THE JOURNAL.

A. BROWN—Proprietor.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1865.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.,

No. 87 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. 286 West Pratt street, Baltimore, is authorized to receive subscription and advertising for us at *lowest rates.*

Public Meeting.

The citizens of Talbot County opposed to the Registry Law, without regard to party, are requested to convene in Public Meeting, in Easton, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, inst., to express their opinion upon said law.

Distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be present and address the meeting.

Oct. 3, 1865 MANY CITIZENS.

General News.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Persia which left Liverpool on the 23d ultimo and Queenstown on the 24th, we have two days later news from Europe. The Fenian excitement continued with unabated intensity, and furnished matter for the heaviest kind of leaders in the English journals. Arrests continued to be made on an increased scale of activity, with a general overhauling of American carpetbags on the arrival out of steamers from this country. The news from the continent contains but little matter of interest beyond the denial of the alleged impending ministerial changes in France, and an important Imperial manifesto put forth by the Emperor of Austria. This manifesto proposes the renewal of the constitutional charter of rights as secured to the people by the sixth article of the Imperial Patent of 1861, which the Emperor especially commends to the consideration of the Hungarian and Croatian Diets.

An immense meeting of freedmen was held, on Tuesday, in Pertersburg, Virginia, at which Captain Stuart Barnes of the Freedmen's Bureau and others spoke. Captain Barnes exhorted the freedmen to labor and cultivate habits of sobriety and industry. He assured them that the idea, which many of them seemed to have, that the lands of their late masters were to be divided up among them, was one that would not be realized; and that they must rely entirely upon their own exertions for bettering their condition.

It is stated that Governor Sharkey of Mississippi has given it as his opinion that unpardoned legislators in that State will not be able to take their seats. This will make General Humphreys, the Gubernatorial candidate, ineligible.

The Legislature of Tennessee met at Nashville on Monday last. They were organized on Tuesday, and Governor Brownlow delivered his annual message, in which he declares that neither mercy nor forbearance should be shown those engaged as leaders in the rebellion. Brownlow is evidently of the Robesbierre-Danton order of clergymen.

General Marvin, of Florida, has issued a proclamation, ordering an election for a State Convention on the tenth of October.

General Canby, commanding at New Orleans, has suspended Assistant-Superintendent Calahan, of the Freedmen's Bureau at Shreveport, who a few days ago placed a whole court under arrest, and undertook to manage affairs with a high hand generally in that neighborhood, charges have been preferred against Calahan, and an investigation into them ordered.

Ex-Governor Horton, of Texas, died at Matagorda on the first of September.

An authorized delegation of the Democratic party left New Orleans on the twenty-ninth ultimo for Washington, on an important mission.

Latest advices from Mexico represent that Maximilian has failed to countenance the colonization scheme of Dr. Gwin in Sonora, although it received the sanction at one time of the Emperor Napoleon, and that the Doctor is about to abandon his enterprise and return to the United States.

The report of the murder of the Confederate General Parsons and his family in Mexico, while on their way to Matamoros, is fully confirmed by latter advices.

General John B. Clarke, ex-Confederate Congressmen from Missouri, has been arrested in San Antonio, Texas, and sent to New Orleans.

A new line of steamers has been established, to run between Norfolk, Roanoke and Newbern, North Carolina, making three trips a week.

The hull of the old frigate Congress has been raised and taken into the dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

One hundred thousand dollars belonging to the wife of the Confederate General, Ewell, and sent to St. Louis for investment just before the war, was seized last winter under the Confiscation Act. The District Attorney has just received an order from the Attorney General to restore it.

Lewis B. Smith, a Portland, Maine, official recently received one-fourth of fifty thousand dollars—the informer's share—in the matter of an invoice of cigars, condemned and sold as smuggled.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in Massachusetts. Near Attleboro the flames swept over a valuable tract of woodland several miles in extent, mostly covered with oak and maple. Not less than one thousand acres have suffered more or less.

Every county in Connecticut except one (benighted Windham) gives a majority against Negro Suffrage. The majority in the State will not be less than six thousand, and may considerably exceed that number.

Three hundred bales of cotton, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, were burned at Memphis on Saturday last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the cotton was owned in part by the United States Government.

The trial of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge was commenced at Columbus, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the fourth instant.

The once staid, puritanical old town of Plymouth, Mass., the scene of the earilest struggles of the Pilgrim Fathers, seems to have fallen in evil days, if we may credit its town officials, who, in a recent appeal to the citizens, represented that the growing population, both male and female, as alarmingly immoral, and threaten a special police for the supression of the nightly "scenes and sounds of outrageous and disgraceful vulgarity" witnessed upon its thoroughfares.

The Alabama Convention on Friday passed an ordinance by a vote of 59 to 16, which practically establishes the right of admmission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between whites and negroes. This is to continue until the adjournment of the next Legislature, giving that body the privilege of making the organic law of Alabama.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation, accepting the proposition of Colonel Thomas, transferring the right to try cases involving the rights of freedmen for the Freedmen's Bureau to civil courts, provided that no distinction shall be made in the administration of justice on account of color.

It is stated that an agent in Texas, appointed for the purpose, has purchased thirty thousand acres of land in that State, for the establishment of a colony of Poles. The tract is situated near the town Palestine.

Of the two hundred general military hospitals that existed on the first of January last, only forty now remain, containing about seven thousand patients, who will be treated until they are recovered as completely as possible.

Maximilian has issued an Imperial decree which nominally abolishes slavery in Mexico, but at the same time establishes a system of peonage in the Empire which is scarcely less obnoxious than slavery itself.

The Hartford Times says that the soldiers' vote in Connecticut was given in nearly a solid column against negro suffrage. Some of the First Heavy Artillery were remonstrated with by the Republicans of Hartford for the way they were voting, when one of them replied that "every soldier in the entire regiment would vote No, except perhaps a half dozen of Governor Buckingham's pimps."

☞ Now that the war is over and the public mind is partially stilled after the rude blasts that have swept so wildly by during the last four years, it may be well to pause and mark with care the chaos now presented by our political condition.—The many citizens who regularly and punctually pay the taxes imposed on them and perform all the duties of good and loyal citizens, while they have no voice whatever in the election of our rulers and making the laws by which they are governed, must feel a deep interest in the existing degeneracy of our good old commonwealth. But it is some consolation to know that this ruling faction does not embrace even a respectable minority of the loyal voters. Taking our immediate vicinity as an example and making from it a fair and impartial mathematical deduction, it will be seen that there are nearly four hundred and fifty voters in this (Easton) district, out of which one hundred and thirty-six have been registered; it is believed that one-third of these are opposed to their nefarious schemes, hence we find that the remaining two-thirds of this number are the lords and masters to whom this whole district must bow; this is, probably, a correct estimate of the whole county, and in fact, the whole State; everywhere the majority of the State is to be ruled at the will of these nabobs. It is not for them, but for the people of the State, to say whether such a state of things is to continue or whether they will "rise and reassert their ancient rights." We have too long already meekly bowed our heads and "kissed the rod of the oppressor." If our rights are to be regained, the effort must be made at the hands of our own citizens. The days of military insubordination have passed, the brave soldier of yesterday is the good citizen of to-day, and is alike interested in the making and execution of just laws having the sanction of the community they are to govern. The Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and if we are to receive less than the States just emerging from the condition into which they were plunged by the rebellion, on our hands rests the consequences. The work is for us alone to do, and to this end let none fail to attend the conservative meeting to be held at Easton next Tuesday. Let it be shown that the spirit of resistance to taxation without representation that characterized our forefathers is not dead in their sons.

The following which we extract from the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, of Sept. 29th, will serve to show in what light the majority of the citizens of that county look upon this odious and unconstitutional law:

Now that the names of the "*Government voters*" are being published in the government organ, at very considerable expense, would it not be well for our County Commissioners to make an appropriation to pay for the publication of the tax-payers who are not allowed to vote? It would be interesting to see published in parallel columns, in the government organ, the names of the tax-payers in the county who are "*qualified*" and disqualified, and the amount of taxes paid by each, to the State and Federal Government, for the glorious privilege of living in a State which denies them one of the most precious rights of citizenship. We would like to know the amount of money contributed to the support of the Government by our *disfranchised* citizens, and also the amount contributed by the so-called *loyal* who claim the exclusive right to govern this once free State of Maryland. It would also be interesting to see a list of the *loyal* voters who pay no taxes, and yet have a voice in the imposition of taxes on the property and industry of their disfranchised fellow-citizens.

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Who knows but that at no very distant day, the "Citizen," (which in the minutest particular, finds itself in the same category with the "Constitutional Union,") may become the honored medium of communication between the government and the people.—We say again who knows?

Might he (the President,) not send his soldiers into Maryland, and elect a legislature that would repeal the treasonable registry law? We say again, who knows?

But this would not be necessary. The people of Maryland do not ask the aid of Federal bayonets in the recovery of their lost rights. All that they will have to ask of President Johnson will be to *keep hands off, and let them alone!*—and they will soon re-assert and vindicate the great principle for which their fathers fought in '76—NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!!

Pennsylvania Election.—The State election takes place in Pennsylvania to-day, for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, who are to be voted for throughout the State. Members of both branches of the Legislature and county officers are also be chosen. In Philadelphia a Mayor and other municipal officers are likewise to be elected. The vote for Auditor and Surveyor Generals may serve to show how the State will go on the "negro suffrage" question.

☞ We observe that a call has been made by the Central Committee of the Abolition party of this County for a meeting to be held on the same day on which notice has been given for a meeting of those who are opposed to the Registry Law.—What is the reason they have selected the same day? Do they suppose that those who are opposed to their mad and fanatical schemes are to be intimidated and prevented from assembling and expressing their views on this all-important subject? Or is it, that they being so much in the minority, wish to herald it forth that they a *very large and enthusiastic* assemblage were in attendance?—more than two-thirds of whom being here to *protest* against it. They of themselves are but little more in number than a corporal's guard and it will be hard to find them on that day when the *majority* come out in their strength. The interests of the County and State now require that action should be taken and measures adopted whereby the once free and glorious old State of Maryland may be reclaimed from the Abolition sway under which she has so long been cursed. For four years the majority in this county have been paying *nearly* all the taxes to support the County and have not been allowed to have *any say* as to who should be elected to fill the different offices. It is high time they had theright to vote or else they should be exonerated from paying any more taxes.

Henry Thomas, Esq., formerly and for a number of years postmaster of this place, died recently at the residence of his son, in Iowa. Mr. T. was well known and respected by this community. He was one of the Old Defenders of Baltimore during the bombardment of Fort McHenry; a man of extraordinary physical constitution, and as brave as he was powerful. Having spent the last years of his life in making preparation for that other and better world, we hope he has as last found that rest for which he sought and labored.

The farm of Mr. Thomas H. Dillen, in Poplar Neck, Caroline county, which was advertised to be sold at public sale on the 7th instant, was sold at private sale by the Trustees, Messrs. I. C. W. Powell and Chas. H. Gibson, Attorneys-at-Law, to Stephen Gifford, Esq., of Kent county, Md.

Snow fell for an hour in Philadelphia, on the evening of the fourth instant, which is the first snow storm chronicled for the season.

Significant.

We understand that the President has just directed the removal of Mr. Russell, the Postmaster at Davenport, Iowa, and the appointment of General Saunders in his stead.

Mr. Russell is the editor of the negro equality newspaper at Davenport, and has been open in his opposition to the restoration policy of the President. General Saunders is opposed to negro suffrage, and a warm supporter of the President and of General Benton, the conservative candidate for Governor of Iowa. Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings.—*Washington Union.*

We would call the attention of our Postmaster to the above article and advise him not run too much in opposition to the policy of the President or he may find a General or some one else appointed to take his place.

Federal Presidents.

Extract from a Speech of John Van Buren, Made at Albany, New York, October 5.

It is a very curious fact that during the last sixty-five years only three Federalist Presidents have been elected—Generals Harrison and Taylor, and Mr. Lincoln. Each one of these died in the Presidential office, and the Vice Presidents who succeeded to the office in each case was a Democrat. So that, during the whole of these sixty-five years Democratic principles have been in the ascendancy. I wonder that some of these clerical Republicans who look for the finger of God in everything, do not see what a providential dispensation it is? No Democratic President has ever died in office, and no Federalist President ever lived out his term in it, showing the watchful care of Providence over the United States. From the first gun of the revolution to the last scene of the rebellion, in no way has this been more Providentially and conspicuously presented than in the way the people have been saved from the curse of Federal domination.

Gen. Grant and Military Arrests.

A few days ago the Rev. L. D. Huston, a Methodist preacher, was arrested, by military authority, at Newport, Ky., on the charge of being a rebel, and sent under guard of colored soldiers to Louisville. A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated Cincinnati, Oct. 3, says:

This morning a party of prominent gentlemen called upon Lieut. Gen. Grant at the Burnet House, and laid before the General all the facts of the church difficulty which culminated in the arrest of Dr. Huston. Gen. Grant immediately telegraphed Gen. Palmer, at Louisville, directing the unconditional release of the distinguished divine. Subsequent to this action by Gen. Grant, Rev. George Maley, (Catholic,) an old acquaintance of the General and his family, called upon Gen. Grant, and after a brief interview of a social character, Father Maley inquired:

"General, what can you do for Dr. Huston?"

Gen. Grant.—"I have already ordered his unconditional release. It is time that military arrests and military commissions were at an end.—We are now at peace, and if any citizen commits any political offense he should be taken before the civil courts and there tried for his crime."

Father Maley congratulated Gen. Grant on the stand taken, and the interview ended.

Testing the Registration Law.—An action to test the registration law has been brought in Howard county, with the same object as the late mandamus case in Montgomery county. On Tuesday Mr. Jas. D. Cook, through Messrs. Brent and Macubbin, counsel, moved the Hon. Jno. E. Smith, judge of the Circuit Court of Howard county, to show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be granted against them. The points made by the relator claim that the registration act is not enacted by articles and sections so as to become part of the code, as expressly required by section 28 of article 4 of the new Constitution; that the registrators did not take the oath of office before the clerk of the Circuit Court, or his deputy, as required by article 68, section 6 of the code. That the registrators are claiming to exclude voters unless they take the *ex post facto* oath prescribed by the Constitution, and which is avered to be against various clauses of the Constitution of the United States, and that the registrators are exercising judicial powers not warranted by law. The court made the rule "to show cause" returnable on Tuesday the 10th inst., the object being to carry the case, as soon as possible to the Court of Appeals, where the Montgomery mandamus appeal is now ready for argument on the special docket. It is stated that the qualification oaths of the registrators in the counties have been generally taken in the same way as in Howard county.

A naval officer is said to have been cowhided at Charleston, South Carolina, recently, by a respectable and wealthy colored man, whose daughter he had seduced.

The Attitude of Virginia.

The Hon. Thomas S. Gholson, who represented the Petersburg (Va.) District in the Confederate Congress, has addressed to his late constituents a letter, from which we extract, for the information of our Northern readers, those portions which show the spirit and purposes with which the better and more intelligent part of the Southern people have accepted the issue of the war. That due weight may be given to his words, it is proper for us to say to those who do not know him that Judge Gholson is not only one of the purest and most upright citizens of Virginia, but a gentleman of distinguished ability, and long public service, and that he thoroughly understands the people of whom and for whom he speaks.

After declaring that he had delayed the publication of his letter till after he had been pardoned, in order to avoid the suspicion of bidding for clemency—and after avowing that no one was more devoted than he to the cause of the Confederacy, so long as there was any hope of the success of that cause—he continued:—*N. Y. Daily News.*

But now that there is no hope—that we have been overcome by the numbers and power of the United States, and have surrendered to their arms, I feel and avow that it is my duty and interest to obey their authority. And I shall do so cheerfully and in good faith.

This proposed change in the course of my conduct is not greater than in my actual condition If it was proper to battle for principles we believed right as long as there was hope of success, so is it manly, when you are vanquished, to accept with dignity the result. The South took a different view of her rights and duties, under the Federal Constitution, from that entertained by the Government. War followed. The South failed—the Government triumphed. The South must therefore, abandon her views on the controverted points; and she has abandoned them. She has given up secession and slavery forever.

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If any expect that we will prostrate ourselves in the dust, and with tears in our eyes, and sobs and sighs upon our lips, declare that "we repent and are sorry for our misdoings," they are mistaken. The South will engage in no such whining hypocrisy. That is not the attitude of the Southern people. They feel no humiliation. They feel anguish, but not disgrace.

The Government should not, according to its avowed policy, be willing to receive back into the Union any State whose sincerity or loyalty is questionable. Nor should any Southern man expect pardon and amnesty, who cannot be trusted faithfully to keep and observe the oath of allegiance he has taken. But how shall the people of a State manifest their sincerity and loyalty? What guarantee can a citizen give that he will support the Constitution and obey the laws? Will you believe only such as come with apparent contrition, and make professions of the deepest sorrow and penitence? Or, will you trust the men who come and tell you frankly, "You have overcome us—further resistance would be folly. You have not convinced us that our opinions were erroneous, but you have convinced us that it is vain to resist your power, and that it is our duty to submit, and we do so in good faith." Which of the two would generous men sooner confide in?—Would they not fear that the contrition and penitence of the former came after Lee and Johnston had surrendered?

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The truth is, as all Southern men do know, and all Northern men could know, that from the time the war commenced, no matter what our people thought or felt before, there was really no division of sentiment among us. All, male and female, young and old, prayed for the success of our arms. How could it be otherwise? Husbands, fathers, sons and brothers were in the army. It was a sectional war. The news of a victory sent a thrill of joy through every heart—of defeat, threw sadness over every countenance. It is strange, Northern men cannot all see and acknowledge, that such men as remained in the South during the war, and now declare they were Union men all the time, were either false to the South then, or else they are false to the North now.

But then, again, it is said, the South presents a spectacle never before witnessed. Her people come up all at once, as it were, from the battlefield, and declare their purpose to be loyal citizens hereafter. This is inexplicable; and yet it is easy of explanation. No people ever had a greater confidence in their generals; as long as Lee and Johnston said "fight" they were ready to fight.—When they said "surrender," they knew all was lost, and that further resistance would be madness. They could do but one of two things, abandon their country, or obey the laws of the United States. They made up their minds, without hesitation, and hence their unexampled unanimity.

I know the people of the South. They will go back into the Union with manly dignity and honest purpose faithfully to maintain and obey the laws. Fellow-citizens, we have no other country. True, we came out of the late terrible conflict exhausted and impoverished, and many of our brave men gone to return no more. But all is not lost. Our honor is untarnished, and our valor can never be questioned, For the last four years, the two sections have stood up against each other in deadly array. We must hereafter live together as one people. Our peculiar views have not prevailed, and war has removed one of the chief causes of former excitement and irritation.

If, heretofore, the North has abused us, so have we abused them—if our sons fell on the battlefield, so did theirs—if they won victories, so did we. If, finally, they overcame us, it was because of greater numbers and resources, and we lost none of their respect and admiration when we surrendered to their innumerable and serried columns. If we believe that we were oppressed, so do they believe that we attempted to break up the Union without cause. Let us, therefore, bury all hates and enmities. The past is beyond our control. The future is before us. Let us rise to the dignity of patriots—kindle anew the love of country, and, not heeding the jeers or taunts of such as may continue to revile us, let it be our earnest desire and constant aim to aid in rendering our land prosperous and happy.

He thus concludes his address:

We cannot escape the responsibilities of our situation, and I have attempted to indicate the spirit and temper in which we should meet them. I know that our motives have been and will be assailed—our actions misrepresented. Let all this pass. I have yet to meet the first intelligent Southern man who does not feel bound by his oath of allegiance to render faithful obedience to the laws and authority of the United States. Nor have I met one who has the least idea of future resistance to the Government. What more can we do?

In looking back into the history of the last thirty years, and carefully considering the elements which have been at work—observing how, day after day, the breach was widening and deepening between the free and the slave States, and finally, ascertaining a fixed purpose, on the part of the South, to be satisfied with nothing less than separate independence, and a no less settled purpose on the part of the free States, under no circumstances to permit a dismemberment of the Union, I am persuaded that the conflict was "irrepressible," and that sooner or later, the passions and prejudices of our people having become implacable, war was "inevitable." And now that the strife is over, for one I can say, that I would not restore slavery if I could. For, with my convictions, I should, by doing so, be only preparing for my children and grandchildren, scenes of blood and carnage, not less appalling than those through which we have just passed. No! slavery has been abolished, and no matter how unwisely done, let it remain forever irrevocable.

Immediately after the surrender of our armies, some of our ardent, impatient young men, chafing under defeat, spoke of removing to Brazil, and others to Mexico, and joining the French army. It required but a short time to dissipate such visionary ideas. Who, that desires peace and order, would exchange the South, impoverished as she is, for Brazil? And as for France, what claim has she upon the affections or sympathies of the Southern people? For four years were we struggling for life, and she stood off, not even raising her voice, but, like Great Britain, ignoring her whole previous history. The South is under obligations to no other Government, and I rejoice at at. Our family quarrel is over. If, in a contest between sections on our own soil, such resources, power, courage and endurance have been exhibited, as caused the world to look on with wonder and amazement, what shall be our power when, hereafter, we are harmonious and united.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that so far as my observation has extended, there is no disposition on the part of the Government to be harsh or vindictive. President Johnson is inflexible in maintaining the authority of the United States, and requires unequivocal evidence that the South accepts the issues of the war in good faith. I believe that his purpose is to be just to all sections of the country. The South having surrendered to the arms of the Government, cannot expect more than he is willing to concede, and it seems to me no just man can ask more of her than he has required. If this be so, then should he receive the cordial support of the whole country.

THOS. S. GHOLSON.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 26, 1865.

Arrest of a General on the Charge of Stealing.

General Baker the Government detective, has unearthed a scheme which embraced the robbery of a large amount of Gouernment funds from the post quartermaster's safe, at Lynchburg, Va. No less a personage than Brig. General J. C. Briscoe, of the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has commanded the post at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender has been arrested on the charge, together with A. W. Lackey, sutler at the post. The plot appears to have been deliberately contrived, and only failed through Captain Alberger, to whom the secret was confided, giving information to the Government. Briscoe himself took the impression of the safe key in wax, and sent Lackey to Philadelphia to get the duplicate made. When the day came for carrying out the scheme, detectives were on the watch. They saw Briscoe unlock the safe, load himself down with coin and greenbacks amounting to $82,000; they followed him to his office, and arrested him in the very act of counting his ill-gotten booty. Both Briscoe and Lackey are now in the Old Capitol prison.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The President and the New York Democrats.—According to the New York *Tribune*, the President informed Dean Richmond that he should in no wise interfere with New York politics; that he considered himself pledged to no party, and only those who approved of his present policy could be regarded as his friends. He further stated that the policy of reconstruction which he is now pursuing *is not an experiment, but the settled course which he has determined to carry out without reference to the wishes of any party.*

Save him from his Friends.—General Kilpatrick, who so often vainly danced his cavalry around Richmond, is now dancing around the stump for one of the gubernational candidates in New Jersey. Of his favorite he says "he is no politican, but he is a good financier." The self same thing has been said of Ketchum recently, and was at one time said of the great Jeremy Diddler.—*New York News.*

The Horrors of Indigestion.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually cramming it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much aperient action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, the next thing may be inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disase. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure Dyspepsia; but Dyspepsia may engender diseases which defy all restoratives.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[Corrected from the Balt. Gazette of Saturday.]

Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1865.

Wheat—

To-day 2,000 bushels prime Kentucky white brought $3 10. Maryland white, inferior to good $2 60 a 2 80; prime $3. Red from $2 35 to 50.

Corn—To-day new white sold at 85 cts. and old yellow at 95a$1.

Oats—Sales have ranged from 40a45 cents measure, and 43a52 cts. weight.

Rye—Sales of Maryland at 80a85 cents.

Wanted

An active and industrious Boy, who understands figures, from 15 to 17 years old, to learn the Grocery business. Apply to

oct 10-3t SAM'L. NORRIS.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at my farm, Chapel District, all my stock, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Mules and Hogs,

Together with all my

Farming Implements.

TERMS:

$20 and under cash—all sums over $20, a credit of 4 months with note and approved security. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.

JOHN R. HALL.

Wm. K. Rathell, Auct'r.

oct 10-1t

Wanted.

To hire for the ensuing year, a reliable, unmarried, white man, to live with my family in the country. To one who can come well recommended for steady, industrious and careful habits a good home and liberal wages will be given.

M SPENCER,

oct 10-3t (Easton Academy.)

Russ' ST. DOMINGO BITTERS, for sale by

(aug 15) Dawson & Bro,

Baltimore Advertisements.

WM. H. BOLTON. DAN'L. J. B

WM. H. BOLTON & BROTH

84 West Pratt street, Baltimore

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Paints, Oils, Glass, &

White Lead,	Kerosene,
White Zinc,	Ethereal,
Chrome Green,	Coal Oil,
" Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,	Solar Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,	Sperm Oil,
Japan Varnish,	Lard Oil,
Verdigris,	Neat's Foot Oil,
Vermillion,	Machine Oil,
Red Lead,	Axle Grease,
Litharge,	Paint Brushes,
Concentrated Lye,	Window Glass,

Natrona Turpentine and Naval Stores together with a general assortment of S[illegible] line, which we will sell on liberal terms.

oct 27-1[illegible]

Tar, Pitch and Oakum, in store and for sale by Wm. H. Bolton & Broth[illegible] oct 27 [illegible]est Pratt street, [illegible]

JAMES H. GRA[illegible]

NEW FALL AND Winter Goods

I have just returned and now opened [illegible] the largest and finest stocks of Goods [illegible] ever brought to this market.

A full and complete assortment of

Ladies' and Misses Dress Goods,

of every description of styles and prices, HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, BALMORALS, HANDKERCHIE[illegible]

A very complete stock of

HOSIERY,

of very superior quality.

A magnificent stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

unsurpassed in any market.

Full stock fine and heavy Gloves, all k[illegible] English and American Half-hose; Handkerchi[illegible] Paper and Linen Collars, Shirt Fronts; Cra[illegible] &c.

A full stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c.

In a word, I have a complete stock; bought [illegible] selected with care, for cash, and when p[illegible] were at their lowest figure and will be sold [illegible]cordingly.

My customers and the public are most resp[illegible] fully requested to call and examine for the[illegible] selves. (oct 10) JAS. H. GRACE

Fall and Winter FASHIONS.

John Satterfield has the pleasure [illegible] inform the public, that he has just recei[illegible] the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and is prepared to manufacture to order all kin[illegible] of Garments for gentlemen, in the best manne[illegible] and in the latest styles.

Persons indebted to him for work will plea[illegible] call and settle their bills. Gentlemen wishi[illegible] new suits, will please call and leave their mea[illegible]ures.

☞ Cutting promptly done for cash.

oct 10

NEW GOODS FOR Fall and Winter

A LARGE and handsome assortment, c[illegible] and judge for yourselves at PATCHETT'S

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Prints. Single a[illegible] Double Shawls at PATCHETT'S.

Kerseys.

Murphy's heavy Kersey and Cassimeres, all [illegible] Cloths and heavy Cassimeres, all colors and pr[illegible]ces, Sattinets and heavy Goods, boy's che[illegible] goods and Cassimeres at PATCHETT'S.

FLANNELS.

Red and White Flannels, White and Colored Canton Flannels, a beautiful article of Shaker Flannel at PATCHETT'S.

HARDWARE.

Stewart & Collins' Cutting Axes, Manure Shov[illegible]els and Forks, Penknives, Knives and Forks, Plated Forks and Spoons. Sad Irons, Gridirons, Shot bags, Touches and powder Flasks, Sho[illegible] axe-handles, basting spoons, cart hames, tab[illegible] spoons, fish carpet tacks, tack hammers, co[illegible] shovels, tongs, a nice lot of tea waiters. [illegible] the above articles will be sold cheap at the che[illegible] store of PATCHETT.

Groceries.

Crushed coffee, crushed and brown sugar, R[illegible] coffee, but rye, rice, soda crackers, tea, mu[illegible]tard, fine salt, ground alum salt, grain an[illegible] ground pepper, cheese, coffee, blacking, washin[illegible] and hand soap, smoking and chewing tobac[illegible] matches, patent lye, (German cattle powder[illegible] prime article for 25 cts.,) at PATCHETT'S

WOODWARE, &c.

Brooms, whips, tubs, baskets, children's chai[illegible] rolling pins, flour seives, flour buckets, c[illegible] pans, butter printers, horse brushes, shoe brus[illegible]es, table mats, foot tubs, at PATCHETT'S

oct 1[illegible]

RENWAL AND ENLARGEMENT OF Business.

JHN MERRICK,

Extensive Manufacturer of Carriages

Corner of 9th and King Streets,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Having erected one of the largest Carria[illegible] factories in this Country, with the adva[illegible] of *Steam Power*, the most Improved M[illegible] with a capacity to manufacture fifty [illegible] sixty carriages weekly; and an experience [illegible] over thirty years, in the business, I am [illegible] prepared to furnish all who are in want with [illegible] best work. Work all warranted.

oct [illegible]y

Laque's Elixir of Calisaya. Without [illegible] Elixir of Calisaya, Drake's Plantation [illegible] Bitters, Hoofland's German Tonic, Hubbard's St. Domingo Bitters, Hoofland's German Bitters, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Hubbard's Bitters, Wine of Iron, constantly on hand and for sale by

(sep 26) Dawson & Bro.

Home Agai[illegible]

NEW FALL AND WI[illegible] CLOTHIN[illegible]

Now Opening at the Old [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET

A Large and Superior Stock [illegible]

FASHIONABLE READY [illegible] CLOTHING

Moses Herz, would inform his [illegible] the public generally that he has [illegible]ed from the city with a large and eleg[illegible]ment of FASHIONABLE READY [illegible] CLOTHING, which he offers for sale [illegible] His stock embraces Coats, (Sack and [illegible] sizes, quality and price; Pants and Ve[illegible] description; Shirts and Collars in va[illegible] Ties and Suspenders; Hats and Caps o[illegible] styles, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and oth[illegible] A well selected assortment of Boys' and [illegible] Clothing. Also, Oil Cloth Fishing Coa[illegible]

The above goods have all been sel[illegible] great care—purchased unusually low [illegible] and will be disposed of at very small [illegible]

The undersigned returns his grateful [illegible]edgement to a generous public for the [illegible] patronage heretofore extended towards [illegible] respectfully solicits a continuance of p[illegible]

oct 10 MOSES [illegible]

Country Lard—In store and [illegible]

oct 3 Powell & [illegible]

Professional Card

Dr. James Seth, having locate[illegible] Side, offers his Professional Serv[illegible] public. Can be found, when not pro[illegible] engaged, at the residence of Mrs. John[illegible] man. [illegible]

STRAYED

From the premises of [illegible] scriber about the 5th [illegible]ust, two small buffalo Ste[illegible] 3 years old, nearly black [illegible] white about their bellies. Any infor[illegible] specting their whereabouts will be than[illegible] ceived and liberally rewarded if reques[illegible]

JAMES A. [illegible]

sep 26-3t Near [illegible]

FINE FAR[illegible]

ON SKIPTON CREEK, IN TALBOT [illegible] FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale at [illegible] door of the Court House in East[illegible] **TUESDAY, the 17th day of Octob[illegible]** at 2½ o'clock P. M., of that day, that [illegible] Farm on "Skipton Creek," a branch [illegible] River, formerly owned by Mrs. Mary [illegible] adjoining the lands of P. F. Hemsley [illegible] This Farm contains 400 acres of land, [illegible] of which is heavily set in Timber, Wh[illegible] Hickory and Chestnut; immediately o[illegible] water. The soil is light, highly susc[illegible] improvement, and now in fine conditi[illegible] Buildings, consisting of a two-story [illegible] barn, corn house and stables, all new [illegible]

The premises will be shewn by Mr F. [illegible]lis, the owner residing thereon to any [illegible]ous of inspecting them. The attention [illegible] purchasers is called to this desirable far[illegible]

TERMS:

Five thousand dollars in cash on th[illegible] sale, balance in one and two years ro[illegible] cured. SAM: HAMBLETO[illegible]

sep 26-ts Attorney for F. J. W[illegible]

☞ Delaware Gazette copy till dis[illegible]

A large lot of plows, Plo[illegible] Rope and Chain Traces, Colla[illegible] Hames, Baskets, Shovels, Spades and [illegible] received and for sale at Baltimore pr[illegible] Hardware Store of

sep 19 Bartlett & [illegible]

Shot, Powder and Caps—Shot, [illegible] Powder Flasks, in store and for sa[illegible]

sep 16 Bartlett & [illegible]

Carriages for Sale

The subscriber has just receive[illegible] splendid new Carriages, which [illegible] assortment complete, consisting of

Rockaways,

Top, and no-Top

Buggies,

and a large lot of nearly all kinds of sec[illegible] Carriages. The public are respectful [illegible] to examine his stock, hear his prices, [illegible] for themselves. Any description of [illegible] and Harness, furnished at short notice. [illegible] Second-hand Harness for sale, also a lo[illegible] riage Whips.

Carriages and Harness bought and [illegible] Commission.

S. B. HOPKI[illegible]

At the old stand near the Market [illegible]

sep 19

More Cheap Goo[illegible]

AT

Hardester's

[SUCCESSOR TO JOHN TALBOTT.]

He would inform his friends and th[illegible] generally that he has just returne[illegible] the city with a well selected stock of F[illegible] Winter Goods, embracing in part:

Fine Black Cloth,

Colored do.,

Cassimeres (new styles)

Melton C[illegible]

Kerseys, all Wool, and part do.,

Tweeds.

Cassinetts,

Sheep's Gray do.,

Kentucky Jea[illegible]

Also a cheap lot of bleached and brow[illegible] ius, Ginghams, Bed Ticking, Domestics, [illegible] Shirting, red and white Flannel, bleach[illegible] brown Canton do.

To the Ladies.

He can show a very pretty stock of De[illegible] Mohairs, black and colored Merinoes, Bal[illegible] and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c. Also a lar[illegible] well selected stock of notions.

He can also show you a large and chea[illegible] of Groceries, Teas and Spices, China [illegible] Wooden Ware, &c.

TO TOBACCO CHEWERS AND SMO[illegible]

He would ask an examination of his [illegible] which for quality and cheapness stands [illegible] passed. Having bought the above goods [illegible] cash, and doing a cash business, I will [illegible] cheap, if not cheaper, than any other h[illegible] own. T. H. A. HARDEST[illegible]

sep 19

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby forewa[illegible] persons *not to shoot* or *range* on our [illegible] with guns or dog after this date.

H. E. Bateman,

Barkley Haskins,

Mrs. Thos. S. Hayward,

Ed. R. Trippe, M D

N. Goldsborough, Ag[illegible]

P. S.—The farms included in this notice [illegible] Goldsborough's are "Otwell," "East A[illegible] Hillenborough," "Landaff," and "Milton."

sep 5-3t

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