



THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY Morning, October 10, 1861.

THE WAR.—The news from the seat of war is of no stirring nature this week, so far as conflicts or battles are concerned, though brisk work is looked for speedily. The Confederates are falling back in Virginia as though they would lead the Federal troops back for bloody work, and the Federal forces are advancing with cautious steps. From the active movement of troops near Washington we should not at any moment be surprised to hear of a general engagement, and when it comes, be it soon or late, great must be the crash, for when two such armies as are now opposing each other before Washington come in contact there can not fail to be a great fight, a great slaughter, or a great run. Oh, what a horrible thing it is to think of!—the sacrifice of so many human lives. But God in his wisdom will rule all for the best, we firmly believe. To Him should we look for guidance in this our hour of trouble.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—Four weeks from yesterday is our State general election, and never since the election of so many officers by the people have we seen so little interest taken. All is quiet and no disposition is exhibited towards getting up the usual "noise and confusion" of electioneering. Were it not for the cause we might and would feel delighted at the quiet which prevails.

THE SCHOONER HARFORD.—At last accounts the schooner Harford, which loaded in Port Tobacco Creek with wheat and tobacco for Baltimore, and which was taken to Washington by Government cutters, on account of her papers, was still in custody. She lies in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the Navy Yard, and from all accounts the tobacco and grain on her are gaining but little by the delay. Why does not some person interested in the freight look after her?

General McClellan has issued an important order referring to the late depredations committed by the Union troops at the village of Falls Church. These excesses he denounces as atrocious, and feels convinced that they have been the work of a few bad men, and that the officers and soldiers of the army generally will unite in the suppression of practices which disgrace the whole army. He orders that in future any depredation committed by any soldier, or any other person, shall be severely punished.

The New York Herald's Washington dispatch says Government has positive information that the scraw steamer Bermuda ran the blockade, and carried arms and ammunition into Savannah from Liverpool.

Other schooners, one under British, the other under Mexican colors, were preparing at Havana to perform the same exploit.

REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.—The Washington Republican of Friday says: The rumor yesterday of the removal and arrest of General Fremont caused intense excitement in this city, but at a late hour last night we ascertained that there was no truth in the report. There appears to be an impression that he will be superseded, but precisely when is not known.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—The State Right party of St. Mary's county have nominated Colonel Chapman Billingsley for the Senator, and Col. John F. Dent and Benjamin G. Harris for the House of Delegates.

J. Edwin Coad, a citizen of Factory District, has been arrested by the Government, and is a prisoner on board one of the Potomac flotilla. George E. Campbell, of St. Ingeos, committed suicide a few days since by shooting himself with a pistol.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.—The State Rights party of Prince George's county, have nominated the following ticket:—For State Senator—Oden Bowie. For the House of Delegates—Edward Herbert, Fendall Marbury and J. M. S. Maccomb. For Clerk of the Circuit Court—John B. Brooke. For Sheriff—Noble D. Anderson. For County Surveyor—James Callahan. For Commissioners of Tax—Richard N. Darnall, Thomas H. Osborn, R. W. G. Baden, James P. Kerby and Richard B. Mullikin.

The Marlboro' Gazette of Wednesday of last week says: Two companies of soldiers from Gen. Sickles' brigade, under Col. Potter, reached this village on Saturday, and rested for a few hours in Court House Square, and then passed through into Anne Arundel county, returning to camp the next day. They entered the town just as the State Rights County Convention assembled, and it was at first surmised that they came to look after the Convention. But such was not the fact. Nothing occurred to justify the belief that the Federal authorities wish to interfere with the rights of any of our peaceable citizens.

GEN. TENCH THORMAN.—This gentleman, who was recently arrested by Federal authority at his residence in Talbot county, and taken to Cambridge, Md., has been released on parole not to leave the latter place.

ing about 17,000 pounds, and having a range of four miles, was being rifled—a process which would occupy about two days. Three of these enormous cannon are cast each week, in the average, and six of them were, on Wednesday, undergoing the process of boring, preparatory to being rifled. The establishment is also largely engaged in the manufacture of gun carriages for field batteries and for heavy ordnance.

SOUTHERN COMMANDERS ON THE POTOMAC. The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th ult. says: The President has conferred the important commission of Major-General upon Major G. W. Smith, late Superintendent of Streets for the City of New York. General Smith is a native of Kentucky; and was one of the distinguished class of cadets that graduated at West Point in 1846. He graduated at the head of his class and beat McClellan for the highest honors of the institution. He went into the Corps of Engineers of the army, and in that capacity served through the Mexican war, winning a higher reputation in army circles than any other officer of his grade in the service, and was brevetted a Major. By the universal attestation of all the old army, he is a man of extraordinary abilities. General Smith goes up to Manassas this morning, and will take command of the army heretofore commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, General Beauregard retaining command of his own. General Johnston will assume general command of the two columns. It may be safely said that these three Generals present an array of talent and skill not to be equalled on the continent.

WAR MOVEMENTS.
FROM MISSOURI.
Lexington Evening—Gen. Harris Driven Across the Missouri.
St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The evacuation of Lexington by the Confederates is confirmed. Gen. Harris, with 6,000 Confederates, left Lexington, crossing the river on Saturday at a point six miles distant, but they were beaten back by the Federal troops with a loss of all their transportation and camp equipment. Gen. Harris then returned to the river, and at midnight commenced recrossing, by means of ferry boats, under a galling fire. Many of the Confederates swam the river in their impatience to cross.

One of the boats is reported to have been sunk, and large numbers of the enemy were killed and wounded.
Gen. Price commenced the evacuation of Lexington on Sunday evening, and his rear left on Monday evening.
The Federal force that repulsed Gen. Harris is supposed to have been commanded by Gen. Sturgis, but official information has been received that Gen. Sturgis was at Kansas city on Tuesday with 7,500 men, watching the movements of Price.

Jefferson City, Oct. 4.—The steamer Emilie has arrived from Lexington with a number of wounded Federal soldiers. A thousand Confederates still remained at Lexington on Tuesday morning, and the report that General Sturgis had arrived there is contradicted. Gen. Price carried Col. Mulligan south with him. He has fourteen guns and two mortars.
Most of the Federal forces have gone forward, and it is supposed General Fremont will start on the 5th. General McKinstry will command the 5th division under General Fremont, and starts on the 5th. The army is enthusiastic for a fight.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.
Battle at Greenbrier River.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Advices of the 3d inst., received from the West, confirm the evacuation of a reconnaissance of the Confederate entrenchments on Greenbrier river, twelve miles distant from his encampment. A brisk fire of artillery ensued, lasting an hour. Three of the Confederate guns were silenced. Before the close of the action the Confederates received reinforcements from Monterey, swelling their numbers to 15,000.

The reconnaissance was highly successful, paralyzing the character of a general engagement. Thirteen prisoners and a number of cattle and horses were captured. The Confederate loss is reported at five hundred killed and wounded, whilst the Federal loss was only ten killed and eleven wounded.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
Further from Hatteras Inlet.
Fortress Monroe, Oct. 4.—The steamer Pawnee has returned from Hatteras Inlet, and reports the loss of the small steam-ship Fanny, on Tuesday night, whilst on the Southern coast of the Twentieth Indiana regiment.
She was captured by three Confederate tugs which put out from Roanoke Island. Two Irish Indiana regiment, including Quartermaster Ira W. Holt, and several of Col. Hawkins' regiment, and a quantity of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the Confederates. The captain of the tug-boat and the crew alone escaped in the long-boat.

The Pawnee brings no other news of importance.
General Wool is expected at Fortress Monroe to-morrow morning. It was not determined when he left yesterday that he should go to St. Louis. His visit to Washington refers to that subject.
It is well understood here that the Confederates will soon attempt to run the blockade at Old Point with two steamers from Norfolk, and the Yorktown and another powerful steamer on the James river.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.
Darnestown, Oct. 4.—A gentleman who came from near Poolesville last evening states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river. Rumors are current here that Gen. Stone will shortly lead our advance over the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.
The Potomac is now passable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have a largely augmented force in the vicinity of Leesburg, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that on the first demonstration by our forces they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction. No apprehension is felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river, or make any serious attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Anticipated Attack on the City by the Federal Forces.
Louisville, Oct. 6.—Information from New Orleans says that the Federalists occupy Ship Island and Chandeleur Island. Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans is premature, but says the United States forces can take New Orleans in the rear and silence the batteries. The Governor of Louisiana had ordered all the stores in New Orleans to be closed during the afternoon for the purpose of drilling, danger of an attack upon the city being imminent.
The Confederates have planted columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at English Turn, below the city.
The Search for the Privateer Sumter.
Washington, Oct. 6.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Scott, of the steamer Keystone State, dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25th, in which he states that he has been

cruising on the coast of Yucatan, but obtained no information either of the Privateer Sumter or her prizes. He was likewise unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Guinefogos. The Sumter it was said endeavored to procure coal at Demerara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Paramaribo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman.
Commander Scott says that Captain Semmes is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that therefore he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the Sumter has taken several prizes under the British flag, and devoured others under our own with the "Union down." This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen.
The Abby Bradford, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the Sumter, the crew of which numbers sixty-four men, in a disorganized condition. Several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

Preparations for an Expedition.
The New York Express of Wednesday, the 2d inst., says:
It is understood to-day that the agents of the Government have determined to charter every available steamship in port for immediate service. Three steamers in the Havana trade have been taken up; also two of Valerilla's steamers, and two of the late Collins line. It is said that fourteen steamers in all have been noticed secured. Mora Brof. & Navarro give notice to-day that the steamers Matanzas and Oriental are withdrawn from their respective lines for the present, and the probability is that they have been chartered by the Government.

The following steamships are taking in coal and provisions for the Government, viz: Vanderbilt, Atlantic, Baltic, Roanoke and Coatzacoalcas. They are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops.
The propellers Seneca, Uncas and Sachem have been sold to the Government on private terms.
The steamer Thomas Swann is now loading at Pier 9, North river, Government stores for Washington, and will sail this evening.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.
From the London Herald (Derby organ), Sep. 18. ENGLAND, "DESPERATE" FOR COTTON.
The civil war in America seems to be entering upon a new stage. While the exploit of Gen. Butler has given the Federal government the command of the coast of North Carolina, Gen. Fremont, in Missouri, has by his proclamation boldly put forward the grand issue of the contest. The property, he says, real or personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men.
But, as we have said, the proclamation of Gen. Fremont has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is true, according to its terms, that the slaves who are to be emancipated must belong to active secessionists; but the fact being that most of the great slave-owners in the South have, in fact, taken up arms for the Confederate government, it is obvious that, if the same principle which has been applied in Missouri is to be applied to the other States, Gen. Fremont's proclamation amounts practically to a measure of general abolition. Now, at least, the connection between the action of the North and the abolition of slavery will be practically established. It is true, that the emancipation of 900,000 of semi-slaves without terrible misgivings, but if the ultimate extinction of the national curse of slavery can be obtained by no other means, it is not for us to deprecate the result.

THE BRITISH CRY FOR COTTON.
The London Times of the 10th ult. contains an interesting article on the cotton demand and supply, from which we extract as follows:
"Every account we receive from distant points tends to show how every available bale from countries capable of producing the plant is likely to find its way to us. Moreover, although the Confederate States still assert that they will meet the blockade of the enemy by a self-imposed blockade, and not allow a pound of cotton to leave their territory, it is seen that this declaration is being more and more completely forgotten. In the morning of the 10th inst. a vessel fully laden with goods was found passing the run out and evading the Federal cruisers. From Texas, therefore, a moderate supply is still expected. The great argument, however, for abstinance on the part of our people and Government from incurring at the moment any heavy liabilities in distant quarters, consists in the circumstance that the lapse of a very few weeks will likely to show either that the American crop will come forward, or that, on the contrary, India may set to work to take the place of that country, and to supply henceforth all our tremendous requirements. If the policy inaugurated by General Fremont in Missouri is to be adopted by the Federal Government, the war will be one of absolute ruin to the South, whether peace be delayed or attained immediately, the production not only of cotton, but of sugar, in the United States, will temporarily at least share the fate that attended the productions of Jamaica. If, on the other hand, the Democratic party in the North become alarmed at the Union being committed to such a result, and are able, notwithstanding the force by which the expression of their opinions is now kept down, to re-assert themselves and to insist upon a compromise or adjustment with the South, there will then be no impediment to an early resumption of the ordinary course of traffic."
Meaning, it is, of course, satisfactory to weigh the foregoing statement, and to perceive that so far from American cotton being the article of our destinies, our emancipation from all need of it is, perhaps, simply a question of £8,000,000 or £9,000,000 sterling.

From the London News, Sept. 18.
EXPORT OF COTTON FROM ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.
The screw steamship Hamburg, belonging to the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York Steamship Company, which leaves Liverpool for New York to-day (Wednesday), will carry out nearly 1,300 bales of first-class American cotton. We understand that after paying all expenses of freight, &c., the prices at New York at the present time, twenty-two cents per pound, will leave a margin for profit as compared with the average for the staple of cotton in the Liverpool market. The reason for this is that this is but an instalment of a large quantity of cotton purchased in the Liverpool market for re-exportation to America, and it is an ominous indication of the frail hopes entertained by intelligent and far-seeing business men of an approaching cessation of the internecine strife at present raging in the States of the great republic.

From the London Post (Palmerston organ), Sep. 17.
LORD PALMERSTON'S DISAVOWAL OF THE FREMONT PROCLAMATION.
The American civil war, originally the creation of hostile tariffs and commercial jealousy, has now, at the hands of General Fremont, received new features of aggravation which must render all hope of conciliation and compromise impossible. General Fremont, recently a candidate for the Presidency, and the present commander of the State of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, dated St. Louis, the 31st of August, in which he declares that the property, real and personal, of all persons in that State who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the enemy in the field, shall be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves declared free men.
We presume, of course, that General Fremont is acting in conformity with the instructions of the Federal Government. To excite and provoke a servile war is the strongest measure of offence which any Federal officer has hitherto attempted to enforce. The attitude of the negro population in the South, which may be described as quiescent, arising either from stolid indifference or the vigilant coercion of their masters, seems to show that the negro race is not disposed to take any part in the war. Will General Fremont, who expects to march from St. Louis to New Orleans, obtain the aid of an army of black auxiliaries, whose duty it will be to carry fire and sword throughout the length and breadth

of the plantation States? We believe that he may so far succeed as to cause many Southern regiments to remain at home for the purpose of keeping the slaves in order, but that he will receive from his newly invited allies any efficient assistance is a matter with respect to which we must be permitted to express the gravest doubt. If the theory of the Federal government is to be observed, slavery has nothing whatever to do with the question.
Only the other day Mr. Cameron, the Secretary at War, instructed General Butler, at Fort Monroe, to receive no more fugitive slaves, and to keep an account of the earnings of those who had already escaped, in order that the rights of the owner might be respected. We infer from the proclamation of General Fremont that this regard for the rights of property has now been altogether ignored, and that the contest, heretofore one between an unpopular government and successful insurrectionists, may assume the new and aggravated form of a remorseless and sanguinary servile war. General Fremont may think that he will attract the sympathy of European nations, and that a great moral revolution may be effected for the benefit of the negro population by making the emancipation of the slave to depend upon the allegiance or disloyalty of his master.

The position of the free negro in the Northern States is in no respect enviable. The law gives him rights which the execrable custom of the country does not permit him to enjoy. He is kept separate, as a kind of pariah of society, in the place of worship, in the public vehicle, and in the ordinary intercourse of life. Mrs. Stowe may claim never so well with her benevolently intended and amusing fictions, but she cannot deny the fact that both in North and South the negro is treated as the member of a degraded and subservient race. We therefore do not imagine that the proclamation of General Fremont will attract much attention in the South, or even amongst the people of this country, especially when, in the latter case, it will be correctly considered simply as a penalty attached to the offence of high treason.

Much as Englishmen value the freedom of the slave, they would not wish to see this great object accomplished by domestic treason, and that wholesale slaughter which always marks the track of servile insurrection.
From the London News (abolition organ) Sept. 18. FREMONT HAILED AS CHIEF OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.
The civil war in America seems to be entering upon a new stage. While the exploit of Gen. Butler has given the Federal government the command of the coast of North Carolina, Gen. Fremont, in Missouri, has by his proclamation boldly put forward the grand issue of the contest. The property, he says, real or personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men.

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THE MARKETS.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1861.
GRAIN.—Wheat continues active and very firm. There were some 23,000 bushels at market to-day. Sales of white at 110a120 cts. for inferior to medium; 135a150 cts. for fair to good, and 155a160 cts. for prime to choice; red 126a135 cts. for fair to prime per bushel.
Corn.—Of Corn 1000 bushels were offered, and white sold at 60a62 cts. per bushel, yellow at 68.
Oats.—Maryland sold at 33a39 cts.
Rye.—Of Rye we quote Maryland at 56a60 cts.
[From the Baltimore American of Saturday last.]
TOBACCO.—Quite a brisk demand has been experienced for all descriptions of Maryland Tobacco this week, and prices of all kinds are fully maintained, common qualities showing an advance of about 25 cts. per 100 lbs. The demand is said to be caused by the desire of shippers to fill their orders before cold weather sets in. The condition of the market is not represented to be favorable, as it is reported to be short in quality and somewhat inferior in quality to the crop of last year. The sales this week amount to about 1,250 hids., and are as follows:—Common Maryland \$2.25a\$3.75; good inferior and common Maryland \$2.25a\$3.75; good and fine brown \$7.50a\$10, and extra \$8.10a\$12. Of \$1000 hds. there has been without demand this week. The stock of Kentucky is light and small sales only are making.
The inspections of the week are 1,255 hids. Maryland; and 211 hids. Ohio—total 1,466 hids.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. L. WILMER, Mr. THOMAS I. ROBEY and Miss SUSAN C. ROBEY—all of this county.
OBITUARY.
Died, after a short illness, on Thursday, 26th September, 1861, at Cedar Grove, the residence of her son, (Judge F. B. Burgess), a young lady, aged 82 years, Mrs. THERESA BURGESS, widow of the late Captain THOMAS BURGESS, who, as such, was one of his country's defenders in the late war. She was a devoted mother, and a kind and generous friend. She was the mother of six children, and her death is a great loss to her family. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a devoted worshipper. Her husband was a brave and noble soldier, and she was a devoted wife and mother. She was a woman of high character and noble mind, and her death is a great loss to her family and to the community. Her funeral will be held on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, Cedar Grove. Her remains will be interred in the cemetery at Cedar Grove.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
The following gentlemen will be supported as the Union ticket for the State Senate and House of Delegates, if they will consent to it:
For the State Senate,
FRANCIS B. F. BURGESS, Esq.
For the House of Delegates,
Dr. GEORGE D. MUDD,
and
THOMAS A. MILLAR.
Oct 10

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
The following gentlemen will be cordially supported for County Commissioners, if they will consent to serve.
MANY VOTERS.
HENRY CLAY NALLEY,
LEONARD FARRALL,
LUKE W. B. HAWKINS,
SYLVESTER F. MUDD,
SAMUEL D. DAVIS.
Oct 10

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
We are authorized to announce Dr. BEN FRANKLIN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the second election district.
Oct 10

FOR CONSTABLE.
We are authorized to announce RICHARD F. NELSON as a candidate for Constable in the first election district.
Oct 10

FOR ROAD SUPERVISORS.
We are authorized to announce W. J. A. THOMPSON as a candidate for re-election as Road Supervisor for the first election district.
Oct 10
Ma. WELLS.—Please announce Major REZIN BARNES as a candidate for Road Supervisor in the second election district of Charles county. He hopes by his untiring attention to the roads the present term to secure the same again. It is the wish of many citizens of his district.
Oct 10. A FRIEND.

NOTICE.
THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office, in Port Tobacco, on TUESDAY next, the 15th inst.
By order,
THOMAS HARRIS, Clerk.
Oct. 10, 1861.—11

NOTICE TO OUT-PENSIONERS.
ORDERED by the Board of Trustees of the Almshouse of Charles County, that all Out-Pensioners be required to renew their petitions to said Board, on or before the first day of January, 1862. Said petitions to be signed by five respectable Tax-payers of said county.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
THOMAS M. WELCH, Overseer
Oct. 10, 1861.—3m.

POLITICAL NOTICE.
THE VOTERS OF CHARLES COUNTY in favor of "State Rights," and in opposition to the present Civil War, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, on SATURDAY, the 12th of October, in the afternoon, to select twenty delegates from each election district of the county, to meet in Port Tobacco on the following TUESDAY, the 15th of October, for the purpose making such nominations for the county as may be determined upon in Convention. By the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Oct. 3, 1861.—1m
for Charles County.

ELECTION NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held on
WEDNESDAY, November 6th, 1861, in the several Districts of Charles County, at the residence of the following gentlemen, for the purpose of electing a Governor of Maryland; a Comptroller of the Treasury; a Judge for the Court of Appeals of Maryland; for all purposes of the Circuit Court for the Second and Third Judicial Districts of Maryland; a Commissioner of Public Works for the Second District; a Senator and two members of the House of Delegates, to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland—five Commissioners of Tax; a Sheriff, and a County Surveyor. Also, by each Election District, Justices of the Peace and Constables, as follows:
For First District—Four Justices of the Peace, and four Constables.
For Second District—Four Justices of the Peace, and four Constables.
For Third District—Four Justices of the Peace, and three Constables.
For Fourth District—Four Justices of the Peace, and three Constables.
Also, one Supervisor of Public Roads for each Election District.
PETER WHEELER, Sheriff.
Sept. 26, 1861.—1e

NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF SALARIES OF ROAD SUPERVISORS.
THE County Commissioners for Charles County have this day passed an order reducing the salaries of the several Road Supervisors to Two hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, to take effect from the 1st of January, 1862.
THOMAS HARRIS, Clerk.
Sep. 3, 1861.—1e

LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS, FOR CASH ONLY.
HAMILTON EASTER & CO.,
Nos. 199, 201 and 203 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.
HAVE NOW IN STORE, and are constantly adding thereto, a large and varied stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, embracing articles from the lowest to the highest price, in every department of the trade. Would call particular attention to their stock of Goods for Farmers' and Planters' use, such as 3-4 and 6-4 Filled Cloth; Penitentiary Plain Linseys and Cottons; Servants' Blankets; Heavy Bleached and Brown Cottons; Osnaburghs; Canton and Wool Flannels, and indeed every thing required by an individual, family, or for servants' use.
"On the most advantageous terms," and SELLING FOR CASH ONLY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We are enabled to mark our goods at such prices as will make it the interest of all to deal with us. An examination of our stock by persons visiting Baltimore to make purchases is invited.
Sep 19—3m

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
MEDICAL LECTURES.
THE Fifty-fourth Annual Session of the School of Medicine, in the University of Maryland, will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1861, and end March 1st, 1862.
The Faculty are aware of nothing in the present unhappy condition of public affairs of a nature to interfere with the regular and faithful performance of their duty as Teachers of Medicine. They propose to make every effort to render their course of instruction useful and satisfactory to their pupils.
The Baltimore Infirmary, which belongs to the School, continues to afford abundant means for the Clinical Instruction of the principles of Medicine and Surgery.
G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.,
aug 29—2m Dean.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to employ an Overseer for the ensuing year (1862).
JOHN FORD.
Poplar Hill, June 13, 1861.—6m

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
IF FRANCIS DUNNINGTON, JOHN H. BURROUGHS, JAMES W. BURCH, R. T. TURMAN, NICHOLAS V. MILES will consent to be candidates for the next Board of County Commissioners they will be supported by
MANY FRIENDS.
Oct 2—1m

FOR SHERIFFALTY.
MR. WELLS.—You will announce GEORGE A. HUNTT as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Charles County. We, the People, will support him.
MANY FRIENDS.
Sep. 27, 1860.—1f

FOR ROAD SUPERVISORS.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE R. BRENT, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for this Judicial District.
Oct 15—1f
To the People of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties.
I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for First Judicial Circuit of Maryland.
aug 8—1f
FREDERICK STONE.
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
IF N. B. HANNON will consent to be a candidate for the next House of Delegates he will be warmly supported by his numerous
FRIENDS.
Oct 3—1m

FARMERS & MERCHANTS

OF CHARLES & ST. MARY'S COUNTIES.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having bought out the interest of Samuel Cottingham, in the firm of Cottingham & Harding, most respectfully calls your attention to his stock of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
most of which I manufacture.—
PLOWES of every size and pattern; CORN and TOBACCO CULTIVATORS; 10 R & E POWERS and THRESHERS; WHEAT FANS, CORN SHELLERS, CORN MILLS, WHEELBARROWS, &c. I also sell

Ray's National Harvester,
and so far it has given better satisfaction than any I ever sold.
The best GRAIN CRADLE can be had of me. CASTINGS of every description I sell. Feeling thankful for the patronage that has been bestowed upon me, I shall endeavor to merit its continuance, and will endeavor to promptly fill all orders sent.

W. H. HARDING,
150 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
REFERENCE.—Messrs. W. A. & W. W. Padgett, J. B. Welch & Co., Maughlin & Johnson, Robertson & Briscoe, Col. R. H. Miles.
Feb 21—1y

\$60 REWARD.

ON Thursday night, the 23d of August, THREE NEGRO MEN broke the jail of Charles County and escaped. They are all slaves—one calling himself LANDER THOMAS, who is about 45 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches high; has a scar on his face; full set of whiskers; had on when he left a blue jacket and pants;—one calling himself ABRAM TAYLOR, dressed in a blue coat about feet high; and the other HENRY ROZIER, black, about 6 feet high.
I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of the three, or Twenty Dollars for the delivery or confinement of one or each, if taken in the county, or if taken out of Charles county Thirty Dollars apiece will be paid.
PETER WHEELER, Sheriff of Charles County.
Sep. 5, 1861.

\$20 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the County Jail on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, a Negro Man calling himself ROBERT. Said negro was committed to Jail as a runaway, and belongs to Dr. A. J. Smart. He is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark copper color, and has a wife at Newtown.
I will give the above reward if apprehended in Charles county and returned to the jail, or thirty Dollars if taken out of the county and secured so that I get him again.
PETER WHEELER, Sheriff of Charles County, Md.
Aug. 15, 1861.—1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me on Tavern account are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same to date, either by cash or note, otherwise their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for settlement. My books are posted to 1st of July, from which date I must have cash from all who patronize me, as I have to pay cash for all I purchase.
J. ALEX. BRAWNER.
July 4, 1861.—1f

THE ALEXANDRIA CHEAP STORE!
CARPETING FROM ALEXANDRIA!
GREAT BARGAINS!
Our stock of CARPETING, OILCLOTH, moved here from Alexandria, has been reduced to one price, and is sold out together with our stock of Dry Goods. Our stock of Carpeting consists of Brussels, Three-ply, All-wool, Ingrain, Wool-filling, Rag, and Hemp Carpets.—We are offering great bargains, as we have determined to sell at less than cost.
S. & W. MEYENBERG,
48 Market Space, under Avenue House, aug 29—1f
Washington, D. C.

A CARD.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the present state of affairs, which has brought the business of Alexandria nearly to a stand still, we have removed temporarily a large portion of our stock to this city to be sold off cheap for cash.
Those of our Charles County friends and customers who wish to buy BARGAINS will do well if they give us a call, as we are determined to sell off without regard to cost.
S. & W. MEYENBERG,
48 Market Space, between 7th & 8th Sts., under the Avenue House, Washington, D. C.
July 18, 1861.

FOR JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE BRENT, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for this Judicial District.
Oct 15—1f
To the People of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties.
I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for First Judicial Circuit of Maryland.
aug 8—1f
FREDERICK STONE.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
IF N. B. HANNON will consent to be a candidate for the next House of Delegates he will be warmly supported by his numerous
FRIENDS.
Oct 3—1m

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
IF FRANCIS DUNNINGTON, JOHN H. BURROUGHS, JAMES W. BURCH, R. T. TURMAN, NICHOLAS V. MILES will consent to be candidates for the next Board of County Commissioners they will be supported by
MANY FRIENDS.
Oct 2—1m

FOR SHERIFFALTY.
MR. WELLS.—You will announce GEORGE A. HUNTT as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Charles County. We, the People, will support him.
MANY FRIENDS.
Sep. 27, 1860.—1f

FOR ROAD SUPERVISORS.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE R. BRENT, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for this Judicial District.
Oct 15—1f
To the People of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's Counties.
I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for First Judicial Circuit of Maryland.
aug 8—1f
FREDERICK STONE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
IF FRANCIS DUNNINGTON, JOHN H. BURROUGHS, JAMES W. BURCH, R. T