

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS"

(THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.)

VOL 37.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 1846

LOUISBURG, N. C.

THE MALE & FEMALE SCHOOLS
At this place will commence their second Session on the first day of July next, under the same instructors.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board	\$40
Tuition, lower branches	7
Higher	10
Music	15
Painting & Embroidery	5

15th June, 1846. J. B. BOBBITT, 25 St. *Register 2 insertions.

REMOVAL.

S. M. WHITAKER having removed to the store on Fayetteville street, recently occupied by CALER MALONE, two doors south of Williams, Howard & Co's. Drug Store, will be pleased to have his old friends and customers, and the citizens generally to call and examine his stock of GOODS, which he continues to sell at prices to suit the times. Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor to merit a continuance, by strict attention to business. He is also prepared to receive and forward, or sell on commission, any articles of merchandise or produce that may be assigned to his care. Raleigh, June 9 1846.

BATTLES ON THE RIO GRANDE. OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Washington, June 12, 1846.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, official reports received from the officer commanding the Army on the Mexican frontier, giving a detailed report of the operations of the Army in that quarter, and particularly of the recent engagements between the American and Mexican forces.

JAMES K. POLK.

War Department, June 11, 1846.

Sir: I respectfully submit herewith reports of Brevet Major General Taylor and accompanying documents, giving a detailed account of the battles of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palo," in Texas, which took place on the 8th and 9th ultimo; and also of the bombardment of the fort opposite Matamoras.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Reports from General Taylor.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Matamoras, May 16, 1846.
Sir: I have now the honor to submit a more detailed report of the action of the 8th instant.

The main body of the army of occupation marched under my immediate orders from Point Isabel on the evening of the 7th of May, and bivouacked seven miles from that place.

Our march was resumed on the following morning. About noon, when our advance of cavalry had reached the water-hole of "Pala Alto," the Mexican troops were reported in our front, and were soon discovered occupying the road in force. I ordered a halt upon reaching the water, with a view to rest and refresh the men and form deliberately our line of battle. The Mexican line was now plainly visible across the prairie, and about three quarters of a mile distant. Their left, which was composed of a heavy force of cavalry, occupied the road, resting upon a thicket of chaparral, while masses of infantry were discovered in succession on the right, greatly outnumbering our own force.

Our line of battle was now formed in the following order, commencing on the extreme right: 5th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Colonel McIntosh; Major Ringgold's artillery; 3d infantry, commanded by Capt. J. N. Morris; two 18 pounders, commanded by Lieut. Churchill; 3d artillery; 4th infantry, commanded by Major G. W. Allen; the 3d and 4th regiment composed the third brigade, under command of Lieut. Colonel Garland, and all the above corps, together with two squadrons of dragoons, under Captains Kerr and May, composed the right wing, under the orders of Colonel Twigg. The left was formed by the battalion of artillery commanded by Lieut. Colonel Childs, Captain Duncan's light artillery, and the 8th infantry under Captain Montgomery, all forming the first brigade, under command of Lieut. Colonel Belknap. The train was parked near the water, under direction of Captains Crossman and Myers, and protected by Captain Ker's squadron.

About two o'clock we took up the march by heads of columns in the direction of the enemy, the 18 pounder battery following the road. While the columns were advancing, Lieut. Blake, Topographical Engineer, volunteered a reconnaissance of the enemy's line, which was handsomely performed, and resulted in the discovery of at least two batteries of artillery in the intervals of their cavalry and infantry. These batteries were soon opened upon us, when I ordered the columns halted and deployed intoline, and the fire to be returned by all our artillery. The 8th infantry, on our extreme left, was thrown back to secure that flank, the first fire of the enemy did little execution, while our 18 pounders and Major Ringgold's artillery soon dispersed the cavalry which formed his left.

Captain Duncan's battery, thrown forward in advance of the line, was doing good execution at this time. Captain May's squadron was now detached to support that battery and the left of our position. The Mexican cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, were now reported to be moving through the chaparral to our right, to threaten that flank, or make a demonstration against it. The 5th infantry was immediately detached to check this movement, and supported by Lieut. Ridgely, with a section of Major Ringgold's battery, and Captain Walker's company of volunteers, effectually repulsed the enemy; the 5th infantry repelling a charge of lancers, and the artillery doing great execution in their ranks. The 3d infantry was now detached to the right as a still further security to that flank, yet threatened by the enemy. Major Ringgold, with the remain-

ing section, kept up his fire from an advanced position, and was supported by the 4th infantry.

The grass of the prairie had been accidentally fired by our artillery, and the volumes of smoke now partially concealed the armies from each other. As the enemy's left had evidently been driven back, and left the road free, and as the cannonade had been suspended, I ordered forward the 18-pounders on the road nearly to the position first occupied by the Mexican cavalry, and caused the first brigade to take up a new position, still on the left of the 18-pounder battery. The 5th was advanced from its former position, and occupied a point on the extreme right of the new line. The enemy made a change of position corresponding to our own, and after a suspension of nearly an hour the action was resumed.

The fire of artillery was now most destructive openings were constantly made through the enemy's ranks by our fire, and the constancy with which the Mexican infantry sustained this severe cannonade was a theme of universal remark and admiration. Captain May's squadron was detached to make a demonstration on the left of the enemy's position, and suffered severely in the fire of artillery, to which it was for some time exposed.

The fourth infantry, which had been ordered to support the 18-pounder battery, was exposed to a most galling fire of artillery by which several men were killed and Captain Page dangerously wounded. The enemy's fire was directed against our 18-pounder battery and the guns under Major Ringgold in its vicinity. The Major himself, while coolly directing the fire of his pieces, was struck by a cannon-ball and mortally wounded.

In the mean time the battalion of artillery under Lieut. Col. Childs had been brought up to support the artillery on our right. A strong demonstration of cavalry was now made by the enemy against this part of our line, and the columns continued to advance under a severe fire from the 18-pounders. The battalion was instantly formed in square, and held ready to receive the charge of cavalry, but when the advancing squadrons were within close range a deadly fire of canister from the 18-pounders dispersed them. A brisk fire of small arms was now opened upon the square, by which one officer (Lieut. Luther, 2d artillery) was slightly wounded, but a well directed volley from the front of the square silenced all further firing from the enemy in this quarter. It was now nearly dark and the action was closed on the right of our line, the enemy having been completely driven back from his position and foiled in every attempt against our line.

While the above was going forward on our right and under my own eye, the enemy had made a serious attempt against the left of our line. Captain Duncan instantly perceived the movement, and by the bold and brilliant manœuvring of his battery, completely repulsed several successive efforts of the enemy to advance in force upon our left flank. Supported in succession by the 5th infantry and by Capt. Ker's squadron of dragoons, he gallantly held the enemy at bay, and finally drove him, with immense loss, from the field. The action here and along the whole line continued until dark, when the enemy retired into the chaparral, in rear of his position. Our army bivouacked on the ground it occupied. During the afternoon the train had been moved forward about half a mile, and was parked in rear of the new position.

Our loss this day was nine killed, forty-four wounded, and two missing. Among the wounded were Major Ringgold, who has since died, and Capt. Page dangerously wounded, Lieut. Luther slightly so. I annex a tabular statement of the casualties of the day.

Our own force engaged is shown by the field report herewith to have been 177 officers and 2,111 men, aggregate 2,288. The Mexican force, according to the statements of their own officers taken prisoners in the affair of the 9th, was not less than 6,000 regular troops, with ten pieces of artillery; and probably exceeded that number—the irregular force not known. Their loss was not less than 200 killed and 400 wounded—probably greater. This estimate is very moderate, and formed upon the number actually counted upon the field, and upon the reports of their own officers.

As already reported in my first brief despatch, the conduct of our officers and men was every thing that could be desired—Exposed for hours to the severest trial—a cannonade of artillery—our troops displayed a coolness and constancy which gave me throughout the assurance of victory.

I purposely defer the mention of individual's until my report of the action of the 9th, when I will endeavor to do justice to the many instances of distinguished conduct on both days. In the mean time I refer for more minute details to the reports of individual commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Fort Brown, Texas, May 17, 1846.

Sir: In submitting a more minute report of the affair of "Resaca de la Palma," I have the honor to state that, early on the morning of the 9th instant, the enemy,

who had encamped near the field of battle the day previous, was discovered moving by his left flank, evidently in retreat, and perhaps at the same time to gain a new position on the road to Matamoras, and there again to resist our advance.

I ordered the supply train to be strongly parked at its position, and left with it four pieces of artillery—the two 18-pounders which had done such good service on the previous day, and two 12 pounders, which had not been in the action. The wounded officers and men were at the same time sent back to Point Isabel. I then moved forward with the columns to the edge of the chaparral or forest, which extends to the Rio Grande, a distance of seven miles. The light companies of the first brigade under Captain C. T. Smith, second artillery, and a select detachment of light troops, the whole under the command of Captain McCull, were ordered to move forward into the chaparral, to feel the enemy and ascertain his position. About 3 o'clock, I received a report from the advance that the enemy was in position on the road, with at least two pieces of artillery. The command was immediately put in motion, and about 4 o'clock I came up with Captain McCull, who reported the enemy in force on our front, occupying a ravine which intersects the road, and is skirted by thickets of dense chaparral. Ridgely's battery, and the advance under Captain McCull, were at once thrown forward on the road and into the chaparral on either side, while the 5th infantry and one wing of the fourth was thrown into the forest on the left, and the third and the other wing of the fourth on the right of the road. These corps were employed as skirmishers to cover the battery and engage the Mexican infantry. Captain McCull's command became at once engaged with the enemy, while the light artillery, though in a very exposed position, did great execution.

The enemy had at least eight pieces of artillery, and maintained an incessant fire upon our advance.

The action now became general, and although the enemy's infantry gave way before the steady fire and resistless progress of our own, yet his artillery was still in position to check our advance—a several pieces occupying the pass across the ravine which he had chosen for his position.—Perceiving that no decisive advantage could be gained until the artillery was silenced, I ordered Captain May to charge the battery with his squadron of dragoons. This was gallantly and effectually executed; the enemy was driven from his guns, and General La Vega, who remained alone at one of the batteries, was taken prisoner.—The squadrons, which suffered much in this charge, not being immediately supported by infantry, could not retain possession of the artillery taken but it was completely silenced. In the mean time the eighth infantry had been ordered up, and had become warily engaged on the right of the road. This regiment and a part of the fifth were now ordered to charge the batteries, which was handsomely done, and the enemy entirely driven from his artillery and his position on the left of the road.

The light companies of the first brigade, and the third and fourth regiments of infantry had been deployed on the right of the road, when, at various points, they became briskly engaged with the enemy.—A small party, under Capt. Buchanan and Lieutenant Wood and Hays, fourth infantry, composed chiefly of men of that regiment, drove the enemy from a breastwork which he occupied, and captured a piece of artillery. An attempt to recover this piece was repulsed by Captain Barber's third infantry. The enemy was at last completely driven from his position on the right of the road, and retreated precipitately, leaving baggage of every description.

The fourth infantry took possession of a camp where the headquarters of the Mexican General in Chief were established.—All his official correspondences was captured at this place.

The artillery battalion (excepting the flank companies) had been ordered to guard the baggage-train, which was parked some distance in rear. This battalion was now ordered up to pursue the enemy, and, with the 3d infantry, Capt. Ker's dragoons, and Capt. Duncan's battery, followed him rapidly to the river, making a number of prisoners. Great numbers of the enemy were drowned in attempting to cross the river near the town. The corps last mentioned encamped near the river—the remainder of the army on the field of battle.

The strength of our marching force on this day, as exhibited in the annexed field report, was 175 officers and 2,040 men—aggregate 2,222. The actual numbers engaged with the enemy did not exceed 1,700. Our loss was three officers killed, thirty-six men killed and seventy-one wounded. Among the officers killed I have to report the loss of Lieut. Inge, 2d dragoons, who fell at the head of his platoon while gallantly charging the enemy's battery; of Lieut. Cochran, of the 4th, and Lieut. Chadbourne, of the 8th infantry, who likewise met their death in the thickest of the fight. The officers wounded were Lieut. Col. Payne, inspector general, Lieut. Dobbins, 2d infantry, severely, with the light infantry advance, slightly; Lieut. Col. McIntosh, 8th infantry, severely; twice; Capt. Rhee, 5th infantry, severely, (right arm since amputated); Lieut. Fowler, 5th infantry, slightly; Lieuts. Gates and Jordan, 8th infantry, severely, (each twice); Lieuts.

Selden, Maclay, Burbank, and Morris, 8th infantry, slightly.

I have no accurate data from which to estimate the enemy's force on this day.—He is known to have been reinforced after the action of the 8th, both by cavalry and infantry, and no doubt to an extent at least equal to his loss on that day. It is probable, that 6,000 men were opposed to us, and in a position chosen by themselves; and strongly defended with artillery. The enemy's loss was very great. Nearly 200 of his dead were buried by us on the days succeeding the battle. His loss, in killed and missing, in the two affairs of the 8th and 9th, is, I think, moderately estimated at 1,000 men.

Our victory has been decisive. A small force has overcome immense odds of the best troops that Mexico can furnish; veteran regiments perfectly equipped and appointed with pieces of artillery, several colors and standards, a great number of prisoners, including fourteen officers, and a large amount of baggage and public property, have fallen into our hands.

The causes of victory are doubtless to be found in the superior quality of our officers and men. I have already, in former reports, paid a general tribute to the admirable conduct of the troops on both days.—It now becomes my duty, and I feel it to be one of great delicacy, to notice individuals. In so extensive a field as that of the 8th, and in the dense cover where most of the action of the 9th was fought, I could not possibly be witness to more than a small portion of the operations of the various corps, and I must therefore depend upon the reports of subordinate commanders, which I respectfully enclose herewith.

Lieut. Col. Twigg, the second in command, was particularly active on both days, in executing my orders and directing the operations of the right wing. Lieut. Col. McIntosh, commanding the 5th infantry, Lieut. Col. Garland commanding the third brigade; Lieut. Col. Belknap, commanding the 1st brigade; Lieut. Col. Childs, commanding the artillery battalion; Maj. Alban, Capt. L. N. Morris and Montgomery, commanding respectively the 4th, 3d, and 8th regiments of infantry, were zealous in the performance of their duties, and gave examples to their commands of cool and fearless conduct. Lieut. Col. McIntosh repulsed with his regiment a charge of lancers in the action of Palo Alto, and shared with it in the honors and dangers of the following day, being twice severely wounded. Lieut. Col. Belknap headed a charge of the 3d infantry, which resulted in driving the enemy from his guns, and leaving us in possession of that part of the field.

Captain Duncan and Lieut. Ridgely deserve special notice for the gallant and efficient manner in which they manœuvred and served their batteries. The impression made by Captain Duncan's battery upon the extreme right of the enemy's line at the affair of Palo Alto contributed largely to the result of the day; while the terrible fire kept up by Lieut. Ridgely in the affair of the 9th inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. The 18-pounder battery, which played a conspicuous part in the action of the 8th, was admirably served by Lieut. Churchill, 3d artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Wood, Topographical Engineer.—The charge of cavalry against the enemy's batteries on the 9th was gallantly led by Captain May, and had complete success.—Captain McCull, 4th infantry, rendered distinguished services with the advanced corps under his orders. His loss in killed and wounded will show how closely it was engaged.—I may take this occasion to say that in two former instances Captain McCull has rendered valuable services as a partisan officer. In this connection I would mention the services of Captain Walker, of the Texas rangers, who was in both affairs with his company, and who has performed very meritorious services as a spy and partisan. I must beg leave to refer to the reports of subordinate commanders for the names of many officers, non commissioned officers, and privates, who were distinguished by good conduct on both days. Instances of individual gallantry and personal conduct with the enemy were not wanting in the affair of the 8th, but cannot find place in a general report. The officers serving in the staffs of the different commanders are particularly mentioned by them.

I derived efficient aid on both days from all the officers of my staff. Captain Bliss, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Colonel Payne, inspector General; Lieut. Eaton, A. D. C.; Capt. Waggaman, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Seavitt, Engineer, and Lieutenants Blake and Meade, Topographical Engineers, promptly conveyed my orders to every part of the field. Lieut. Col. Payne was wounded in the affair of the 9th, and I have already had occasion to report the melancholy death of Lieut. Blake, by accident, in the interval between the two engagements.

Major Craig and Lieut. Bereton, of the Ordnance Department, were actively engaged in their appropriate duties, and Surgeon Craig, Medical Director, superintended in person the arduous services of the field hospitals. I take this occasion to mention generally the devotion to duty of the medical staff of the army, who have been untiring in their exertions, both in the field and in the hospitals, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded of both Armies. Captains Crossman and Myers, of the Quartermaster's Department, who had charge of the heavy supply train in both engagements, conducted it in a most satis-

factory manner, and finally brought it up, without the smallest loss, to its destination.

I enclose an inventory of the Mexican property captured on the field, and also a sketch of the field of "Resaca de la Palma," and of the route from Point Isabel, made by my Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Eaton.

One regimental color, (battalion of Tampico) and many standards and guidons of cavalry were taken at the affair of the 8th. I would be pleased to receive your instructions as to the disposition to be made of these trophies; whether they shall be sent to Washington, &c.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A. Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington.

GEN. TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE INTEREST IN every where felt to learn from an official source, all the particulars, even the most minute, of the recent victories on the Rio Grande, will fully justify the publication entire of the despatches of Gen. Taylor and those of his officers relative to these brilliant affairs. In perusing these statements the reader will find that the first reports, which in respect to battles generally are full of exaggeration, did in this case fall short of the reality. The more particularly the details of these two actions are examined the higher must be the estimation in which we are to hold the achievements of our little army of heroes.

In the battle of the Palo Alto, on the eighth, our whole force, as stated by Gen. Taylor, amounted to 2,228, including officers and men. The Mexican force was not less than 6,000 regular troops, with ten pieces of artillery; a large body of irregular rangers also accompanied their army. In the battle of the 9th, at Resaca de la Palma, our force actually engaged did not exceed 1,700 men; the enemy having been reinforced both by infantry and cavalry, on the evening of the eighth, to an extent at least equal to his loss on that day, had his original force of six thousand regulars. The Mexicans, moreover, had chosen their position, which was a strong one; it commanded the road by which our army was obliged to advance; it was fortified by artillery protected by a ditch and breastwork. With vast superiority of numbers and all the advantages of position on the side of the enemy our troops gained a decisive victory. While the arrangements of the battle, and the manœuvres on the field display the admirable generalship of Taylor, the conduct of officers and men, in every part of the action, exhibits every quality of cool intrepidity, of steady persevering courage, of daring and impetuous valour. The cause of victory," says the General in his brief survey, "is doubtless to be found in the superior quality of our officers and men." Unquestionably; there were no fortunate accidents to bestow an undeserved success. Hard fighting, unflinching nerve, determined indomitable valor, with skill and generalship, gained the day. The trophies of our brave men were well earned.

Now that the details of those gallantly fought fields are officially before the Government we cannot doubt, but some wary action will be had to distinguish by promotion and otherwise their heroic men who have by their conduct nobly distinguished themselves. The official despatches, in speaking the language of facts, may be safely looked to as the fair exponent of individual gallantry and worth. The great title of the nation is due to its brave defenders—the men who have enhanced the national honor and added new pages of glory to the annals of our martial renown. Let not our acknowledgments cease with the proffer of mere verbal thanks; it is due to the future efficiency of the service, as well as to the men of the Rio Grande, that the Republic should show herself prompt, just and discriminating in rewarding distinguished services in the field by those substantial tokens of public approbation which military men know how to appreciate.

For the Star.

FACTS. One morning a little girl, began to cry around her mother and beg for a part of the breakfast which her mother was then preparing for the table after a long cry the little girl succeeded in getting her wants supplied, whereupon she entered the room of the other children of the house. "Give me some I give me some!" cried the rest of the sisters. "I shall!" was the response. "If you want some, go and cry for it like I did. Mother will give it to you if you cry."

REFLECTION. How important for mothers to learn that lessons give nothing to a child for which it cries. Nothing is so destructive to children's patience as to indulge them in all their cravings. It prepares them to become prodigals, because they have not been taught to check their extravagant desires. By giving a child that for which it cries you teach it to cry for every thing it wants. The parent must suffer much trouble by such a course, and the child more vexation and disappointment. Hillsboro June 10, 1846.

"Friendship is stronger than kindred."
"Out of debt, out of danger."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the receipts during the quarter ending 31st May were \$7,898,897, of which \$7,310,000 were from customs, \$487,229 from sales, and \$11,645 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures during the same period were \$4,453,827.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 29, for 1846.
to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$10,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!
1 of 2,000!	1 of 2,000!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.
50 Prizes of 10,000 Each!!

ARE \$50,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 27, for 1846.
to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 11th of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$10,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,500!	1 of 3,500!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.

ARE \$100,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 28, for 1846.
to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$10,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!
1 of 2,000!	1 of 2,000!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.

ARE \$25,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 10, for 1846.
to be drawn at Trenton, N. J. on Wednesday, the 2nd of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—14 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$30,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,500!	1 of 3,500!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.
6 Prizes of 10,000 Each!!

ARE \$100,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 8, for 1846.
to be drawn at Trenton, N. J. on Wednesday, the 2nd of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—14 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$30,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,500!	1 of 3,500!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.
6 Prizes of 10,000 Each!!

ARE \$100,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 7, for 1846.
to be drawn at Trenton, N. J. on Wednesday, the 2nd of July, 1846. 75 Numbers—14 Drawn Balls.

Grand Scheme.

\$30,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000!	1 of 5,000!
1 of 3,500!	1 of 3,500!
1 of 3,000!	1 of 3,000!
1 of 2,500!	1 of 2,500!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$250—Shares in proportion.
6 Prizes of 10,000 Each!!

ARE \$100,000!