THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY. :::: APRIL 26, 1861.

Gov. Hicks' Proclamation.—Gov. Hicks issued his proclamation, on Tuesday last, convening the Legislature of this State, at Annapolis, to-day. The delegates from this county left for Annapolis yesterday.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we see by yesterday's Sun, that Governor Hicks has issued a second proclamation, convening the Legislature at Frederick, instead of Annapolis, to-day. This has been deemed advisable because of the presence of a large force of Republican troops at the capital of the State.

The Election in Baltimore.—An election for ten members of the House of Delegates, to fill the seats declared vacant at the last session of the Legislature, was held in Baltimore, on Wednesday last. The following gentlemen were elected: John C. Brune, Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, J. Hanson Thomas, T. Parkin Scott, H. M. Morfitt, S. Teackle Wallis, Charles H. Pitts, William G. Harrison, and Laurence Sangston. There was but one ticket run, and the gentlemen composing it, were out and out States' Rights men.

Leaving the District.—For several days past, large numbers of people have passed through our village, most of whom are fleeing from arbitrary power and unlawful oaths, imposed on them by the Lincoln government at Washington. These oaths are exactly on the plan of those used for ages by the government of England, to oppress those who could not in conscience agree with the ruling powers in religion. In this way Lincoln may get a first rate gang of officials, who are ready to take any kind of an oath for money.

Among those passing through the village was a man from Oswego, New York, who thought proper to style the people of the Southern States a mob. He was waited on, with a request to leave the place, or take a ride on a rail. It is likely he would have got the ride, had he not been accompanied by ladies.

☞ We learn from Washington that the city is in the highest state of military excitement. The government has taken possession of all the flour, and other needful stores for the army, and necessaries of life have advanced in price so as to be beyond the reach of the people. A large number of the most efficient officers of the army have resigned, among them the gallant Col. May, who distinguished himself in the capture of Gen. La Vega, at Resaca de la Palma. Deputations of citizens from Baltimore and elsewhere have called upon Lincoln to urge him to prevent the passage of troops through the State of Maryland, but he has declined to give any satisfactory assurances.

Civil War in Baltimore.—Elsewhere in to-day's issue will be found a full and true account of the battle, on Friday last, between the northern troops and the citizens of Baltimore.

If ever resentment was a sacred duty, it is made so by the slaughter of the citizens of that city, by northern invaders, on their own soil, and within sight of their wives and children. The call of Lincoln upon the militia of the country, is one not recognized by the laws of the Constitution. It is as gross and tyrannical an outrage as ever disgraced a despotism. The act of 1795, under which he has pretended to justify it, contemplates no case except where the military force is called in aid of the civil or judicial power. To pretend to anticipate such an occasion to one like the present, and to attempt, under color of it, to invade seven States which have declared themselves independent, and among which no civil or judicial authority of the United States exists, is to trifle with the understandings and with the liberties of man. It is a usurpation, which may be rightfully treated as such, and to which resistance is a holy obligation.

Even if the occasion legally justified the requisition, the militia called out could only lawfully be used to suppress the alleged illegal combinations in the States where the Proclamation declares them to exist. No such allegation has been made in regard to Maryland or the District of Columbia, and the use of the militia in either, is consequently a sheer usurpation likewise. No militia-man, called out under the proclamation, is a lawful soldier of the Washington government, if employed in either Maryland or the District.—Any such employment is illegal, and may be lawfully resisted to the death. The recognition of any military power in the President, which is not expressly given by the laws and the Constitution, is a submission to tyranny. Shall we submit?

Arrived.—The Seventh Regiment, of New York, reinforced by the Twelfth Regiment, of Massachusetts, arrived in Washington yesterday from Annapolis, where they arrived several days since. They came by railroad, the Annapolis branch being so far repaired as to admit of travel over it, and met with no interruption. The road from Washington to the Junction, and from the Junction to Annapolis, is in possession of the Republicans, troops being stationed all along the route.

Fort Pickens Taken.—The Portsmouth, Va., Transcript, of Tuesday, says:

"Dispatches received last night give the important and glorious news that Fort Pickens has been taken by the gallant sons of the South. The loss on our side is said to be heavy. One of the dispatches states that the loss on the side of the South in the desperate struggle was twenty-five hundred. But the victory is ours."

This report is not generally credited by the city papers.

☞ A temporary battery of two guns was erected at or near the White House, a few miles below Fort Washington, on Saturday, on the Virginia side, by men doubtless from Alexandria.

☞ A number of clerks in the Interior Department at Washington resigned their positions, at the close of business on Saturday, and took their departure for home. They were from Virginia and Maryland.

The State Conference Convention.—Judge Chambers, president of the Maryland State Conference, has requested that body to convene in Baltimore on Tuesday next, the 30th instant.

☞ We learn from the Baltimore papers, that Charles P. Montague, appraiser; Judge Marshall, surveyor, and Washington Bonifant, U. S. marshal, have tendered their resignation to the administration at Washington.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE, &c.

[From the Sun, of Tuesday last.]

The excitement which pervaded the city of Baltimore throughout the whole day of Sunday, was succeeded by a night of comparative quiet and good order. Tired and worn down by the startling rumors and rapid moving to and fro during the day, thousands gladly retired to their homes and sought rest at an early hour in the evening. By midnight the streets were generally deserted, except by the military.

About the armories of the military a few persons were stationed all night. In every direction scouts were sent to guard against the approach of any bodies of men towards the city, and the people breathed more freely because there was no prospect of an early collision.

The delightful weather yesterday morning, attracted to the streets at an early hour, another great throng of citizens, who were principally engaged in discussing the events of Sunday, witnessing the assembling of the military at their respective armories and speculating upon what next was to transpire.

The Pennsylvania Troops in Maryland—Return to Harrisburg.

The great subject of interest yesterday morning was, of course, the movements of the Pennsylvania troops, who arrived upon the soil of Maryland, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, Baltimore county, on Sunday morning, with the view of marching through the city of Baltimore, en route for Washington. The fact that President Lincoln and Gen. Scott had ordered them, through the persuasions of Mayor Brown, Judge Bond, John C. Brune, Esq., George W. Dobbin, Esq., S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., Senator Kennedy, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, and others of our citizens, was very generally known, but there were many who had their suspicions that a *ruse* was intended, and that instead of returning to Harrisburg, they would, having been reinforced, unexpectedly make their appearance, via Towsontown, in our streets, and at all hazards force their way through and reach Washington. Reports of every description were momentarily set afloat, but as they could not be traced to any reliable source, they failed to create that fame of excitement that prevailed on Sunday. There was, however, a quiet, settled determination to resist their passage at every hazard, and consequently the regular military were unusually active, and the work of enrolling volunteers carried on with great spirit.

Messengers from Cockeysville.

During the morning of yesterday several messengers from Cockeysville and vicinity reached this office with information of the movement of the invaders. One gentleman who passed near them at 2 o'clock in the morning informs us that they reached there about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and numbered from 2,000 to 3,000. They had no tents, and subsisted on such provisions as they brought with them, or could obtain from country farm houses. They were stationed between Cockeysville and Ashland, and were carefully guarding all the bridges and the railroad track. On Sunday they permitted no citizen of Maryland to pass over any of the bridges without a strict examination.

Texas was guarded by the Towsontown Mounted Guard, Capt. Charles Ridgely, of Hampden, Baltimore county, a very efficient corps of men.

Government Orders Communicated.

Major Belger, of the United States army, bearing the orders of President Lincoln, directing the Pennsylvania troops to return to Harrisburg, left this city Sunday night, in company with Marshal Kane, for Cockeysville. Col. Kane returned at 5 A. M. yesterday, and reported that the orders of the general government were duly communicated to the general officer commanding the Pennsylvania forces, and that he announced his intention to comply therewith and return immediately to Harrisburg.

Food Sent to the Pennsylvania Troops.

By order of Marshal Kane, several wagon loads of bread and meat were sent to the camp of the Pennsylvania troops, it being understood that a number were sick and suffering for proper food and nourishment. The act was a humane one, and deserves to be recorded.

The Cockeysville Camp—Its Evacuation by the Pennsylvania Troops.

A gentleman who visited the camp of the Pennsylvania troops yesterday, mingled freely with the volunteers, and received from their own lips expressions which he stated to him in stating that they were brought to enlist for the defence of Washington through the most unfounded misrepresentation and deception on the part of the superior officers. The troops slept on their arms all Sunday night, hourly expecting an attack from the Baltimore volunteers. The recruits were virtually in a state of mutiny from the fatigue and disappointment they had experienced, and half of them were undoubtedly prepared to surrender upon the first approach of an enemy. One of the Pennsylvanians died on Sunday and was buried within the encampment, which is located in a wheat field on the farm of Mr. Gist Cockey. Two more died yesterday, and a number of others were on the sick list. When our informant left the camp at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the troops had abandoned their encampment, and were supposed to be awaiting cars on the line of the road to convey them back to Harrisburg, or within the borders of Pennsylvania. The troops were deficient in food, having nothing but crackers to feed upon. Their number were supposed to be about 2,500, about half of whom were armed.

Suspension of Mail Communication with the North.

The fact that all mail communication and travel have been cut off with the North since Saturday morning last is well known, and causes considerable inconvenience, not only to business men here, but to those also in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. Occasionally a traveler manages to reach Baltimore from the North, and vice versa, by securing private conveyances at Havre-de-Grace or Port Deposit. Yesterday morning application was made to the Board of Police to permit one of the Ericsson line of steamers to depart with the mails and passengers for Philadelphia. This, however, was, for prudential reasons, refused, and the following order, was soon after issued by Col. Trimble:

"It being deemed necessary for the safety and protection of the city that no steamboat be permitted to leave our harbor without the sanction of the city authorities, I hereby, by authority of the mayor and board of police, direct that no steamboat shall leave the harbor without my permit."

Yesterday afternoon, however, at 3 o'clock, Dr. Morris, our city postmaster, dispatched a letter mail to the North, by employing a wagon to convey it to the Susquehanna river, on the other side of which it would be placed on a train of cars for Philadelphia. Letters from Baltimore to the North can be sent via Wheeling and Pittsburg, but, of course, must be considerably delayed in transmission.

Seizure of Government war accoutrements at Locust Point.

Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Short and a posse of police from the southern district, acting under instructions from the city authorities, took possession of twenty-one cases of gun carriages, wheels and six-pound cartridges, stored in the warehouse of the Parker Vein Company at Locust Point, and intended for shipment to Little Rock, Arkansas, to which point the boxes were directed. The property is from Boston. A guard was placed over it until removed to the marshal's office.

Transportations Stopped.

Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Crise, of the police, under authority from the marshal, stopped the loading of a large quantity of saltpetre and brimstone which was being put aboard burden cars at the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The material was sent from Pittsburg, Pa., and was being forwarded to Cincinnati to be manufactured into powder, it is alleged. The matter will be investigated by the marshal.

Transfer of Provisions Prohibited.

The Mayor and Bord of Police, at their meeting yesterday, took up the subject of the transportation of provisions from the city.—It was concluded that without special permission no more should be removed from the city, and they issued the following order:

Baltimore, April 22.

It is ordered by the Mayor and the Board of Police *that no provisions of any kind be transferred from the city of Baltimore* to any point or place from this time, until further orders, without special permission.

The execution of this order is entrusted to Col. I. R. Trimble.

The Military.

The regular military was not on parade during the day. The counties of Harford, Anne Arundle, Prince George's, Frederick and Baltimore, have responded nobly to the call to arms.

Colored People Tender their Services.

Yesterday morning between three hundred and four hundred of our most respectable colored residents made a tender of their services to the city authorities. Mayor Brown thanked them for their offer, and informed them that their services will be called for if they can be made in any way available.

Fortifications.

A correspondent proposes that as the United States government has directed Major General Patterson to take possession of the railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Washington, it is important, in a strategic point of view, to fortify Federal Hill and Hampstead Hill, the former commanding the Washington branch and the latter the Philadelphia railroad and turnpike.

Preparing "Dogs" of War.

The Messrs. Winans are busy at the new foundery shops at Mount Clare casting cannon balls and grape in large quantities at the order of the city.

Yesterday a steam gun from the machine shops of the Messrs. Winans was brought into Holliday street, and exhibited for some time.

Violence Offered to Hon. H. W. Hoffman.

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, the newly appointed collector of this port, came down yesterday for the purpose of taking possession of his office, and to receive the funds in the hands of Judge Mason. When the train reached Harper's Ferry, the people became acquainted with the fact of his presence, and entered the car in which he was sitting, and approaching him menacingly, threatened to hang him on the spot. The passengers interfered and told the assailants that the family of Mr. H. was on the train and his wife was sick. They then desisted from making an assault on him. The car in which he rode was then locked, and the train came on to this city. It is now said that he did not leave the car at all, but left for Washington or Cumberland, taking his family with him.

Seizure of a Steamer.

It is reported that the steamer Wheelon, Capt. Colmary, plying between Philadelphia and Sassafras river, Md., has been seized by the government for the transportation of troops.

Committee of Safety.

A Committee of Safety has been constituted in Baltimore county, and the temporary division of sentiment is rapidly acquiring perfect unity and consistency.

Resignation.

Lieut. J. W. Bennett, U. S. navy, stationed at the observatory, Washington, and a native of Maryland, tendered his resignation to the Navy Department on Friday last.

Arms from Virginia.

It is said that arrangements have been made by the Commissioners of Police, with the authorities of Virginia, for a supply of arms for this State.

Aid for Volunteers.

In the first election district of Baltimore county a subscription has been started for the support of the families of those who enlist in the service of the State. John Q. Hewlett, Esq., started the list with a subscription of $500, and many liberal citizens have signified their intention to assist in the noble subscription.

Arms for the City.

The city is now very well supplied with arms, all that could be found having been taken possession of by the authorities. On Saturday the Mayor and Board of Police commissioned Jones H. Stone, Esq. to purchase all that were for sale, and he did not cease until he had possessed the city of every available arm that was for sale in the city. Upwards of three thousand stands were purchased, and the subsequent seizures have procured sufficient to arm a large force.

More Troops at Perryville.

From intelligence received last evening we learn that about 800 Northern troops were at Perryville, on the east side of the Susquehanna, opposite Havre-de-Grace, awaiting transportation down the bay. More troops were reported to be on the railroad between York and Philadelphia.

[From the Norfolk Herald of Monday.]

Great Excitement in the City.

On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the Cumberland was about to sail from the Navy Yard, and preparations were made to prevent her.

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard bearing a flag of truce and was conducted to Gen. Taliaferro's head-quarters at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held, which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Com. Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defense. This quieted the excitement; but it was renewed at a later hour, when it was ascertained that the Germantown and Merrimac had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the G. was lying had been cut away and allowed to fall midships across her decks, carrying away the main topmasts and yards.

It was also perceived that the men were busily engaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c., and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the Pennsylvania, Cumberland, and other vessels. The assurance of the commodore, given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immediate collision. But the continued stirring movements at the yard soon rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macauley to destroy all the buildings and other property there—and it was therefore with not much surprise that, about midnight, after two or three slight explosions, the light of a serious conflagration was observed at the yard. This continued to increase, and before daylight the demon-work of destruction was extended to the immense ship-houses known as A and B, (the former containing the entire frame of the New York, 74, which had been on the stocks unfinished, for some thirty-eight years,) and also to the long ranges of two-story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning material was set by a southwest wind directly towards the line of vessels moored on the edge of the channel opposite the yard, and nearly all of these, too, were speedily enveloped in flames.

The scene at this time was grand and terrific beyond description. The roar of the conflagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance—and to this were added occasional discharges from the heavy guns of the Pennsylvania ship-of-the-line, as they become successively heated. These guns, it is asserted, were double-shotted and directed at different parts of the yard for the purpose of ensuring its complete demolishment. This, however, is certain—that if all her guns had been thus prepared and directed, the "burnt district" could not have been more completely cleared of appurtenances.

The Cumberland and Pawnee.

As soon as the torch had been successfully applied to the ship-houses, the Pawnee, which had been kept under steam from the moment of her arrival about nightfall on Saturday, was put in motion, and taking the Cumberland in tow, retreated down the harbor out of the reach of danger—freighted with a great portion of valuable munitions, etc., from the yard, and the commodore and other officers who had won for themselves the inglorious distinction of destroying devils in accomplishing such a vandal work. The ships proceeded as far down as the barricades at the narrows, where the Cumberland was left at anchor, and the Pawnee continued on to Fort Monroe.

The Property Destroyed.

As far as we could judge from a cursory observation, the property destroyed embraced, besides the ship houses and contents, the range of buildings on the north line of the yard, (except the commodore's and commander's residences, which were unhurt,) the old marine barracks and one or two workshops, the immense lifting shears, the ships Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, and brig Dolphin—burnt to the water's edge; the sloop Germantown, broken and sunk; the Plymouth, scuttled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable engines and machinery in the ordnance and other shops, broken up and rendered utterly useless.

The Dry Dock.

Appearances indicated that it was intended to cripple this admirable and useful work by blowing up the gates, but from some cause this was not done, and the dock was found to be altogether unhurt.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any officer of a navy, distinguished hitherto by a high sense of honor and chivalrous courage, could willingly condescend to such an inglorious mode of warfare as this. We rather regard it as an emanation from the wretched cabal at Washington, and a practical carrying out, of the tactics laid down by the villainous Sumner and other orators of the black republican party. Burn, sink, and destroy is the word with them.

Other Matters.

One thousand troops from Boston were landed yesterday morning in addition to those landed on Saturday. A large steamer is on the Horse-Shoe with a supposed number of 1500, and another transport with her decks completely lined with troops.

Yesterday morning Lieut. Spottswood, of the Navy, a Virginian by birth, ran up to the flag-staff in the navy-yard the flag of the Old Dominion, with its well-known arms, the figure of Liberty trampling on Tyranny, with the glorious motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and there it continues to flutter in the breeze.

Six of the rifled Parrott guns recently purchased for the use of the State have been brought from Richmond to Norfolk by order of the Governor. The cannon spoken of are of the most effective kind known.

Interview with the President.—We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore consisting of six members of each, on Monday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the introduction they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sort of rude familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war—on one hand a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession, recognize the fact that they have formed a government of their own, that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted."

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—no resources."

Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing government, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remarks.

The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of independence, she was the first to move for the adoption of the constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South.

Mr. Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capitol, not for the invasion of the Southern States.

"And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here and hang me, and what can I do."

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it under the circumstances, there "would be no Washington in that, no Jackson in that, no spunk in that!"

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy.—[And we suspect that such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it." And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland he said, "Now, sir, if you won't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegates were leaving, Mr. Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman, who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out-of-the-way territory, I shall be haggled."

The delegation, on leaving "the presence," conferred together, and agreed on the hopelessness of their errand and the sad prospect of any good thing from such a source, and the exclamation was actually made, "God have mercy on us, when the government is placed in the hands of a man like this!"

And we ask, is it at the behest of such a man as this, and for the support of a party so represented that this country is to be plunged into all the horrors of a civil war!—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The reported action of the Arizona Convention declaring the interest of that territory to be with the seceded States, is confirmed. The resolutions adopted declare that she is desirous of becoming a territory of the Confederate States, and will not recognize the Lincoln Administration.

☞ The people of Kentucky are becoming enthusiastic in their devotion to the Southern cause. The City Council of Louisville has passed a resolution appropriating $50,000 for placing the city in a condition of defence.

The Confederate States Loan.—The demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great that President Davis has determined to offer the whole $15,000,000. The amount subscribed exceeds $15,000,000.

The Star of the West Seized.—The steamer Star of the West arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant, from Indianola. She was taken there as a prize of the Confederate States.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Fields: As in medicine remedies vary according to the stage of disease—so in the body politic; therefore, I suggest, as the appropriate and most peaceable remedy in the present crisis, to have a general convention of all the States, free to form new confederacies, or a new confederacy, as they think proper.—If one new and perfectly amicable confederacy could be remodeled, perhaps it would be best; if not, let us part in peace, and try to live friendly as separate nations. God save us from the horrors of civil war.

FAIR PLAY.

Harper's Ferry.—We learn from reliable authority that the arsenal alone at Harper's Ferry has been burnt and one workshop in the yard. All the other workshops, containing valuable machinery, were saved. About three thousand muskets in a nearly finished state, only requiring to be put together, were recovered, besides a large quantity of unfinished portions of muskets in different stages of preparation. 3,000 stand of arms had been saved from the fire by the citizens and secured in their houses. They were all recovered by the troops. The machinery, which is of the greatest importance and in a complete state, is being transported to Richmond as rapidly as possible.

From North Carolina.—Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening, and reports that every Federal post in that State has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal, 70,000 stand of arms were captured, including 28,000 of the most improved pattern.

The old North State is safe for the Southern Confederacy.—*Rich. Dis. of Saturday.*

☞ The flag of the Confederate States was flung to the Maryland breezes from the summit of the Court House, in this place, on Friday evening last. The same was done at Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county.

☞ The whole country is filled with rumors of the movements of troops, the capture of government property, the taking of forts, arsenals, &c.

☞ The papers state that President Davis, Vice-President Stephens and Gen. Beauregard are at present in Richmond.

☞ The Alexandria Gazette of Monday last says: The arrivals of shad and herring on Saturday and yesterday, show a large increase in the catch. About 250,000 herring and 10,000 shad were brought up and prices declined. We quote shad at $6.50 a $7.50 per hundred, and herring at $5.50 a $6 per 1,000.

The Markets.

Baltimore, April 24, 1861.

Grain.—The market was dull this morning, and prices were quite irregular. For Corn there was, however, some little demand, and sales of some 5,000 to 6,000 bushels were made at from 58 up to 64 cents for both white and yellow. Of Wheat prices are very irregular, red ranging from $1.10 up to $1.30 and white at from $1.20 up to $1.50 per bushel. Of Oats there were about 5,000 bushels at market. Some 1,200 to 1,500 bushels Virginia and Maryland were sold at 28 a 30 cents, and a lot of 1,000 bushels prime Maryland brought 31 cents per bushel.—*Sun.*

Commissioners' Meeting.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county will meet, on TUESDAY, *the 7th day of May next*, for the purpose of transacting any business that may come before them.

JOHN W. JONES, Clerk
ap 26—td to Commissioners.

Virginia Money.

TAKEN at par, in exchange for Goods, in sums of Five dollars and upwards.

DORSEY & WOOD,
ap 26 118 High street, Georgetown.

POTATOES.

OUR farmer readers will find a good assortment of SEED POTATOES, at No. 66, Bridge Street, corner northwest of the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.

Mercers—White and Blue,
Peach Blows,
Very Early Prince Alberts,
Long Johns, Virginia Romans,
California,
Early Eggs, Tops,
Snow Balls,
Jackson Whites,
Early Jones,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.

ap 26—3t WILLIAM HANCE.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters of administration on the personal estate of

SAMUEL WEST,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of April, 1862; otherwise, they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23rd day of April, 1861.

RICHARD T. WEST,
ap 26—4t Administrator.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undesigned Examiners appointed by the Commissioners of Montgomery county to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road, beginning on the Frederick road near some sycamore trees, running through the land of Elijah Thompson, thence through the lands of Wm. Cooke, Harry Cooke, and the heirs of Remus Dorsey, thence through the land of Remus Snyder, to his mill—hereby give notice that they will meet on the premises, *on SATURDAY, the 1st of June next*, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

SAMUEL RIGGS, of R.,
CHANDLER KEYS,
WM. THOMPSON, of C.,
ap 26—td Examiners.

Road Notice.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that we will apply to the Commissioners of said county, at their FIRST MEETING, thirty days after the publication of this notice, to open a road for the public convenience, beginning at a point on the road leading from Barnesville to Clopper's Mill, at or near the school-house, on the land of Camden R. Nicholls, and running thence by the most eligible route to the village of Clarksburg.

Thos. S. Nicholls,	C. R. Nicholls,
R. H. Burditt,	F. Bowman,
J. W. McAtee,	S. Nicholls,
J. W. Grant,	G. W. Hoyle,
J. H. Austin,	A. J. Cumming,
James L. Hoyle,	John A. King,

ap 26—30d and others.

FOR HIRE,

A YOUNG and healthy NEGRO MAN and a sprightly NEGRO BOY, about seventeen years of age—both accustomed to farm work. Apply to Mrs. BARBER, on the heights, near Georgetown, D. C. april 19—3t

WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF PRIME OATS, for which the market prices will be paid, by DORSEY & WOOD, No. 118 High Street, Georgetown, D. C.
feb 8—tf

DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer of 1861.

MORE THAN OUR USUAL SUPPLY of Spring Goods at less than our usual prices.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents sends us new supplies daily.

One price only, the cash standard value marked in plain figures.

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mattings, &c., upper floors.

House Linens, Blankets, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, &c., basement and the "vaults."

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

RESIDING in the South and West—Our customers residing in the South and West are respectfully informed that our stock for the spring and summer of 1861 is now full and complete in all departments, and that in the future as in the past, their orders will receive our most prompt and careful personal attention.

We would suggest in this connexion that in all cases where checks or drafts are remitted that they be drawn on Washington or some point to the North or East.

All parcels for the interior properly packed free of charge.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Extensive Dealers in
Dry Goods of the best class,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

NOVELTIES IN SILKS FOR SPRING.
Novelties in Mantles for Spring.
Novelties in fine Dress Goods for Spring.
Novelties in Shawls for Spring.

With our vast stock of all the leading staples for the every day wants of families in moderate circumstances.

Mattings, Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c., upper floors.

One price only; the value marked in plain figures.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

MOZAMBIQUES and other new dress fabrics for Spring and summer.

Five cartons, low priced, and neat shawls for early spring.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

Mattings, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

One price only, marked in plain figures.

An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase.

All parcels for the interior carefully packed free of charge.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and 9th street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

BEREGE Anglais, Organdies and Lawns, from 12½ cents per yard upwards—many most select and stylish things.

We also have more than our usual supply of all the fabrics that enter into the every day wants of families.

House linens, Blankets, comforts, &c., basement and the "Vaults."

Carpets, curtains, mattings, oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

One price only, marked in plain figures.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building,"
ap 5—tf Washington, D. C.

THE gray effect running through various lines of new Dry Goods from 12½ cents per yard up to fine silks. Many really beautiful things in the lot.

40 pieces gauze and other Flannels for Spring and Summer.

Many new things in embroidered and other neat Pocket Handkerchiefs for ladies.

Mattings, Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

One price only; the cash standard value marked in plain figures.

An inspection of stock solicited: it incurs no obligation to purchase.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House door, in Rockville,

On SATURDAY, the 11th of May next,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of Washington Bonifant, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of Land, called GISTS PORTION, containing 73 ACRES, more or less.

ALSO—One BAY MARE and one SORREL HORSE.

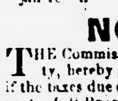
Seized and taken as the property of the said Washington Bonifant, at the suit of Harriett Brent, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

JOHN T. BENSON, Late Sh'ff.
april 19—td

Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the Farm on which he at present resides, situated on the road leading from the Washington and Brookeville turnpike to Sandy Spring, adjoining the lands of Francis Valdenar and Thomas Connelly, and contains

100 Acres of Land,



Fifteen of which are in WOOD. The land is in a fair state of cultivation—is divided into five fields—under good fencing, and well watered. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Corn-House, &c. Within a very short distance of the dwelling, is a never-failing Spring, with Dairy attached. There is on this farm a young and thrifty Apple and Peach Orchard, of choice fruit.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or address him, by letter, at Colesville, Montgomery county, Md.

jan 18—tf JACOB KEMP.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county, hereby give notice to the owners, that if the taxes due on the tract of Land, known as part of "BRADFORD'S REST," and part of "BATCHELORS FORREST," lying and being in Montgomery county, and in the 5th Election district of said county, and bounded by the lands of Roger Brooke, the heirs of Mahlon Kirk, and the heirs of John S. Manakee; it being the property of Elizabeth Russell, and others, the heirs of Wm. Robertson, containing 30 Acres, more or less, are not paid within Thirty days after the publication of this notice, that they will issue orders to the Collectors of said district to whom the taxes are due, to advertise said land for sale, and sell it to the highest bidder, to satisfy the same.

The amount of taxes due John T. Baker, Collector for the years 1854 and 1855 is three dollars and eighty-five cents; the amount of taxes due Thomas Culver, Collector for the years 1856 and 1857, is two dollars, and the amount of the taxes due Perry Lizear, Collector for 1858, 1859 and 1860, is three dollars and twenty-five cents.

JOHN W. JONES, Clerk.
ap 5—4t

Lumber, Shingles, Laths,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, DOORS, SASH and SHUTTERS, for sale at the very lowest prices for cash, or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, corner Eutaw and German streets, or at 132 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

mar 22—tf BURNS & SLOAN.

Notice.

PERSONS who gave their notes for property purchased at the sale of the personal estates of the late Wm. Price and Mary E. Price, are notified that they are now due, and are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

CHAS. M. PRICE,
mar 22—3t Executor.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Montgomery county to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road, beginning at a corner stone on the dividing line between the lands of Wm. Granger and M. F. Harriss, on the Falls road, leading from Rockville, to run thence with the dividing line in the lands of the said M. F. Harriss, to the lands of Sam'l Willson on Watt's Branch, through the said lands to Mrs. Anna M. Fisher's lands, through the said lands to the dividing line between Jno. T. Selby and Mrs. Mary Dodd, with said line to the dividing line between Mrs. M. Dodd and Mrs. R. V. Braddock, with the said line to the dividing line between Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Mary E. Beckwith, with the said line to the dividing line between Mrs. Beckwith and Samuel Jones, with the said line to the county road leading from the Piney Meeting House road to the canal, at Lock No. 21—hereby give notice that they will meet on the premises, *on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next*, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

BENJ. T. HODGES,
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
C. J. MADDOX,
mar 29—td Examiners.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, Md., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that we will apply to the Commissioners of said county, at their First Meeting, thirty days after the publication of this notice, to open a road for the public convenience, beginning at some point on the Brookville Turnpike, between Rainnie's dwelling, and the branch below the dwelling of Mr. Linkins, and running thence over the most eligible route, to be selected by examiners, to some point on the city road, from Rockville, near the mill of Samuel C. Veirs. It is supposed the proposed road will pass over the lands of Messrs. Rainnie, Harding, Dodge, Noland, Veirs and Bouic, and perhaps of other persons unknown to your petitioners.

John W Baker,	W H Beall
Jas Rainnie,	Samuel Jefferson,
W J Rabbitt,	Thomas Rabbitt,
John Rainnie,	A S Martin,
A Leadingham,	Henry Pierce,
Nich K Ray,	Levi Shaw,
F I Norriss,	Jas. W Cashell,

mar 22—30d and others,

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

RICHARD GITTINGS,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of April, 1862; otherwise, they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1861.

RICHARD CASE,
ap 12—4t Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of

ELIZABETH DARNE,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of March, 1862; otherwise, they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, 1861.

RICHARD D. BEALL,
NATHANIEL CLAGETT,
ap 5—4t Executors.

MONEY SAVED!
And Thankfully Received!

WILLIAM H. ERNEST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FLOUR, FEED, FINE TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, FISH, TAR, SALT, LIME, &c. &c.
No. 182 Bridge Street,
Opposite the Georgetown Market House.

To those who have so liberally patronized me, I return my sincere thanks, and respectfully solicit the custom of all who may be in want of any article in his line.

His endeavors shall be to please, and by strict attention to the wants of the public, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase large or small supplies, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine his stock before purchasing.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, of all kinds bought, and sold cheap, for cash.

June 8 WM. H. ERNEST.

Interesting to Bank Note Holders!

VIRGINIA and Maryland Bank Notes taken at par for Clothing, at "The People's Clothing Store," No. 460 7th street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city.

N. B. I have on hand a very large and superior stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, which I will sell at prices to suit the times.

To all in want of Ready-Made Clothing, I would say come to J. H. SMITH'S Clothing Establishment, No. 460 7th st., near F, Washington city.
nov 30—3t

NEW JEWELRY.

CORAL, Etruscan, Enamelled, Mosaic, and all other styles of Rich JEWELRY.

A large assortment always on hand, embracing every novelty in our line.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av. 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 25 Washington, D. C.

F. I. LUDEKE,
Lock and Gunsmith,
AND BELL HANGER,
No. 108 Bridge St., near the Market,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
aug 3—1y

LUMBER FOR SALE.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER that are used for Building Materials, in this neighborhood, for sale on very reasonable terms, including—

White and Yellow PINE BOARDS;
DRESSED FLOORING;
JOIST & SCANTLING, different lengths;
TIMBER; Also, LATHS & SHINGLES.

A full assortment kept constantly on hand. Call, before purchasing, at

J. LIBBY & SON,
Office No. 27 Water Street,
July 13—1y Georgetown, D. C.

SPECTACLES.

GOLD, Silver and fine Steel SPECTACLES, Eye-Glasses, &c. of every focus. Also Opera and Shell Reading Glasses. A large assortment of the above always on hand.

Particular attention paid to the selection of glasses suited to the eyes of wearers.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av. 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 13 Washington, D. C.

Engravings.

VISITING, Wedding and "AT HOME" Cards, elegantly engraved and printed. The finest quality Cards furnished.

Arms, Crests and Initials cut upon Stone, and Engraving in all its branches promptly executed. M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers, 354 Penn. Av., 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar [illegible] Washington, D. C.