dispel.

COMING TO THE POINT.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, quotes the following opinions of a New York administration paper:

"We are, in all probability, only on the threshold of a long, troublesome, destructive, and expensive war. A march to the city of Mexico appears to be generally, if not universally, regarded as the only mode of bringing matters to a crisis and a close. Whether even that course will effect that object is by no means certain. * * * * The *ten millions* of dollars already appropriated is, of course, only a beginning. *Fifty millions* must before long follow suit. * * * * How shall the money be raised? By loan, Treasury notes or direct taxation? * * * It is estimated, we understand, by the Treasury Department that the business of the country will stand the issue of about *thirty* millions of Treasury notes."

From the Denton Pea. l.

HEIRS WANTED.—We have received an anonymous letter from New Castle County, Del., stating that Mr. Philip Lecompte died recently in that county possessed of an estate of Seven Thousand Dollars. The writer States that Mr. Lecompte removed from this (Caroline) county about thirty five years ago and thinks his legal heirs reside in this State. We learn that a gentleman of that name was a citizen of this county about 20, or 30 years since. It may be that his heirs, if any there are, reside in Dorchester, as several families of that name are now living in that county Persons desirous of seeing the letter and learning how they may obtain information to recover the property will call at our office and they shall have all the information in our possession.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

There has been two engagements between Gen. Taylor and Mexican troops, the first occurring on the 7th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras. In this the Mexicans, numbering 5,000 to 7,000, were repulsed.—Our army was sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day 200 Mexicans were found dead. Several pieces of Artillery Stores &c. were captured by the American army. The Brave MAJOR RINGGOLD, died from a wound received in this action.

The second battle was on the ninth of May, commencing at half past 3 o'clock, within three miles of Camp Taylor. The action was on the edge of a mine, and one mile from the chapporal, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that Gen. Arista had no time to save his papers, which with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor. The action lasted one hour and a half, in which 600 Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the Americans took 300 prisoners, and 8 pieces of artillery. The Americans lost in the action 65 killed and wounded. Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cockran, by the bursting of a shell Lieut. Ingo and one or two others whose names are not mentioned. Among the wounded were Col. Kane, Lieuts, Gates, Verbank, Hooe and Luther.

The brave Maj. RINGGOLD was buried on the 10th inst. with Military honors.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6,000 men—the Americans did not exceed 1600 men. Capt. Thornton and Lieuts. Hardee and Kane have been released.

The Mexican Army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it. In their fight many of them took to the river and were drowned.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action, leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation. On the 11th he started to his camp opposite Matamoras. He and his

THE ABOVE NEWS CONFIRMED.

The following confirmatory news is from the New Orleans Times of the 18th instant:

GENERAL VEGA.—In addition to the unprecedented excitement in our city yesterday, caused by the news of the glorious victory of General Taylor, and the war intelligence from Washington, the sensation was if possible increased by the landing of General Romilio Dias de la Vega as a prisoner of war, from on board the steamer Colonel Harney. This brave and experienced officer has a very prepossessing appearance; he is very little over the middle height, has a fine manly countenance of a swarthy hue, set off by full and well trimmed whiskers and mustachioes. On his landing from the steamer he was conducted to a private residence at the corner of Toulouse and Ropal streets, where a vast concourse of people were gathered to catch a glimpse of a live Mexican General. The General appeared to be in excellent spirits. His conversation with several persons who were admitted to see him, was carried on by an interpreter in the Spanish language as he does not speak either the English or French. He expressed himself surprised at the wonderful extent of New Orleans and expatiated upon its immense amount of shipping, stating that he had no idea of the importance of the city. In speaking of the late oattle, he was understood to say that the American artillery behaved with uncommon efficiency. Shortly after his arrival, General Gaines admitted him and the other officers on parole, and they will, no doubt, take their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

Official Despatch to Gen. Gaines.—We have been politely favored, says the N. Orleans Times, with a perusal of the official despatch addressed by Gen Taylor to Gen. Gaines, dated from his camp on the field of battle, three miles from Matamoras, May 9th 1846. It does not differ materially from the accounts of the two engagements already laid before the public.—On the 8th Gen. T. drove the enemy from their position, and occupied it during the night.—The lost in this conflict was 12 killed and 39 wounded. On the 9th, the army resumed its march, until it encountered the enemy, protected, by a ravine, with artillery on its edge.—This battery was stormed by Capt. May's company of Dragoons. The number of killed and wounded on our side could not be ascertained. Private accounts make the number something over one hundred.

The despatches that the forces under Gen. Taylor were two thousand three hundred men, and that they had to contend against 3,800 Mexicans of the regular army, and about 2,000 irregular cavalry.

The fort opposite Matamoras has been nearly incessantly bombarded during one hundred and sixty hours, during which an immense number of shot and shells were thrown in it.—No material damage has been sustained.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP AT PALO ALTO, Texas, May 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was met near this place yesterday, on my march from Point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours dislodged them from their position, and encamped upon the field. Our artillery, consisting of two 18-pounders and two light batteries, was the arm chiefly engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was manœuvred and served is our success mainly due.

The strength of the enemy is believed to have been obout six thousand men, with seven pieces of artillery, and eight hundred cavalry. His loss is probably at least one hundred killed. Our strength did not exceed in all twenty-three hundred, while our loss was comparatively trifling—four men killed, three officers and thirty-seven men wounded, several of the latter mortally. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3d artillery, and Captain Page, 4th infantry, are severely wounded. Lieutenant Luther, 2d artillery, slightly so.

The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately.

In the haste of this report, I can only say that the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when those of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig'r. General U. S. A., com'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP AT RESACA DE LA PALMA,
3 miles from Matamoras,
10 o'clock, p. m., May 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I marched with the main body of the army at 2 o'clock to-day, having previously thrown forward a body of light infantry into the forest, which covers the Matamoras road. When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d infantry, and a light battery, to the river. Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken, several other officers. One general is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank.

The loss of the enemy in killed has been most severe. Our own has been very heavy, and I deeply regret to report that Lieut. Inge, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane, 4th infantry, and Lieut. Chadbourne, 8th infantry, were killed on the field. Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th artillery, Lieut. Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, Capt. Hooe, and Lieut. Fowler, 5th infantry, and Capt. Montgomery, Lieuts. Gates, Selden, McClay, Burbank and Jordan, 8th infantry, were wounded. The extent of our loss in killed and wounded is not yet ascertained, and is reserved for a more detailed report.

The affair of to-day may be regarded as a proper supplement to the cannonade of yesterday; and the two taken together, exhibit the coolness and gallantry of our officers and men in the most favorable light. All have done their duty, and done it nobly. It will be my pride, in a more circumstantial report of both actions, to dwell upon particular instances of individual distinction.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to report that the field work opposite Matamoras has sustained itself handsomely during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But the pleasure is alloyed with profound regret at the loss of its heroic and indomitable commander, Major Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is indeed irreparable. One officer and one non-commissioned officer killed and ten men wounded, comprise all the casualities incident to this severe bombardment.

I inadvertently omitted to mention the capture of a large number of pack mules left in the Mexican camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig'r-General U. S. A., Com'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
POINT ISABEL, (TEXAS,) May 12, '46.

SIR: I am making a hasty visit to this place, for the purpose of having an interview with Commodore Conner, whose squadron is now at anchor off the harbor, and arranging with him a combined movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my commaod to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras.—The Mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river.

I regret to report that Major Ringgold died on the morning of the 11th instant, of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Alto. With the exception of Capt Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other wounded officers are doing well. In my report of the second engagement, I accidentally omitted the name of Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, among the officers slightly wounded. and desire that the omission may be supplied in the despatch itself. I am under the painful necessity of reporting that Lieut. Blake, topographical engineers, after rendering distinguished service in my staff during the affair of the 8th inst., accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the following day, and expired before night.

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from three officers and forty men killed, and thirteen officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more tean two hundred have been buried by us on the two fields of battle,

I have exchanged a sufficient member of prisonrrs to recover the command of capt. Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras—the wounded officers on their parole. General la Vega and a few other officers have been sent to New Orleans, having declined a parole, and will be reported to Maj. Gen. Gaines. I am not conversant with the usages of war in such cases, and beg that such provision may be made for these prisoners as may be authorized by law. Our own prisoners have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt Brig. Gen. U. S. A, com'dg.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,
Washington, D. C.

PROCLAMATION
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Executive Department, Annapolis.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has declared "that a state of war exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," and has authorized the President of the United States "to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service." And, whereas, the President, with the view of securing to the citizens of each State and Territory the privilege of participating in the defence of their country, has apportioned the said volunteer force among the several States and Territories, and has made his requisition upon me for two regiments of Infantry, as the quota of this force to be supplied by the State of Maryland:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas G. Pratt, Governor of the State of Maryland, do issue this Proclamation, announcing to the citizens of Maryland, that they are now privileged to enlist and to participate with their fellow citizens of other States in restoring to the United States the blessings of peace.

I call upon the citizens of the State of Maryland, between the ages of 18 and 45, to enrol themselves forthwith, that the two Regiments required of this State may be immediately filled and mustered into the service of the United States.

The Sons of Maryland have always obeyed the call of patriotism and duty, and will now sustain the honor of the State by enabling her to be the first, or amongst the first, to offer to the Federal Executive, for muster into the service of the country, her quota of the Volunteer Force which has been called for.

The President of the United, S. under the discretion allowed him, has decided that "A Company of Infantry shall consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Seargeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates." "That a Regiment shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Seargeant, 2 Principal Musicians and 10 Companies, organized as above."

Under the act of Congress, the Regimental and Company officers are to be commissioned by the State Executive; and I have offered the commissions of Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors; to gentlemen whose character and military experience render them worthy to lead the 'Maryland Line' in fighting the battles of their country.

The names of the officers appointed will be announced by the Adjutant General, so soon as their willingnese to accept of the commissions proffered them shall be ascertained.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, the 21st day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the seventieth.

[L. S.] THOMAS G. PRATT.

It will be seen from the following order, that His Excellency the Governor, as Commander in Chief of the Maryland Militia, has ordered a thorough re-organization of the same:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 1.
Head Quarters Maryland Militia.
Annapolis, May 20th, 1846.

To JOHN N. WATKINS,
Adjutant General Maryland Militia.

SIR: Our country is at war with Mexico, and there are indications which cannot be disregarded of approaching difficulties with a more powerful enemy. It is, in my judgment, necessary that the Militia of the State should be thoroughly re-organized, that Maryland may be placed in a position to meet, as it becomes her, the existing, or any exigency that may occur. In this organization it is essential—

1st. That the bounds of the several brigade, regimental and company districts, should be distinctly defined.

2d. That efficient brigade, regimental and company officers should be appointed.

3d. That there should be an immediate enrollment of the men subject to militia duty within each military district; and

4th. That the several brigades, regiments and companies should be mustered at such stated periods as would ensure a thorough discipline of the entire militia force of the State.

You are therefore ordered to address a copy of this communication to each Major General, Brigadier-General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, now in commission, referring them to the act of 1834, chap. 251, and directing them forthwith to carry into effect the specifications herein prescribed for the re-organization of the militia of this State.

THOS. G. PRATT, Governor, and
Commander in Chief Md. Militia.

THREE DAYS LATER
FROM THE ARMY.

AN EXPEDITION STARTED TO ATTACK BARRITA—GEN'L. TAYLOR PREPARING TO CROSS THE RIO GRANDE, AND ATTACK AND OCCUPY MATAMORAS.

By last night's Southern mail, we have extras from the New Orleans Bulletin, Picayune, and Delta, containing dates from Brazos St. Jago to the 16th inst. brought by the arrival of the steamer James L. Day. We copy the following from the Bulletin:

The steamer *James L. Day*, Capt. Griffin, arrived this morning the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th inst. bringing intelligence two days later than that by the *Galveston*.

The news is important! Captain Griffin informs us that General Taylor left Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th, with about two hunrded men, and a supply of provisions for the army at the camp. After proceeding a short distance, however, he deemed it expedient to return and increase his escort, and take with him a large quantity of supplies. He did so, and took up his march again for the camp, on the morning of the 14th, with from six to eight hundred men, a park of artillery, and about two hondred and fifty wagons. He was met about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, late on the evening of the 15th. Up at that time he had not met the enemy, nor was it anticipated that he would encounter opposition, as the general impression was that the enemy had retreated from our soil, immediately after the defeat on the 9th and 10th, and sought safety on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

While General Taylor was at Point Isabel he received intelligence that the Mexicans were gathering in a large numbers at Barrita, a Mexican town, immediately on the bank of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisana Volunteers under Captains Desha and Stockton, and a detachment of United States infantry, numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of Infantry,

These troops embarked on the morning of the 15th, on the steamers Neva, Leo and Cincinnati, and were landed at the Brazos at 1 P. M., and immedietely marched for the Rio Grande; the steamers being ordered to ascend the river and transport to troops and their ammunition across. Commodore Connor with his whole squadron; consistiug of the steam frigate Mississippi, the frigates Cumberland, Raritan and Potomac, sloop St. Mary, the brig Lawrence, and the schr. Santa Anna, at the same time weighed anchor and sailed for the mouth of the river, intending to assist the troops in crossing with his boats, and to aid in the attack with his men. The expedition was under the command of Col. Wilson.

General Taylor intended to cross the river at or near his camp, to take possession of Matamoras and the expedition was ordered for the double purpose of dislodging the Mexicans from their position at Barrita, and assisting Gen. Taylor in occupying Matamoras should he be opposed.

Gen. Taylor intended to cross the river on a bridge formed of the boxes of his wagons caulked tight. For this purpose he had ordered all the oakum at Point Isabel to be sent up to the camp.

Capt. Griffin heard nothing whatever of the report that Paredes was marching to Matamoras with 15,000 men, nor was there any certainty that the Mexicans had been reinforced; the general opinion, however, was that they had been.

There were none of the enemy between the camp and Point Isabel; if any remained on this side of the river they are above the camp

The Volunteers taken out by the Jas. L. Day were all landed in safety on the 4th. A steamer, supposed to be the New York was seen standing in for the Brazos as the Day came up.

The Telegraph arrived there in about 36 hours after the Day

Capt. Griffin left Point Isabel at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and got under way at 1 P. M.

From the Delta, Extra, we learn that the force at Point Isabel has been increased to about 1500, by the arrival of volunteers. All speak of the prospects of Gen. Taylor as being in the highest degree auspicious.

We make the following extract from a letter in the Delta, dated Point Isabel, May 15, 9 o'clock, P. M.

The report prevalent in camp it this time is, that the Mexicans are within our immediate vicinity to the number of some 6 or 700 strong. As to its correctness I cannot vouch, but certain, it is; we are in the neighborhood of the enemy, and an attack at any hour would surprise no one here.

Gen. Taylor left this place on the morning of the 13th for his camp on the river above, accompanied by only one company of Artillery and one of Dragoons. He was dressed in simple farmer's apparel, and his mode of conveyance a light wagon, driven by a negro servant. There seems to be little doubt but he will reach his camp in safety—after which, the general supposition is Mexicans will have to look out for squalls; his dander is up since the last engagement, and he seems determined to start the ball.

When the ball is fairly opened the amusement must cease until the tune is played and the fidlers not paid.

From the Picayune extra, we copy the following peragraphs.

We learn that about 175,000 rounds of musket cartridges, 500 pack mules with their saddles and camp equipage, were taken in the action of the ninth instant. The American soldiers drank the Mexican's liquer, smoked their cigars, eat their bread and beef which they were just in the act of cooking when the engagement took place.

YET LATER.

Since the above was written we have received the following letter announcing General Taylor's arrival in camp:

CAMP opposite Matamoras,
May 14th—10 o'clock at night.

Gentlemen;—I would like to write a detailed account of all that has occurred since the 8th inst., but I have a hope of getting a few hours sleep to-night, for to-morrow I fancy we shall have something to do. A report is going around camp to-night that we will go over and take possession of Matamoras to-morrow or next day.

Gen. Taylor returned to-night from Point Isabel. A party of Dragoons since his arrival have swam over and brought a boat from the opposite side. The sentinel over this boat left in haste. All the prisoners whom we had in Matamoras were exchanged day before yesterday, besides which, we gave our enemy 67 wounded men by way of *La Naip*.

Yours, L.

P. S. The camp is hurraing for the patriotism of the citizens of New Orleans, having just heard of their reception of the news of our situation and the promptness with which they acted.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN'L. TAYFOR.

As there is a general desire to learn something of the history, character and qualifications of General Taylor, who now stands so conspiciously before the whole country as the commander of the army of occupation, we extract from one of our exchanges the following sketch. It will be found interesting.

'Gen. Taylor enterd the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, and has been in the service of his country from that to the present—Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry he had risen to the command of a company at the beginning of the *last war*.

For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison on the 5th September, 1812, President Madison conferred upon him the bravet rank of Major, and he is now the oldest bravet in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th infantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in 1836 where

On the 25th December, 1836 head of a detachment of about 6 parts of the first, fourth and ted States Infantry and Mis amount 700 Indians, under Alliga (Coarcoorchee, on the banks of This battle was sought by the before the engagement, Col. lenge from Alligator, telling hi and bentering him to come on. nothing better immediately pus to the expected battle ground, dian might change his purpose. strong position in a thick swamp a small stream, whose quick sa impassable, but he pushed thro and swamps in the face of a c cealed foe driving the Indians b was long and severe. The ground inch by inch, and then bayonet. After three hours of dians were routed and pursued until night. This was the last made in a large body, and the they voluntary gave battle. Th the day, it was at the expense ded—more than one fourth of colonels (colonel Thompson of colonel Centry of the Missouri head of the troops. Capt. Van S Brooke and Carter, also fell in th During the whole of the enga remained on horse back, passing cheering his men to the conflict Indian rifle at every moment. For this battle; Mr. Poinsette; dered merited praise to all engag cation to Congress. The bravet ferred on Col. Taylor, and he command in Florida; which he ter four or five years arduous & in the swamps and hammocks o After his retirement from Flor to the command of the 1st depa including the States of Louisiana a, &c with his head quarters at F His position gave him the com of occupation," but theussage have justified the Government in mand either of the six general army, whose rank is higher tha But it may be fairly presumed ter, gallant services and great e aside from his geographical posi as the appropiate commander o to plant our flag upon the banks Gen. Taylor is about 56 years much general information and a soldier; a prudent and skillful co of character are, a wise precau the hour of trial, and a fearless battle.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, plies. He is an American in hea all the elements of a hero by natu Under his command the flag o ceive no dishonor on the banks of

Bordentown,

Mr Seth W. Fowle:

Dear Sir,—Dr Wistar's Balsam been in the market some six or universal celebrity which this over all others thoughout the whe to convince the most incredulous it, and encourage those who a have long left it my duty, and w portunity to express to you my benefit I have derived from it. from the grave, and saved from t ease, consumption, by using it. took a bad cold, I was troubled severe cough for several weeks and strength failed me. I was business, leave my bench and alarming symptoms of Consumpti the side, sweating night, &c. of medicine, but all in vain, until DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF which, by faith and perseverance life, and cured me entirely. I good health for twelve years past THO

We are psrsonally acquainted The public may rely upon the tru WH GEO

Married.

Near Church Creek on We May 27th, by the Rev'd. E. W. Byus of Baltimore to Mis by of this county.

On the 21st inst., by Rev EDWARD H. BELL to Miss S

CHANCERY

BY virtue of authority derived Theodorick Bland Chancel will expose to public Sale at the in the town of Cambridge on

Monday the 22nd. d

between the hours of 11 & 12 o'cl LOT of which the late Harrison seized and possessed. The said Muir Street in said town, and can most pleasant situations in the vi desirous of purchasing can call an for themselves. The terms of sal the purchase money in cash on the balance in instalments of six with interest from that date, and t bond and surety to be approved b creditors of the said Winterbottom to file their claims with the vouc Chancery office within six mon sale. JAMES

May 30, 1846.—tds

OVERSEER WA

THE subscriber wishes to e suing year, on a Farm in Overseer, who will bring, fro commendations of character—f try, sobriely, and domestic hab JOSE

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