THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY.::::::: JULY 12, 1861.

Abraham Lincoln's Message.

We publish, to-day, the message of Lincoln to the extra session of Congress, a document, the like of which never came from any department of this government before. The long statement about the affair of Fort Sumpter, admits that he intended to bring on a collision, for fear foreign nations might think him weak, and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. He thinks his first call for 75,000 men was legal, we suppose, because it was made under the pretext of defending the capitol. The other calls for three years men, and also large additions to the regular army and navy, whether legal or not, were ventured on, believing that Congress would ratify all his acts; thus performing one of the highest acts of sovereign power without authority. Has he broken the oath which he requires the clerks to swear? Soon after, he says, "it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to arrest and detain, without the ordinary processes of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety." He, who had no authority, thinks it a duty to authorize General Scott, or any body else, to imprison any citizen he may deem dangerous. Why, Scott might have taken Lincoln himself; but more probably any citizen who was imbued with the patriotic spirit of the revolution. It was this power and this pretext, which have filled the dungeons of Europe with the purest patriots, and deluged the scaffold with the best blood of the world.

"But man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As makes the angels weep."

His statements about the Union, and the respective rights and powers of the States and General Government, are contradicted by the whole history of the country, and are intended to deceive those who have not made themselves acquainted with the facts. He only states as the Government, what the old monarchy party wished to bring about when the present constitution was formed. But it would take too much space to examine this subject fully.

His request to be furnished with 400,000 men, and $400,000,000 is about as cool a piece of impudence as ever was witnessed. He, King Abe Lincoln, wants only a tenth part of the fighting men, and a twenty-third part of the taxable property of the North to enable him to restore the Union, by conquering the people of the South. As he has called for three years' soldiers, he thinks the war may last as long, and then the debt, at four hundred millions a year, will be twelve hundred million dollars, and the interest he will have to pay, will be at least 10 per cent., which will make one hundred and twenty million a year, interest, and that, with the ordinary expenses of the government of sixty million, will be a pretty heavy sum to be raised by direct taxation, for the custom house will not yield much.

Lincoln says nothing about the wrongs of the South, or their redress; he goes altogether for their blood. But he does graciously say, "after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose, then as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he *probably* will have no different understanding of the power and duties of the Federal Government relating to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address." Thank you, Mossa Abe, we hope it will not *probably* change for the worse.

Skirmish at the Great Falls.

On last Sunday there was some skirmishing across the Potomac, a short distance below the Great Falls, between the German troops stationed on this side, and the Virginians on the other. It was a kind of Indian fight, where the parties were concealed among the rocks and bushes, and watching for chances to pick off their enemies. Two Germans were killed and five wounded, but none of the Virginians, so far as heard from. The Germans afterwards arrested several persons and made them take an oath, whether in Dutch or English, we know not. JOHN ETLIS refused to swear, when they threatened to hang him, but were prevented by some cavalry troops, who happened to come up. Verily, there is a strict *Union* between the Yankee fox and the German wild boar.

☞ The Washington "Star" justifies the midnight search of the houses of the Messrs. Willson, and says "that no more orderly, well conducted soldiers than Gerhardt's, can be found." Very likely they are as good as any in Lincoln's employ. As to the statement that the Messrs. Willson are bitter secessionists, it is an error. One of them we believe, and they are both very moderate men, is an Unionist, and the other a Southern-rights man; and as to the charge of their having had a quantity of arms concealed, at any time, it is false. We have had no arms hereabouts for years past, except those miserable muskets, with which Gov. Hicks cheated the State last year, and they were distributed long ago.—The "Star" says "that Col. Stone investigated the charges, and justified the Germans." So it seems that they may, at any time, enter our houses, insult our families, and do as they please. The King or Queen of England dare not do such an act to the poorest subject.

THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—It is said by Tertullian, one of the old Christian fathers, that the entire religion of the old heathen Romans camp consisted in worshipping their flags; in swearing by their flags, and in preferring their flags before all the gods. How is it now with the Lincoln camp? Constitution, law, morals, religion, all give way to the worship of a flag which they have dishonored to sectional and selfish purposes.

☞ In our last we stated that we should, in to-day's issue, notice some interesting particulars of the transit of Lincoln's forces through this place. The article is in type, but is unavoidably crowded out; it shall appear in our next.

GOOD WORK.—Mr. N. W. ALLNUTT, of Medley's district, in this county, with one of Dorsey's self-raking machines, and five binders, cut, bound and put in corks, eighty-five acres of wheat in five days. The wheat will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Systematic Lying.

No man can read the dispatches of the abolition Generals, the papers of the abolition Cabinet, or the telegrams sent out by each and all of them, (says the Baltimore Republican,) without being convinced that a plan of systematic lying has been determined upon whereby to keep the people in ignorance of the real facts transpiring in the country. Not a single statement has yet been made as the several rencontres between the abolitionists and the Confederate troops that has not utterly falsified the facts. Every statement has been of the character of that of General Patterson—that "we have routed and drove the rebels before us, and taken possession of their camp"—when the truth is, these boastful Generals have been beaten at every point, and have not dared to advance out of sight of their batteries into Virginia.

The boast of Seward that the war would be settled in sixty days has been proved as false as Lincoln's assertions about the Union feeling in Virginia and elsewhere. If Lincoln or Scott believed there was a majority of the people of Virginia in their favor, why have they not boldly advanced into the State and given their friends a chance to welcome them? *They know the assertion is utterly false*, and they dare not move one mile toward Richmond until backed by all the hordes of Northern fanatics they can summon to their aid. This lying system will not much longer deceive anybody. The truth will appear, and the people will look with scorn upon those who have so impudently attempted to impose upon them. If there is a majority of Union men in all the States except South Carolina, in the name of common sense why ask for four hundred thousand northern soldiers to help this majority carry out their wishes? The statement of Mr. Lincoln bears upon its own face the unmistakable brand of deliberate and wicked falsehood.

Congress.

Congress assembled in special session on Thursday of last week. The House was organized by the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, as Speaker, and of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, as Clerk. Objection was made to the members from Western Virginia being admitted, but the House voted down a motion to refer their cause to a Committee, and they were all sworn in. At the opening of the Senate Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell, of Kentucky, and also Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, took their seats. At the assembling of the House on Friday the venerable Mr. Crittenden appeared and was qualified as a member from Kentucky. The President's Message was received and read in both Houses.

The Senate, on Wednesday last, passed the bill, entitled "an act to collect the revenue on imports," &c. This is what is known as the "force bill," which was rushed through the House the day previous. This bill gives to Lincoln five hundred thousand men, instead of four hundred thousand, as asked for, and five hundred million dollars, instead of four hundred millions.

All the Maryland delegation—save Mr. May, who is absent—voted for the bill.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, on Wednesday last, gave notice of his intention to offer a bill for abolishing slavery in the States now declared to be in a state of insubordination to the government.

Confiscation of Property.

Secretary Chase suggests to Congress the propriety of confiscating the whole or a part of all the property of citizens of the South who have taken up arms to defend themselves from the Abolition hordes which Lincoln has called out for their subjugation, as also those who may aid them by their sympathies or by exposing the injustice and inhumanity of the war waging against them. This is but part of the original programme which promised to the soldiers the houses and lands of Southern men as an incentive to their enlisting in the unhallowed crusade. We shall soon see the whole monstrous features of this fanatical and unprincipled party brought fully into view. What will the West say to the enormous taxation proposed upon sugar, tea, coffee, syrup, and all the luxuries and necessaries of life. They will be made to pay dearly for their devotion to Black Republicanism, not only in the lives of those whom they have persuaded and deceived into this unholy war, but also in the enhanced price of everything needful for the comfort of their families.

COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE TREASURY.—The Legislature at its late adjourned session passed a law providing for the induction of A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., into the office of State Comptroller, to which an act of 1860 had declared him to be elected. At Annapolis, on Tuesday, Mr. Jarrett appeared before Judge Bartol and took the oath of office, and presented his bond, which was approved by Judge Bartol. Dr. Claude, the present incumbent of the Comptroller's office, says the Annapolis Gazette, has refused to vacate the premises.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—It is a fact worth knowing that every male descendant and relative of the author of this beautiful song, liable to military duty, is now in the Confederate Army. We have knowledge ourselves of at least fifteen members of that patriotic family who are at this time doing service against the unconstitutional and tyrannical government at Washington; and who rightfully claim to be fighting for the principles to which that flag was orignally dedicated.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Despatches, under a flag of truce, was sent by President Davis to Lincoln, by Major Taylor, on Tuesday last. The purport of the despatches are unknown. A despatch from Washington to the Baltimore Exchange, under date of the 10th, says:

"The despatches brought by Major Taylor, under the flag of truce, continue to excite inquiry and comment. The Administration is evidently trying the experiment of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is professed to be discovered, viz: that if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates!"

OFFICIAL.—Henceforward the telegraph will convey no despatches concerning the operations of the Army not permitted by the commanding General. WINFIELD SCOTT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

☞ Gen. Banks has appointed George R. Dodge Marshal of Baltimore city, vice Marshal Kane, imprisoned.

Correspondence between Wm. Veirs Bouic, Esq., and Col. Stone.

We mentioned in our issue of the 28th ult., the fact that the houses of John E. Willson, Esq., and others, between this and the Falls, had been searched by Northern troops for arms. We publish below the correspondence between Mr. Bouic, the States' Attorney for this county, and Col. STONE, on the subject. Mr. Bouic informs us that nothing further has been communicated to him from Col. Stone on the subject. This Major Gerhardt is well known to many of our citizens as the keeper of a lager beer saloon in Washington city, near Pumphrey's livery stable. His men are German Republicans, from that city.

ROCKVILLE, June 26, 1861.

Col. C. P. STONE, U. S. A. &c.

Dear Sir: On Monday night last, the 24th instant, about half-past twelve o'clock, the house of Mr. John E. Willson, about two miles from this place, near the road to the Big Falls of the Potomac, was violently entered by about twenty-five United States soldiers, and searched, as they alleged, for arms. The wife of Charles Slemmer, Esq., who is the brother of Major Adam J. Slemmer, late in command of Fort Pickens, and the mother of Mr. Willson, were in the house, and were exceedingly alarmed and mortified at finding themselves aroused from their beds, and their chambers ransacked by the soldiers, whilst the husband and son were detained on the lower floor by the guard below. The soldiers first said it was done by your order, and on leaving, said the order came from Major Joseph Gerhardt, commanding 8th battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers. From this they went to Mr. Samuel Willson's, an adjoining farm, and made a similar search. The effect was to frighten Mrs. Gilpin, an estimable lady, and mother of Mrs. Willson, into spasms. They also visited other houses in the same vicinity, the same night, greatly disturbing the families. No arms were found, and none were or had been in the possession of the parties, who are highly respectable, and law abiding citizens, and farmers. A quantity of eggs, and some poultry, were carried off by the soldiers without permission.

On yesterday complaint was laid before me, as the States' Attorney for this county, with a view of obtaining legal redress by the injured parties. Believing as I do, that such illegal and outrageous conduct upon the rights of the good citizens of this State was from unauthorized parties, I required the Sheriff of the county, and the injured parties, and two respectable neighbors, Henry Hurley and Samuel Jones, to go with me forthwith to lodge the complaint before the commanding officer, whom the men last said, sent them, and whose quarters are at the Big Falls. My belief was that the acts would be disavowed, and in that event, my purpose was to ask that the offenders might be delivered up to the Sheriff, whose deputy, Lewis Shotts, Esq., was with me, to be dealt with as violators of the laws of this State. But Major Gerhardt promptly avowed that the men had acted under his orders. He said he had been informed that a quantity of arms were there, and his object was to seize them. He said he was *authorized* to seize all *State* and Federal arms wherever he could find them. That we were at war, and by seizing such arms, he would increase the security of the government, and had a right to make such seizures at such times as suited his own convenience. He declined to give me the name of the informant who had given him the information which lead to the perpetration of the outrages complained of. After he avowed the acts as resulting from his orders, I made no demand for the surrender of the men, but determined to lay the matter before you.

I deny the right of the Federal Government either by civil, or military authority, to disarm the peaceable citizens of this State, by depriving them of arms purchased with their own money, or placed in their hands in virtue of the militia laws of the State. I deny the right of the civil or military officers of the Federal Government to search the houses of the citizens of this State by night, or by day, under any pretence whatever, unless first authorized by a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer of the State, upon information of a *credible* and *legal* witness, under oath.

Believing, therefore, that the Federal Government will not set the disloyal and dangerous example of requiring its officers to violate the constitution and the laws, nor that intelligent officers will do so, if required, I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, as an officer of the law, to communicate these facts to you as the superior officer in this division of the Federal forces, with the hope that you will consider the matter worthy of your immediate attention, and if you concur in my view, disclaim the acts, as originating in some misapprehension, and direct the offenders to be delivered over to the civil authorities of the county, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State, in order that the public mind may for the future have some assurance that similar outrages will not again occur.—Permit me to ask an answer at your earliest convenience. Yours respectfully,

W. VEIRS BOUIC,
The States' Attorney for Montgomery co.

HEAD QUARTERS' ROCKVILLE EX'S.
Camp near Poolesville, June 27, 1861.

W. VEIRS BOUIC, Esq., States' Attorney, &c., Montgomery county, Md.:

Sir: Your letter of yesterday's date reporting alleged outrages on the part of troops stationed at Big Falls, is received.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that such acts as those charged on men of the 8th battalion D. C. Volunteers, are wholly unauthorized, and subject the offenders to the penalties of both the civil and military law.

I shall at once direct an investigation of the matter, and hope that if the charges are true, the offenders may be brought to speedy punishment.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, C. W. P. STONE,
Col. 14th U. S. Inft., Com. Exp'n.

ROCKVILLE, June 29, 1861.

Col. C. P. STONE, Com. Exp'n., &c.

Sir: Permit me to return you my thanks for your prompt and satisfactory answer to my former communication.

Having since ascertained that the riotous expedition into the neighborhood between this and the Big Falls, consisted of a very much larger number of persons than I stated, I deem it best for the public interest, that they and their major should be dealt with by the military law. And I now reaffirm the charges, and offer myself ready to establish them, on such reasonable notice, at such time and place, as may suit your convenience. The sooner the investigation takes place the better.

Yours, respectfully,
W. VEIRS BOUIC,
States' Attorney for Montgomery co.

From Western Virginia.

Advance of Major General Patterson—A Battle Probable at Winchester, Va.

We learn by passengers who arrived last evening in the cars, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that Maj. Gen. Patterson was believed to be moving his forces from Martinsburg towards Winchester. The distance between the two places is about 25 miles.

Gen. Johnston had moved his army from Bunker Hill, and yesterday morning he was within three miles of Winchester, where he intended to unite with Gen. Jackson. The two, it was supposed, would have under their joint command about thirty thousand troops, including two squads of artillery, of six hundred each, three companies mounted riflemen, and thirty pieces of artillery.

General Patterson had some days ago about twenty thousand men, including four companies of U. S. cavalry and the Philadelphia City Troop. This force, however, is exclusive of Gen. Sanford's command, which would make his entire strength about thirty-five thousand men. The troops under Gen. Sanford, it was reported, reached Martinsburg on Wednesday evening.

A portion of the New Hampshire regiment was at the Point of Rocks on Wednesday last, and two hundred Federal troops at Harper's Ferry.—*Sun.*

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Exchange.]

The Late Skirmish in Berkeley Co., Va., &c.--Daring Exploit of Capt. Robert Swan--Brilliant Feat of Sambo.

HAGERSTOWN, July 4.

I observe you have had the Government version of the late skirmish at Hainesville, Va., where Gen. Robert Patterson is said to have "routed ten thousand rebels and put them to flight." This report is like all the one-sided news conveyed through the same channel.

There was no determined stand taken by the Confederates, nor was it so intended.—Three regiments of infantry and a company of cavalry were between Martinsburg and the Potomac. The cavalry company were stationed on the road to Hedgesville, and two of the infantry regiments were stationed at Hainesville, while a third was further advanced on the road to Martinsburg.

When the Federal troops advanced to Hainsville, where a portion of the two Confederate regiments lay in ambush, the slaughter would have been fearful, but for the timely notice of Mr. Porterfield, who ran and informed the enemy where the Confederates were concealed. The skirmish was a briskly-contested one, and resulted in the killing of five Federal troops, and wounding fifteen, three mortally. The Confederate loss was two killed and eight wounded, two seriously. Five thousand troops were engaged on the Federal side, and about five hundred in all of the two regiments of the Confederates. Col. Allen's regiment, the one in reserve, did not fire a gun. The Confederates had no available artillery. So much for the boasting that "the enemy was routed and put to flight, 10,000 strong."

The most brilliant, daring and dashing exploit of the day was the capturing of between forty and fifty Federal prisoners by a body of horsemen. After the army had crossed the river at Williamsport, General Negley's brigade diverged from the main road on the road leading to Hedgesville. Company A, of the 15th Pennsylvania regiment, were sent in advance of the main body as scouts. It consisted of sixty-three men. At the residence of William McGarry, Esq., a farmer, they called a halt, and hailing one of the daughters, inquired for her father, whom they said they had an account to settle with, as he had been feeding and harboring rebel troops.

The young lady said she did not know where her father was, when twelve of the party started out to hunt him up. Several of the remaining troops now grossly insulted the young lady, and said to her if she did not reveal where her father was that they would put her to death, and pointed their bayonets at her heart. At this stage of the proceedings a body of twenty-five horsemen galloped up, under Capt. Robert Swan. They were on the point of being fired upon, when Capt. Swan shouted "my God, men, don't fire on your friends! Down with your muskets." Upon which they, thinking it was some of their own troop, obeyed the order. As quick as thought, Swan's men were off their horses, and with drawn swords and pistols demanded their surrender, which they did without hesitation.

They then disarmed them, and taking the straps off their canteens, tied their hands behind their backs, and in this manner marched them off through Martinsburg to Winchester. The men were ordered to march at a "double-quick, which they complained they could not do, as they were much wearied; but Capt. Swan's orders were imperative, and forward they were pushed with all possible dispatch. The captors of the company captured was in town this evening, appearing much depressed about the matter; the remaining twelve men refusing to march under him, blaming him for their misfortunes. Swan's party each took two muskets in front of them on their horses, and made these men throw away their haversacks, &c. This was a daring feat, and was performed by a Marylander, and a citizen of Washington county.

Another feat, and one more humorous, was that of a slave of Mr. McGarry's, who captured a lieutenant of the same company, disarmed him, and divesting him of his "regimentals," sword and pistol, donned them himself and marched him "prisoner of war" off to Winchester. "Nigger as good as a white man" that time.

We have "all sorts" of Munchausen stories at present about what Gen. Patterson is doing in "Dixie," but nothing that I can vouch for. That we are on the eve of a grand battle, is a forgone conclusion. Yours, X.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[From the Winchester Republican.]

Advance of Federal Troops--Fight near Martinsburg.

On Monday last, the Federal forces under command of Gen. Patterson, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburg. On Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock, the fifth Virginia regiment, under command of Col. Harper, which had been sent out by Col. Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came into collision with a large force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5,000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy, being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 400 or 500 of Col. Harper's regiment were in the action.

The Continental Morgan Guards, of our town, commanded by Capt. Avis, and the West Augusta Guards, of Staunton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn, there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn are Farrish and Snapp, of Capt. Avis' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every attention. A company which had been detached from the main body, were captured by Capts. Patrick and Hardesty, companies of cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town Wednesday morning and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under the condition that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th instant, and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of this company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Col. Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburg. Last evening Gen. Johnston, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid, and we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

Later.

We learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a lieutenant-colonel, a captain and a surgeon. They may be expected here by the time our paper goes to press. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburg, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Gen. Johnston is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburg; and at the time of our writing, is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of Lincoln.

Reported Battle.

We get the following interesting items of news from the South, from the Richmond Dispatch, the latest dates being Saturday and Sunday:

Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, arrived in Richmond, on Friday, from Winchester, by the Central cars. He states that on entering the stage at Winchester, on Thursday evening, reliable intelligence was received from Martinsburg to the effect that Gen. Johnson's command had engaged the forces of the United States, estimated at twenty thousand, at a place called Darkville, three miles this side of Martinsburg—that Gen Johnston had repulsed them three times with great loss on their side, although their number largely exceeded his. General Patterson is supposed to have been in command of the federal troops. Gen. Johnston succeeding in driving them back to Martinsburg—outflanking them and getting between them and the river, intercepted their retreat. An order had been received at Martinsburg from Gen. Johnston to remove the women and children. It was not known what was the extent of loss on either side.

The authority states the federal loss at Hainesville at 67 killed, 85 wounded and 53 prisoners.

A dispatch, under date of the 7th instant, says:

"I learn from head quarters that positive information has been received that Johnston has been reinforced from Manassas Junction. They brought an additional piece of cannon with them. Its calibre is not known. The number of regiments constituting the reinforcement was five.

HON. HENRY MAY.—Hon. Henry May arrived in Richmond on the 3d. The Dispatch says that his visit is regarded as significant of "something behind the curtain" by the knowing ones. Mr. May occupies the position of Representative in the "United States Congres" of the city of Baltimore, having handsomely beaten, at the recent election, that arch-traitor, demagogue and unconditional submissionist, H. Winter Davis. Whatever his visit may signify, we know not, but Mr. May is a high-toned gentleman, a man of Southern birth, feeling and action, and therefore cannot be otherwise than welcome in Richmond.

The Movement in Missouri--State Troops Concentrating--The Northern Forces Leaving Cario.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

It will be seen by the following extracts from the St. Louis State Journal, that Gov. Jackson of Missouri is concentrating troops on the State line, in conjunction with the redoubtable Ben McCullough, and soon will be ready to strike the Lyon in his den. It also appears that Gen. Prentiss, with the Chicago soup eaters, is about to invade Missouri, but they may receive a sudden check from the volunteers.

Well, we had a conference this morning with a gentleman directly from Arkansas, through southwest Missouri. He had seen, in person, Major Ben McCullough and his staff, June 17th, who affirmed it admirably practicable to organize and throw into Missouri an army of 20,000 well armed men, who were then occupying a series of camps in the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri line.

The men were crying out for the privilege of aiding the Missourians in driving from their shores the band of invading ruffians, who had polluted her soil. The same gentleman passed Gov. Jackson with 1,500 mounted men, pressing forward to form a juncture with the Missouri and Arkansas troops, who are only waiting the signal to strike. Gen. Rains, under the orders of Major General Price, had an army of ten thousand men near the Kansas border, and farther north, ready to engage the enemy. In twenty miles of Cape Girardeau, Gen. Watkins had five thousand men well armed, with several pieces of artillery and two companies of sharp shooters armed with Enfield rifles—whose numbers were constantly increasing, and would be joined with forces from Pocahontas, Arkansas, to receive Gen. Prentiss from Cairo, who is ordered to break up his camp at that point and move into Missouri.

Reported Closing of the Potomac.

A gentleman from Washington to-day informs us that the War Department last night received intelligence indicating that the Virginians had erected a most powerful battery at Mathias Point, completely commanding the Potomac and preventing the passage of vessels either up or down. The U. S. vessel Mt. Vernon which was sent with dispatches to Fortress Monroe several days since, it was also said had been disabled by the battery and then captured.—*Baltimore Republican.*

DEATHS.

DIED, on the 27th ultimo, at his residence, in this county, SIMON NICHOLLS, in the 86th year of his age.

DIED, on the 28th ultimo, at his residence, in Poolesville, DANIEL BEIFNER, aged about 75 years.

DIED, on the 1st instant, at his residence, in this county, Capt. JOHN BRADDOCK, in the 47th year of his age.

☞ We are authorized to announce the Hon. NICHOLAS BREWER, as a candidate for re-election to the Circuit Judgeship of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, composed of the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Howard and Montgomery.
may 24—tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Rockville, on the 30th day of June, 1861. Persons calling for advertised letters, will please say they are advertised.

J T M Cooper,	R H Milling
Daniel Collins,	N Plumb
Robert L Dedenhover	B H Peyton
John O Dodge	Mrs S Rennebarger
W E Edmonston	Mrs Caroline Price
Mrs Sarey Fisher	Charles M Price
Leonard Green	Miss Mary L Ridgely
Alexander Gregory	Rev S Sentman
A Hanfman	Mrs Sarah E Thompson
Philip Heokins	Sallie E Townsend
Caleb Robertson	Miss Helen Wagner
Theodore T. Jacobs	James Willson
Ann Johnson	Miss Caroline Ward
Julia A Norris	Joseph Mills
Mary A Nichols	Miss Martha Wilkins
C W Loring	Benjamin Thomas

July 12 THOS. L. BAILEY, P. M.

Commissioners' Meeting.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county will meet, *on TUESDAY, the 23d instant*, to act on the road petitioned for by Thos. S. Nicholls, Richard H Burdett and others; and to transact such other business as may come before them.

JOHN W. JONES,
July 12—2t Clerk to Commissioners.

NOTICE.

THE Bondholders of the Union Plank or Turnpike Road Company are respectfully requested to present the bonds they hold at the office of the Treasurer, and receive the interest due on the bonds up to July 1st, 1861.

July 5 GEO. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

$200 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to, and attempted to destroy, the house in which I reside, on Friday morning, the 28th ult., between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock.

JAMES G. HENING,
july 5—3t Rockville, Md.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I HEREBY notify all persons that are indebted to me for State and county taxes due for the year 1860, to come forward and pay their bills, on or before the 1st of July. All bills that are not paid before that time, will be settled by distrain at the shortest limit of the law. The State and county creditors are pushing me for their money, and I am compelled to collect peaceably if I can, but forcibly if I must. J. MONTGOMERY VEIRS,
Col. of 3d Elec. Dis. of Montg'y co., Md.
may 31—3t

Carriage for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE for one or two horses, and almost good as new, will be sold a bargain, by application to the subscriber.

RICHARD PETTIT,
may 17—tf Georgetown, D. C.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 31st of May, 1861, a bright Mulatto Woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, five feet three inches high. It is supposed she is from Baltimore or near there. She is not altogether right in mind, and cannot tell her name or where she is from.

The owner, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take her out of jail; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

SAMUEL GLOYD, Sh'ff
je 28—4t of Montgomery county, Md.

STRAY HORSE.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, Sct:

I HEREBY certify that William Henderson, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county, this 25th day of June, in the year 1861, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a Brown HORSE, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, star in the forehead, one hind foot white, and has marks of the collar; blind in the near eye; three shoes on. Given under my hand.

M. MOULDEN, J. P.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 28—3t WILLIAM HENDERSON.

ESTRAY.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Henry Vanderhoff, of this county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 23d day of June, 1861, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a White Buffalo COW, supposed to be about eight years old, marked with a crop in the left ear, and a hole in the right, with a bell on.

C. W. LANSDALE, J. P.

The owner of the above described cow is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

HENRY VANDERHOFF,
June 28—3t Near Great Falls.

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing near Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., on the 13th instant, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself GEORGE STEVENSON; he is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and copper color, and wears whiskers and mustache. He had on, when he left, a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, and took with him two pairs of pants, grey and brown, and a dark leghorn hat.

I will give the above reward, no matter where taken—to be returned to me, or secured in jail so that I get him again.

CAROLINE NOLAND.
may 24—tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers of the county, that he has on hand, and ready for use, a lot of Batson's Improved DOUBLE-SHOVEL PLOWS, which has given such general satisfaction to all who have used them, and which took the premium at the last two Fairs of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Price to suit the times. Call early, or they will all be gone.

M. GREEN,
may 17—tf Rockville, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Montgomery County--to wit:

I HEREBY certify that William H. Stabler, Farmer, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 10th day of June, in the year 1861, as strays, trespassing on his enclosures, one RAM and four EWES, two of which have ear marks, and one of which has the letters C. or C. W. on its side, and one of them black, the rest white; also one LAMB. Given under my hand. JAS. H. BROOKE, J. P.

June 21—3t

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

REUBEN A. BAKER,

Quality Hill, Rockville, Md.,

HAVING purchased of Mrs. R. V. Braddock her entire Stock of Goods, to which he has made large additions of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that his Stock is now complete in all departments, and feels no hesitation in saying, that all who may favor him with a call, will get *more* than their money's value. His motto will be—

"Best Goods, and Lowest Prices."

His stock consists in part of—

BONNETS, Ribands, Rouches, Millinery Goods, &c.

Black Lace Capes and Shawls

Stella Shawls, Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety.

Ducals, Valencias, Challe de Laines, Bereges, Lawns in the piece or patterns, and Robes, very handsome

WHITE GOODS, of every description

Spring-Steel Extension Skirts, from 75c up

GLOVES and HOSIERY

UMBRELLAS, PARASSOLS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suited to all classes & conditions of life.

Gentlemen wishing Clothes made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

In the piece, of the very latest and best makes.

Youths' and Children's Goods,

A Great Variety.

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Very large assortment; some of them worth double the price we ask for them—auction bargains.

Domestics of every description.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS, PATENT MEDICINES.

Fresh Groceries,

RECEIVING DAILY.

Indeed, every thing usually found in a first class country store; all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

Give me a call before purchasing, and avoid the regret of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.

may 10 REUBEN A. BAKER.

CHEAP, FOR CASH!

Ready-made Clothing!
Ready-made Clothing!
Ready-made Clothing!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has opened a READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE, in Rockville, in the house of Mrs. LANSDALE, second door west of the postoffice, where he will keep constantly on hand—

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
SHIRTS, NECK TIES, SOCKS, &c.

All of which he will sell lower than they can, at present, be bought in the District. Give me a call, and satisfy yourselves; I charge nothing for showing my goods.

may 3—1m SAMUEL LINTZ.

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.

may 22—tf BURNS & SLOAN.

Special Notice.

Respectfully Addressed to the Citizens of Montgomery and surrounding Counties.

☞ THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Rockville and surrounding country to his NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 460 7th St., *opposite the Post Office, Washington, D. C.*, where may be found a fine and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. A call is respectfully solicited. All my goods are new and made up in nice style.

N. B. DON'T FORGET to call at the *PEOPLE'S STORE, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city.*

Yours, respectfully,
June 29—3m J. H. SMITH.

☞ ALL IN WANT of *CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS,* will find it to their advantage to call at SMITH'S, No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office, as you can save at least 15 or 20 per cent. by buying at the People's Clothing Store, Washington city. june 29

☞ COME TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING Store, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city, to get your CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS. june 29

☞ **Smith's,** No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C., is the best place to buy CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS. june 29

☞ **Wanted**—Every body to know, that they can buy good CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, at very low prices, at *SMITH'S No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C.*
june 29—3m

AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH!

No. 119 Bridge St., Georgetown, D. C.

SMOOT & BURROUGHS are, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the country selling their ENTIRE STOCK, which is mostly fresh and very desirable, *for Cash, at very Reduced Prices*, and invite all their Montgomery friends to give them a call. They have a good assortment of—

New and desirable Dress Goods, every variety, from 12½ cts upwards
Embroideries Gloves and Hosiery
Shawls, Best Hoop-Skirts, Ribands
Table Damasks, Napkins and Towelings
Linen and Cotton Sheeting and Shirtings
Gents' and Boys' Wear, all kinds
With a general assortment of HEAVY DOMESTIC GOODS, for Servants, &c.

may 17 S. & B.

NEW STORE.

L. A. ETCHISON & CO.,
No. 20 Market Space,
☞ *Between 8th and 9th Streets,* ☜
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large and well selected assortment of—

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

of every description, too numerous to mention; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, feeling confident of their ability to sell, at prices which cannot fail to please. They would name in part—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Shawls
Kentucky Jeans, Cassinets
Servants' Wear, De Laines, Calicoes
Merinoes, Ginghams, &c., &c.

☞ In the line of MILLINERY—

Ribands, Laces, Ruches, Flowers
Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Jockeys,

And, in fact, everything which is kept in well regulated houses.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL!

nov 30—2m L. A. ETCHISON & CO.

DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer of 1861