THE JOURNAL.

A. BROWN—Proprietor.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York,

are our Agents in that city, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *lowest rates.*

Jos. R. H. Graham, Esq., at No. 325 Baltimore street, S. E. corner of Howard, is authorized to receive subscription and advertising for us at *lowest rates.*

Thanksgiving.—President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation setting apart the last Thursday of November (the 26th of the month) to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving and praise.

Reduction of Prices.—Some time since, the editors of the papers that was then published in this place, (the *Gazette* and the *Star*,) after consultation on the great rise in the price of paper, agreed to raise the terms for advertising, except to those who advertise by the year, in justification to themselves. When we commenced our paper it was at the same rates, but as some of our friends have said that they are too high, we have concluded to reduce our terms on and after to-day, to the old rates:—50 cents per square of six lines for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, and in no case can we make any deduction from the above. We are induced to make this reduction by a desire to let the public have the benefit of advertising at as low rates as possible.

Personal.—In the *Gazette* of Saturday last, there appeared a small article calling attention to the fact, that *we* had published "The Report" of Mr. Maffit, Comptroller of this State. We had made up our mind in the commencement of our paper, that we would not notice any remarks the Gazette might make concerning us; but this one is so ungenerous and ungentlemanly, than we cannot refrain from noticing it. The idea too, is something new and quite unexpected, *that of one Journal calling the attention of its readers to an advertisement published in another.* The following is the article alluded to:

"Persons desiring to see the report of Comptroller Maffit, will find it in the 'Easton Journal.' Straws show which way the wind blows; so does the bestowal of Mr. Maffit's patronage. We think his chance beyond hope."

That we have not been influenced in any way is very evident; for having never seen Mr. M. we are entirely unacquainted with, and have never received a line from him until we received the Report, together with a request to insert it in our first issue after its receipt. If the Gazette thinks that others may be induced to support Mr. M. because of it, we cannot see upon what ground. Does the Gazette mean that it has sacrificed its own principles for the sake of the patronage from a certain quarter, and that of course we must do the same? It really appears so by his own words. We noticed that the Gazette after having the name of Mr. Maffit at the head of his paper for some time very suddenly hauled it down; now what could have caused it? Could it have been that after we received the letter of Mr. M. on Thursday week last, he learned what its contents were, and finding himself not in favor with the Comptroller, he concluded to withdraw from his paper the name of the present incumbent, and to support H. H. Goldsborough, Esq.? Both names were at the head of his paper for some time, and we cannot image what else it could have been that caused the change.

We had not heretofore supposed that a Journal was to be influenced by an advertisement it might receive to print, and we do not know what could have caused the Gazette's remarks, unless it be that he feels somewhat *sore* over the loss of the amount the advertisement would have been to him. We must confess that such an one is not picked up often in this locality. As to whatever may be the chance of Mr. M., we are unable to say, as it is in the hands of the people of the State, and not to this county alone.

Hereafter, we shall not notice anything the Gazette may say concerning us, as discussion in any manner would be useless on our part; for we would not be permitted to deal to, as we would be dealt by.

☞ The gentlemen who were arrested in this place two weeks ago to-day, had a hearing before Captain Frazier, Provost Marshal of this District, on Tuesday last, which resulted in their subscribing to the following parole:

"We, the subscribed, do hereby pledge ourselves and obligate by this written agreement that we will not, during the present rebellion against the Government and authority of the United States, organize or assist in the organization of any party inimical or opposed to the Administrators of said Government—that we will not nominate, assist in the nomination nor vote for any candidate or candidates for office of District, County, State or General Government, who are in sympathy with the so-called Confederate States Government or opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war now waged for the complete suppression of the existing rebellion.

"All this we promise and pledge without any mental reservation whatever with a full purpose to keep and observe the same."

On the back of this parole, is the following endorsement.

"It is understood, that if hereafter, from modified circumstances, the policy of those who legitimately control the Government in this Department should be so changed as to permit undisturbed the rights which are herein surrendered, then this parole will be released.

JOHN FRAZIER,
Capt. & Provost Marshal, 1st Dist. Md.

To Sportsmen.—Gunners should remember that there is a law in this State prohibiting the killing of partridges before the 20th of this month.

☞ Mr Carter, one of publishers of the Baltimore Daily Gazette, having been released from custody, the publication of that paper has been resumed under the supervision of Gen. Tyler.

Wild Ducks.—Black-heads and Red-heads says the Cecil Democrat, have made their appearance in the head waters of the Chesapeake, this season, rather earlier than usual.

Weekly Summary of the War News.

The following Summary of the news is made up from the Baltimore *Sun* for the past week.

The Federal forces stationed at McMinnville, Tenn., were attacked by the Confederates on Saturday the 3d inst., about noon.—The fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted, and the result is unknown. This demonstration indicates a flank movement of the Confederates, designed to cut Gen. Rosecrans' lines of communication, and to isolate Gen. Burnside. McMinnville is a small village in Warren county, on the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, about seventy-five miles southeast of Nashville, and sixty miles northwest of Chattanooga. The Manchester Railroad is a branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and McMinnville is situated about thirty miles from the junction of the two.

General Burnside's forces, it appears, are still in Northwestern Tennessee. A Knoxville dispatch, dated Sunday last, says that General Carter, with a portion of the troops, has taken a position at Bull's Gap, about forty miles northeast of Knoxville, while the Confederates have concentrated at Greenville, some twenty miles further east. The Federal advance is below London, twenty-eight miles south of Knoxville, and has occasional skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry. In a fight which occurred on the 28th ult., a large number of Confederates were taken prisoners. On Friday, a fight occurred at Anderson's Cross Roads, in which the Confederates were defeated, with a loss of one hundred and twenty killed and wounded and eighty-one taken prisoners.

On Saturday morning, as a number of Federal teamsters were foraging near the Rapidan, in Virginia, the Confederates opened fire on them, but no one was injured. A Confederate brigade occupies a strong position south of the Rapidan, within a short distance of the Federal lines. They have also fortified their position on the south bank, and earthworks and rifle-pits are constructed at the fords. The Federal troops strongly picket the Rapidan to its mouth, and thence down the Rappahannock to Falmouth.

A Charleston dispatch to a Richmond paper, dated Thursday last, states that the firing on that day was heavier than for several weeks previous. The Federal fire was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot at Fort Johnsan. The Confederate batteries and Fort Moultrie replied. Another dispatch, dated Friday, says that a heavy engagement was going on at the time of forwarding the message.

On Thursday night last the Federal guard of a contraband farm near Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Va., was surprised by a band of Confederate cavalry, and two killed, three wounded and twenty taken prisoners.

A force of cavalry have returned to Norfolk from an expedition on the Atlantic coast, as far as the line of North Carolina, after destroying four Confederate salt works.

A Cairo dispatch says that Vicksburg advices report the Texas expedition as "exploded." Advices from New Orleans indicate that there will soon be some active operations on the western side of the Mississippi. Gen. Banks, it is said, is to take the field in person

The Confederates under General Forrest, four thousand strong, made a demonstration, on Monday, on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, Gen. Rosecran's most direct line of communication. Considerable skirmishing took place in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro', thirty miles southeast of Nashville, and the Confederates attempted to destroy one of the bridges on the railroad. The troops engaged in this movement are proabable the same who attacked the Federal garrison at McMinville on Saturday. A Washington evening paper positively asserts that Gen. Rosecrans' communications are not cut off, this report to the contrary notwithstanding, and adds that "General Rosecrans is master of the situation at Chattanooga."

Gen. Lee's report of the Pennsylvania campaign is printed. He admits large losses, but gives no figures. The object of the movement was to break up the Federal summer campaign, repossess the Shenandoah Valley, and transfer the war to the north side of the Potomac.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that Col. Baker's rangers had a severe fight on Monday, near Middleburg, with Moseby's guerillas. How the fight terminated is not known.

General Burnside, it is said, has the right wing of his army in communication with General Rosecrans, while his command is in excellent health and spirits. He is said to hold the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassee river, and the Western Atlantic Railroad, and only twenty five miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville as far as Greenville, on the East Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina.

Private advices received in Cincinnati from Chattanooga represent that General Rosecrans' army is in fine spirits and in an impregnable position. A Nashville dispatch states that the Confederates destroyed a railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro' on Monday. A small party of Confederates crossed the road near the town the next day, but were forced to retreat by the Federal cavalry. It was expected that the railroad would be in operation again last night.

By arrivals from Charleston Bar we have advices to the 3d inst. It was currently reported that Gen. Gilmore's headquarters had been removed from Morris to Folly Island, and that the mass of the troops and war material would soon follow. The change was a measure of convenience, in consequence of the washing away of the beach on Morris Island. The recent heavy firing against Sumter was caused by the belief that the Confederates were erecting works of defense inside of the ruined walls of the fort. The batteries designed to throw Greek fire are nearly completed.

Reports are received in Chicago from New Orleans that General Franklin's corps was repulsed recently in an attack on the Confederates at Brashear City, La. Subsequently however, reinforcements arrived, and the Confederates were defeated.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was visited a few days since by one of the Federal gunboats and shelled, considerable damage being done. Elizabeth City is about fifty miles south of Norfolk, Va.

It is stated that some change have been made in the location of the troops of the army of the Potomac, but nothing indicating immediate active operations has transpired. Conscripts in large numbers are arriving.

A Southern dispatch, dated Monday last, the 5th inst., says that the Confederates opened fire on the Federal position at Chattanooga at an early hour that morning. The fire was returned briskly, and kept up during the day, but was not resumed on Tuesday.—The same dispatch states that the Tennessee river was rising, and had swept away one of General Rosecrans' pontoon bridges, and summerged the trestle bridge. There is nothing to confirm these statements received through Federal sources—doubtless owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication. It is stated that an official dispatch from Nashville was received in Washington yesterday representing that everything was progressing favorable with Gen. Rosecrans, and intimating that stiring news might be expected in a few days. Press correspondents state that large reinforcements have reached Chattanooga, and more were constantly arriving. A regiment of Federal infantry were captured by the Confederates at McMinville on Saturday last.

According to a Confederate dispatch dated Charleston, on Tuesday, an attack was made on the Federal frigate Ironsides on that day, damaging her and alarming the fleet. A dispatch dated Wednesday says that there was but little firing during the previous twenty-four hours. The Federal works on Morris Island appear to be completed.

There is a report, brought by the officers in charge of the prize steamer Diamond State, at Washington, that when they left Charleston harbor, on Saturday afternoon last, Gen. Gilmore's batteries were shelling James Island, and the Monitors were engaged with Forts Moultrie and Sumter. Another statement is to the effect that the torpedoes sunk in the harbor of Charleston, had become perfectly useless from long immersion in water, and cannot be fired from the galvanic batteries on shore.

Another Confederate dispatch, dated Mobile, on Tuesday, reports an engagement between fifteen hundred Federal cavalry, supported by artillery, and a body of Confederates, resulting in the defeat of the former. The fight took place near New Albany, on Monday.

A dispatch states that two thousand Confederates, under Marmaduke, have entered Southwestern Missouri for raiding purposes. The Federal troops were concentrating from all points for their capture. The guerillas continued their ravages in Kentucky, efforts for their suppression having thus far proved unavailing.

The report published yesterday that Gen. Franklin's corps had been defeated by the Confederrtes at Brashear City is not confirmed by any official information received in Washington, and is not credited in military circles.

Official information from Chattanooga to Tuesday, the 6th inst., has been received in Washington. The Confederate report of the bombardment of the town is confirmed. The firing was at long range and not very rapid, doing no damage. The report that one of Gen. Rosecrans' pontoon bridges was swept away and the trestle bridge submerged is not confirmed. Telegraphic communication between Nashville and Stevenson, Ala. been re-established. A press dispatch, containing intelligence from Chattanooga to the 7th, (Wednesday,) states that there had been no further demonstrations by the Confederates, but they are making various mysterious but not threatening movements. A Washington dispatch estimates the Confederate forces in front of Gen. Rosecrans at one hundred and seventy thousand men, with three hundred and fifty pieces of artillery.

Rumors were prevailing in Nashville on Thursday that the Confederate cavalry have captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville, Tennessee, taking prisoners all the Federal force stationed there. A large body of Federal cavalry are moving after the Confederates, who, it is supposed, have divided, a part marching towards Kentucky to destroy General Burnside's lines of supply, and a part going south against General Rosecrans. The telegraph is working within three miles of Chattanooga, and the railroad is being rapidly repaired.

A body of Confederates, supposed to be a portion of those recently operating in Tennessee, have crossed the line into Kentucky, and on Thursday captured and destroyed a train on the Lebanon branch railroad. Reports are current of Confederate movements in Simpson and Warren counties, and great excitement prevails in the country between Mumfordsville and the Tennesse line.

An arrival at New York brings intelligence from Charleston to Tuesday last. All was quite except occasional firing by the Confederate batteries Gen. Gilmore's preparations are nearly completed, and it is believed that active operations will soon be renewed. Nothing is said of the reported attack on the Ironsides.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be at Canton Miss., at the head of fifteen thousand Confederate troops. He is stationed there, it is supposed, for the purpose of preventing reinforcements going forward to Gen. Rosecrans. Four thousand Confederate cavalry are near Vicksburg.

A dispatch reports much excitement at Leavenworth, Kansas, in consequence of rumors that the Confederates were advancing on Fort Scott and Kansas city. All troops at Leavensworth were ordered below, and the militia were called out. It was thought that Colonel Blair would be able to resist successfully any assault made by the Confederates upon the fort.

A later dispatch says that Gen. Blunt believing that the Confederates intended to attack Fort Smith—they having crossed ten thousand men over the river near that fort on the 1st inst.—he left Fort Scott and marched to its relief on Sunday last. Nothing has been learned since definitely of his whereabouts, but it is reported that one of his aids, with his body guard, has been captured, and it is uncertain whether Gen. Blunt has escaped. The Confederates were at last accounts, moving towards Fort Scott.

General Dick Taylor is reported to be at Shreveport, La., at the head of fifteen thousand men, guarding a large quantity of cotton.

At last accounts the Confederate cavalry in Missouri were moving in a northeasterly direction, with the design, it was supposed, of destroying the Pacific Railroad bridge at Laurie. Federal troops are moving after the raiders from different points.

An arrival from New Orleans, with intelligence to the 1st instant, reports General Franklin at Camp Brisland, fifty miles from Brashear city, and had met no enemy. This explodes the story of the attack and defeat of the Confederates.

Gen. Foster's expedition into Matthews county, Va., has returned, having accomplished its object in capturing several Confederate naval officers and twenty men.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PERSIA.

Mr. Mason's Letter of Withdrawal from London—Movements of the Privateers—Capture of Prizes—Protest of an American Consul, &c.

New York, Oct. 7.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., via Queenstown on the 27th, has arrived.

Mr. Mason's letter to Lord Russell on withdrawing from London is published. It quotes his instruction from Richmond, which states that Mr. Davis believes that the English government is determined to decline his overtures for friendly relations and will not receive a minister, and therefore it is no longer conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate government for Mr. Mason to continue his residence at London any longer.

The London Index says it is not contemplated to withdraw Mr. Slidell.

The prospect of the fall of Charleston is much debated in England. The friends of the South assert that it will not affect the issue, and the editor of the Army and Navy Gazette cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from the capture—certainly none equal to the capture of Knoxville and Chattanooga, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The pirate Georgia put into Simons's Bay for coal on the 16th of August. She had captured and bounded the ship Prince of Wales. from Valparaiso for Antwerp. being her fifteenth prize. The privateer Conrad, now called the Tuscaloosa, also put into Simon's Bay on the 8th of August. She captured and bounded the ship Santee.

The United States consul protested against the capture of the Sea Bridge, on the ground that, she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivery up of the pirate Tuscaloosa, (late Conrad,) on the ground that, being a prize, and not yet condemed, she violated the Queen's proclamation by entering a British port. The Governor however, decided adversely in each case, whereupon the consul entered a protest.

The privateer Alabama arrived at Table Bay August 4th, capturing as she did so the ship Sea Bride, from New York, for the cape. She also captured a vessel named Lela, making in all fifty-six prizes. She left the cape August 15.

The pirates Alabama, Georgia and Conrad have been visiting the ports at Cape of Good Hope, and have captured the American ships Sea Bride, Lela, Prince of Wales and Sentee, and bounded them.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena August 20th, in pursuit of rebel pirates.

Lyons Sept. 26.—The Rhine has overflown its bed to the height of two metres, and the line of country upon that River is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height.

Accidental Explosion of Ammunition.

Louisville, October 5.—A caisson attached to battery I, First New York artillery, whilst going down Main street, near Sixth, this forenoon, exploded a shell contained therein, which instantly killed the cannonier and driver, and mortally wounded another cannonier. A third cannonier was also badly wounded.

The Nashville Press of to-day says that a terrible explosion has occurred near Bridgeport. A train of twenty army ammunition wagons had camped near the city for the night, when two negroes had a difficulty, one of whom seized a shell which he accidentally let fall among the ammunition, which caused it to explode and set fire to the wagon. Nine or ten men were killed and double that number wounded. The fire finally reached the magazine, exploded it and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition.

Maryland Politics.—The Hon. Charles B. Calvert, who is an independent Union candidate for Congress in the fifth district, has published an address to the people of his district, in which he thus defines the position he will, if elected, occupy:

"I shall support in the organization of the House of Representatives, no man who is not in favor of the suppression of the rebellion and the unconditional re-establishment of the Union under the constitution as it is. That I shall, as heretofore, support all constitutional measures for the most speedy suppression of the rebellion. That I will recognize no power in Congress to subvert the constitution by legislating on subjects exclusively committed, by that instrument, to the individual States. That 'the Union as it was and the constitution as it is' shall be the beacon star to guide me in all my legislation."

Benjamin G. Harris, Esq., a democratic candidate in the same district, has addressed a letter to President Lincoln, requesting him "to make public, at some early day, an order prohibiting all persons in the employment of the United States from interfering in any way with the free exercise of the privilege of voting at the ensuing election by the people of this State."

Suit Against Gen. Wool.—Gen. Wool was served at his residence yesterday with notice of an action in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Mr. Godman, a merchant, for illegal arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. The damages claimed are $50,000.—*N. Y. Herald, Oct 9.*

Heavy Robbery. Boston, Oct., 9th.—Peter Smith, while transacting business at the United States Treasury office to-day, was robbed by some adroit thief of nearly $24,000 in United States bills, coupons and checks.

To the People of Talbot County:

Having been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the 29th of September, as a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, and being assured that a fair election, even for local officers, will not be permitted in the county, I hereby respectfully decline the nomination.

The duties of the office of Register having devolved upon me for the last six years, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to discharge them faithfully; and the *unanimous* nomination of a convention composed of Delegates from all parts of the county, is an evidence of my success, which I properly appreciate.

To the many friends of all parties who have generously tendered me their support I return my sincere thanks.

oct 13—1t TILG'N N. CHANCE.

Independent Union Candidate
FOR
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
Julius A. Johnson.

To the Voters of Talbot:

Exercising my right as a citizen to come before the people for their suffrages, I offer myself as an *Independent Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Talbot County.*

In the election of the present incumbent, you have twice, fellow-citizens, decided that candidates for that office ought to be Independent of politics, and free from party trammels; and upon this ground I confidently appeal to you for your suffrages.

Though not expecting to make a *better* Clerk than the gentleman nominated by the Union Convention, from my experience in several public offices, I can safely pledge myself that if elected, the duties of the office shall be performed with the utmost promptness, and with strict fidelity and correctness.

It is generally known to the voters of Talbot, that from the first incipiency of the rebellion, I have been a warm and undeviating supporter of the Union, and it is only necessary for me now to say that I still maintain the same principles I have heretofore advocated, and which received the unanimous endorsement of the entire Union party of Maryland at the last election.

Hoping that I may receive a liberal support from the voters of the county, I leave the matter, my fellow-citizens, in your hands for decision at the ballot-box.

oct 13-te JULIUS A. JOHNSON.

Special Notices.

Dentistry.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.,

Respectfully informs his patrons of Talbot, that he may be found at his office, in Easton, until December the first.

An early call is solicited from those desiring his professional services. [oct 6-1m

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disase, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. Edward A. Wilson,
Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.

sep 29-4m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others; will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by returned mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
aug 18-3m No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

Died,

At the residence of her grandmother, on the 1st inst., Virginia Newman, only daughter of B. F. Eugene and Sarah J. Denny, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

"A bud is planted within the tomb
That a flower in Heaven may bloom."

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, a Justice of the Peace, for Talbot county, and to me directed, at the suit of Sally A. Christian, against William A. Jump and William J. Shehan, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one four-wheel carriage, and all the right of the said Wm. J. Shehan to that tract of land in Chapel District, known as "Shehan." Also, all his right to the farm in Trappe District now occupied by him, all which I will offer for sale in front of the Court House, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi. exponas and costs now due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
oct 13-4t L. M. JONES, Const.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of 3 writs of vendi-exponas, issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, a Justice of the Peace, for Talbot county and to me directed; one at the suit of Wm. Hackett, against Joseph H. Brown, John Reese and Thos. Aringdale, one at the suit of Wm. S. Bishop use of Jas. Fitzjarrel, against Anthony Lane and Joseph H. Brown, and one at the suit of Eliza J. Gatten, against Joseph H. Brown, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—

One sorrel mare, one four-wheel carriage and harness, a lot of cattle, one cart, lot of farming implements, and all his right to the farm in Chapel District where he now resides, and which I will offer on the premises of the said Joseph H. Brown, on Monday the 2nd day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above named writs of vendi-exponas, cost now due and to become due thereon, and attendence given by

L. M. JONES,
October 13—ts. Constable.

NEW GOODS
FOR
Fall and Winter.

JAS. H. GRACE

Has just returned from the city and is now opening a full and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

of every variety and style.

Groceries,

Hardware,

Queensware,

Stoneware, &c.

All of which have been bought at lowest cash prices—and will be sold accordingly. My customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to an examination. [oct 13

MARYLAND;

TALBOT COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT,
August Term, A. D, 1863.

On application of George Davis, Administrator of Henry Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased,

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1863. (L.S.)

TILGH'N. N. CHANCE,
Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administion on the personal estate of George Davis, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of July, 1864, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

GEORGE DAVIS, Adm'rx.
of Henry Davis, dec'd.
oct 13-3w

NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

—oxo—

THOMPSON & KERSEY

Have just returned from the city of Baltimore with a very large and beautifully assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GLASS-WARE,
GROCERIES, WOOD-WARE,
QUEENSWARE, BROOMS, &c. &c.

Their stock of DRY GOODS, comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of the latest styles,
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS of all grades,
CHILDRENS' APPAREL in all varieties, and
SERVANTS' WEAR of every kind.

All of which have been selected with the utmost care, and which will be disposed of at very small advances.

Having largely curtailed their credit business, they are now prepared to offer special inducements to all CASH customers, and also to their old friends and patrons of the days of other years.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

—oxo—

The Carpet Emporium of the county is over Thompson & Kersey's Dry Goods Store and has been again re-stocked with the very latest patterns and designs of

Fine Ingrain, Tap. Ingrain, Rag Carpets,
Super Ingrain, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

To all who may be in want of such goods, we beg leave to say that we believe that we can make it decidedly to your advantage to call upon us.

oct 13 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

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