THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 2, 1861.

Charles B. Calvert.

"In a debate that lately took place in Lincoln's Congress, on the direct tax, which they are about to impose on the people, to carry on the present war of conquest, Mr. CALVERT, the nominal representative from this district, made the following remarks:

"Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, agreed with the gentleman who preceded him, that the object of the bill was to tax heaviest the agricultural interests of the country. He was willing for anything to carry on to a successful termination this war; but he desired the tax to fall alike upon every species of property. He held that the issue of Treasury notes would be found insufficient for the purposes of the government; and that a direct tax was necessary. Such a measure was not half as odious as the present rebellion, nor did he think it at all odious. On the contrary, it was by far the most just system of taxation. Under this system the little State of Maryland had nearly paid off an enormous State debt, and had not felt it to be either odious or onerous. He offered an amendment, which was negatived."

Yes! "he was willing for anything to carry on, to a successful termination, this war." O, yes! he was willing that our citizens should be imprisoned by the Hessian army; that our State capitol should be occupied by Yankee troops; that the city of Baltimore should be deprived of her right of self-government, and her chief officers imprisoned in a foreign State; that all the industry and capital of the State should be loaded with a crushing taxation, to aid Seward, Greely and Lincoln in their impious plan of breaking down the spirit of constitutional government, which has heretofore been our boast among the nations of the earth. What can be Mr. Calvert's motive? It cannot be an abolition love for his mulatto half brothers and sisters, and their children; for they charge him with keeping money due them. It must be his instinctive love of arbitrary, monarchical power, and combined, in a great degree, with a love of the National Hotel in Washington, of which he is the owner, and which might lose somewhat of its value, if the South succeed in maintaining their rights.

THE SECESSIONISTS AT ROCKVILLE.—On Monday, two of our county officers having business in Rockville went there, and found themselves in a perfect hornet's nest of secessionists. Upon discovering that the scamps intended to capture and abuse them, the officers, by strategy and fast driving, succeeded in making their escape. The leader of the gang was Sam Rabbitt, well known in Washington, who tried to cut them off in the road, and thought he had succeeded. He told his supposed prisoners that Dick Jackson was there and wanted to see them. Dick is a brother of the Jackson who murdered Col. Ellsworth. Those fellows need watching.

The above paragraph, from the Washington "Star," contains about as many lies as could well be put in the same space, even by that finished hand. Instead of the others being in a "hornet's nest of secessionists, they were in the "Wigwam," (post office,) on business relating to the capture of a negro belonging to a prominent Union-shrieker, who, we are informed, objected to paying the reward demanded by the officers. All with whom they had intercourse on that day were Union-shriekers; and if the officers were afraid of being "captured and abused," and "by strategy and fast driving escaped," they escaped from their own friends. Rabbitt was here on the day named, though not a resident of the county; he is a Union man, and has since, we learn, enlisted in the "Grand Army of the Union." Richard P. Jackson has not been in Rockville for at least six months or more. This is not the first time the editor of the "Star" has tried to excite hatred towards this village, and we can only attribute it to that disposition of superservicable knaves who are always trying to elevate themselves, by pulling others down.

DIRECT TAXATION.—A bill was passed by Lincoln's House of Representatives on Monday last, imposing a tax on carriages of from one to fifty dollars; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, 50 cents; excise on spirituous liquors, 5 cents per gallon, and on fermented liquors 60 cents per barrel, or 2 cents a gallon. All incomes over $600 per annum 3 per cent., including money at interest, etc. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Land-estates are likewise taxed.

PEACE MOVEMENTS AT THE NORTH.—The Northern journals report the holding of peace meetings in the "rural districts," away from the excitement of large cities and towns. Want of employment, the prostration of business, and the heavy direct taxation about to be imposed by Congress, will doubtless soon set the most rabid war-men to seriously reflect upon the consequences of the present unfortunate struggle, and cause them to favor some amicable adjustment of our national difficulties. Did our space permit, we would lay before our readers the proceedings of these meetings, with the comments of the press.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. JESSE T. HIGGINS, of Poolesville, who, we stated in our last, had been arrested by a portion of the "Grand Army of the Union," had a hearing on Monday last, and was "honorably" discharged—his black-hearted and cowardly accusers being unable to sustain a single charge against him. Those who preferred the charges, we are informed, are well known, and will be attended to at some future time.

STRAGGLING SOLDIERS.—Since the defeat of the "Grand Army of the Union," at Bull Run, not a day has passed but more or less of the Federal troops have passed through our village, en route for home. Most of them are in the most pitiable condition—without money, and compelled to beg. From every thoroughfare in the county, leading to Pennsylvania, we hear the same account. "Nobody hurt," yet, Abe?

BATTLE AT CONRAD'S FERRY.—*Thirty Federals Killed.*—We learn from the mail carrier between this place and Poolesville, that some skirmishing took place at Conrad's Ferry, on Tuesday last, between the troops of the Federal and Confederate armies, stationed at that place, in which the former sustained a loss of thirty killed. Mr. Boswell was unable to give particulars.

CORPORATION TAX.—The Commissioners for the corporation of Rockville, at their meeting on Saturday last, fixed the corporation tax at twelve cents on the one hundred dollars, and appointed Mr. M. MORGAN, Clerk, and Mr. J. R. MILLER, Police officer.

THE LATE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Accounts from Southern Sources.

Richmond papers to the 25th ultimo have been received, from which we make the following extracts. The *Examiner* says:

Gen. Beauregard disposed his army along the banks of Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge Ford, the stream being between the two armies, and our brigades so arranged as to guard the various fords between the two points above named:

The enemy advanced within range at eight o'clock, A. M., opened a heavy fire on Gen. Bonham's command at Mitchell's Ford, and kept it up sometime to deceive our troops as to the real point of attack. It was soon discovered to be a feint, and the left wing of our line found to be very heavily pressed. The enemy concentrated on that point, by rapid marches, an overwhelming mass of troops of all arms, and at ten o'clock the battle raged to its height. Generals Beauregard and Johnston arrived on the scene nearly at the same time, and both exhibited great personal prowess and courage in the engagement.

Gen. Beauregard rode up and down the line till his horse was killed. Gen. Johnson seized a standard and rallied a wavering regiment. Troops were rapidly moved from the right, and centre, to the relief of the left, and by 3 o'clock, 15,000 of our men were there in the furious action against 35,000 of the enemy. At that hour Gen. Kirby Smith's brigade arrived on the railroad from Winchester to Manassas Junction, at a point within two miles of Stone Bridge. Seeing the violence of the contest there, this General stopped the cars, and, dismounting his men, marched straight on the enemy, without orders, and without going to the Junction, thereby saving a five mile march. Gen. Beauregard did not at first recognize this brigade and believed it a flank movement of the enemy, till they came near enough for the flag to be distinguished. On their arrival in line a general charge was made, and the enemy broke and fled precipitately.

When the armies reached Centreville, where McDowell had 15,000 fresh men and heavy guns in position, he made a desperate rally. But another charge of the Confederates broke the new lines, and his disaster became complete.

The body of our army pursued to Fairfax, and planted our flag on the court-house. The cavalry cut up the enemy six miles farther to Falls Church, only four miles of Arlington.

About half the members of the Federal Congress were distant spectators of the battle.—At Centreville was found a table bounteously spread, surrounded by empty seats and twenty baskets of champagne, where Senator Wilson was in the act of entertaining a large dinner party on our arrival. He himself narrowly escaped. He got out of the village in the disguise of a driver of a market cart. Among other curiosities seized there, were a number of bills of fare for dinners McDowell intended to give at different points, all in French, and elaborate as to the *cuisine*. Some of them are in Richmond.

The *Whig* says:

We know of no circumstance, which prevents this contest being regarded as a fair test of the two people, who were struggling for disunion. Certainly, there were no local or special advantages on the side of the weaker party. The enemy, by threatening an extended line and choosing his own point of attack, was enabled to concentrate his forces at that point. Besides this, a large portion of his force belonged to the regular army, had seen service and passed through the baptism of fire. In the body of the weaker army, there was not a man, who, three months ago, had ever been in a tented field. They were almost, without exception, volunteers, wielding for the first time the implements of death. If, then, there were any special advantage on either side, they were possessed by those, who boasted the greater numbers. But concede that they stood upon an equal footing. The result is that 15,000 Southerners are superior to 35,000 Yankees—for, after an eight hours fight, they routed and dispersed this number, and drove them like chaff before the wind.

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The "Enquirer" says:

"It will be impossible to give details at present. It must be confessed that the victory was the result of the most desperate, daring and dashing courage of our troops. The 4th Alabama, 5th Virginia and 7th and 8th Georgia regiments are said to have suffered most in the engagement. Sherman's battery of sixteen pieces and a portion of the Rhode Island battery, are in our possession, and a beautiful battery it is. Cummings' Virginia regiment charged first upon it, and were repulsed, when another regiment came up, shooting down every man and capturing the pieces.—The Washington Louisiana Artillery took two of the pieces and immediately turned them with deadly fire upon the enemy. It would be unjust to discriminate among the various regiments; for all did their work well. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and perhaps Florida, have united their destinies this day in eternal bonds of friendship sealed in blood. May it ever continue, and strengthen as time shall pass.

"It must not be omitted that Capt. Delaware Kemper's Alexandria Battery joined the conflict in the evening and did noble work, as on Thursday last, mowing lanes in the enemy's ranks, without the loss of any of their own number.

Ex-Gov. Smith was active in the engagement with the portion of the regiment assigned to him, and elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from Gen. Beauregard.

Gen. Beauregard must be a man of a great and active mind. He was upon the field the whole day, and planned the movements with precision. His horse was shot from under him by a cannon ball, which shows he was not far from the scene of battle. He was all the while perfectly calm and collected, and seemed to regard the occurrence as a mere incident of the war.

An officer of the army, who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset of our soldiers, the Arkansas regiment, he believes, on the New York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their brandished bowie-knives. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation.

Col. Hampton, upon having his horse shot from under him, seized a rifle and said, "watch me, boys; do as I do." He then shot down successively several Federal officers who were leading their forces against him. Gen. Beauregard then came up and said, "Take that battery." Just at that moment the flag of the Legion was shot down. Gen. Beauregard said, "Hand it to me; let me bear the Palmetto flag." He did bear it in the fury of the fight. Col. Johnson, of the Legion, was slain in the charge.

Col. Bartow died a noble and brave death. He first received a shot which shattered one of his feet; but even in this disabled condition he maintained his place at the head of his men. He had reached a fence which crossed the direction of his charge, and was supporting himself, waving his sword and cheering his gallant band on to the fight, when some miscreant's ball pierced his brave heart.

A despatch from Manassas, dated July 24th, says:

Official papers found on the battle field put the enemy's force at 53,000. General Johnston was nominally in command, but magnanimously insisted that Gen. Beauregard's order of battle should be executed. Gen. B. made the fight. The Confederates re-occupy Fairfax C. H.

The "Examiner" says that Gen. Beauregard will march upon Washington.

Twenty-three of the wounded Zouaves were brought to Richmond on Wednesday in a special train sent up for the wounded. One of them said he was captured by and carried to the rear of the 2d regiment of the South Carolinians. This regiment it was, he reports, that annihilated the Zouaves. He said he had been but a few moments behind the South Carolinians before he was fully convinced that the Yankees could never whip these people. He says that no description could do justice to the coolness and nonchalance of the Palmettos during the most terrible carnage of the fight. He says that as the wounded fell, and were borne to the rear, though they, in many cases must have been suffering agony, they jested and laughed as though nothing had happened, and they were in the midst of peace and security.

A correspondent of the "Examiner" thus describes the final charge of the Hampton Legion:

The Legion had advanced about thirty paces, when the charge was joined by the 49th Virginia Regiment, under command of Colonel Smith, who led the charge on foot—his horse having been just shot from under him. Col. Hampton offered his own horse. At that time when within about 150 yards of the battery, Col. Hampton received his wound. He was struck by a ball in the temple. As he was raised the cool and self-possessed gallantry of the brave man was exhibited. In calm and cheering words he exhorted Col. Smith to stand by the Legion and to help to support its flag. The words added a new spirit to the command and charge. The Legion advanced to it with its right wing under command of Col. Conner and the left under that of Capt. Gary; the command of the intrepid Watson Guards who had so distinguished themselves in the opening of the action, being devolved upon Lieut. W. D. Jennings, ably assisted by Lieuts. Bates and Tomkins, who had undertaken the brave mission of bringing water to the suffering men through the thickest of the fire.

The slaughter of the enemy at the battery, as the continued charge of the Virginia Regiment and Hampton Legion swept over it, is said to have been terrific. The fugitives were pursued by the companies of the Legion to near Centreville. For [illegible] miles, the pursuit as described to have been over dead bodies, which strewed the retreat of the enemy. The Legion reports about 40 killed and mortally hurt, with the immense number of nearly 300 wounded—truly a gallant record. Neither its cavalry companies nor artillery arrived in time for the action; had they done so, quicker work would have been made by the Legion. As it is, with the gallant record it has made, and the compliments of Beauregard given it the day after the victory, it may boast, indeed, to have had a distinguished part in the glorious day.

The value of property taken in the field was estimated at $1,000,000.

Now for the serious fruits of victory. We have taken 61 pieces of cannon, 20,000 stand of arms, more than 500 wagons laden with stores and munitions, and a quantity of provisions, stated at so great a figure as to be absolutely incredible. We have killed and wounded some 7,000 or 8,000 of the enemy, and taken nearly 1,000 prisoners, while others are constantly brought in from the woods. Our own loss is 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. No prisoners. Our regiments most suffering are the 4th Alabama, the 7th and 8th Georgia, Fisher's N. C. Regiment and Hampton's Legion.

The *Whig* says:—

All accounts agree in representing the spoils of the battle to be immense. Among the items not previously mentioned, are 600 tents, and 7,000 axes. Our troops have been busily engaged in burying the slaughtered Yankees. About three hundred bodies remained unburied on Tuesday.

The Federal wounded who arrived in Richmond were as kindly cared for as the Confederates. The *Whig* says that a committee of citizens took care of the wounded and adds:

They were cordially assisted in this "labor of love" by other citizens, not members of the committee, who had come forward to render assistance, and take the wounded to their homes. Each one seemed to regard it as a privilege to take one or more of the poor fellows under his care, but of course, all could not be gratified.

The *Whig* says:

An estimate of the killed and wounded, by the Chief Military Surgeon at General Beauregard's Headquarters, on the part of our army, places the amount at 300 to 400 killed, and 1,000 to 1,200 wounded.

On the part of the enemy, from 6,000 to 7,000 killed and wounded.

The *Examiner* says that by the victory we are at once supplied with an abundant outfit of army. The finest pieces of artillery on the American continent are the sixty-one guns captured on Sunday. We were scant of powder, and we have captured a magnificent supply. We have, in a word, furnished ourselves with an outfit of camp equipage which money could not have purchased for us nor time supplied. The enemy loses it, and a vast portion of it cannot be replaced. His great deficiency was in horses; and we have literally stripped him of his whole stud. We shall not hazard a statement of the number of thousands of his horses which we have killed or captured.

The *Examiner* mentions this incident of the fight. It seems that the Hampton Legion was pitted against the Sherman battery and finally captured it.

The Guards advanced to within 100 or 120 paces of the enemy. Unable to maintain their position, they retired, falling back upon the column of the Legion. It was then that Col. Hampton, after a few thrilling words at the head of the Legion, ordered its fire to be opened upon the deadly battery that was mowing down his ranks. Nobly and gallantly did his men respond. Firing by file and maintaining their position, they stood steadily until three o'clock in the evening, under the deadly fire of one of the most destructive batteries of the Federal army.

At this time of the day, the Legion fell back about 200 yards, when Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, rode up the line, and making himself known to the men, added his noble and patriotic encouragements to those of their gallant commander. A shout rises as Beauregard himself rides to the line, and in stirring words appeals to the Legion to hold its devoted position but a few moments longer, and the victory would be won. The men were suffering horribly from the most raging thirst, when a number of the officers and privates volunteered on the desperate mission of bringing water from a ravine near by through the fire of the enemy. But three returned from the gallant errand: Lieuts. Bates and Tompkins, of the Watson Guards, and private N. Cartlidge, and they just in time to join Col. Hampton's last and desperate charge upon the battery.

Troops from the South were still pouring into Richmond. The 2nd South Carolina regiment, Col. Blanding, numbering 901 men, reached Richmond, on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Manassas.

None of the Richmond papers make any mention of the action of the Maryland Regiment at Manassas.

From a partial list of the killed and wounded we learn that Gen. Kirby Smith, of Regular Army, was only wounded and not killed as at first reported.

Col. Thomas, of Gen. Johnson's staff, killed; Col. Mason, wounded.

Col. C. H. Stevens, of General Bee's staff, wounded.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received a Winchester paper, which says:

All of Gen. Johnson's command were not in the fight—not having arrived at the Junction. The 17th Mississippi Regiment; 8 companies of the 11th Mississippi; 1st Tennessee; 13th Virginia and Kentucky and Maryland Regiments arrived upon the ground just at the conclusion of the fight.

The Despatches of President Davis—Solemn Action of the Confederate Congress.

From the Richmond "Enquirer" of July 23d, we copy the following proceedings of the first Congress of the Confederated States of America:

RICHMOND, July 22.—Congress met at 12 M. The Hon. Howell Cobb in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Burrows, of Richmond.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

On motion, Robert E. Scott and Walter Preston, of Virginia, and T. McDowell, of North Carolina, newly elected members, came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina—Mr. President, I beg leave to interrupt the order of business by bringing to the attention of Congress the intelligence that has been received at this place from the seat of war. I present the following despatch, which I ask the Secretary to read.

MANASSAS, July 22, 1861.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis: We have won a glorious though dear-bought victory. Night closed on the enemy in full flight and closely pursued. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

I beg leave to present an official despatch received since that:

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't. Gen., Richmond:

Night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces have won a glorious victory. The enemy was routed, and fled precipitately, abandoning a very large amount of arms, munitions, knapsacks and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and the grounds around were filled with his wounded. The pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries and regimental standards, and one United States flag. Many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed whether for the skill of the principal officers, or for the gallantry of all the troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left, several miles from our field works, our force engaging them not exceeding fifteen thousand; that of the enemy estimated at thirty-five thousand.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This announcement contained Mr. Memminger informs Congress that the invader of our soil has been driven back, that our altars have been purified and our homes secured from the ruthless hand of an unprincipled foe. But, sir, it has been at a cost that will bring sorrow into many families; wet with burning tears the cheeks of many widows and orphans, and fill many happy homes bring grief and desolation; and I presume, sir, Congress will be little disposed on such an occasion to go on with their usual business. I have therefore taken the liberty of offering a series of resolutions which I will submit to Congress and move their adoption.

1. *Resolved*, That we recognize the hand of the Most High God, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, in the glorious victory with which He has crowned our arms at Manassas, and that the people of these Confederate States are invited, by appropriate services on the ensuing Sabbath, to offer up their united thanksgivings and prayers for this mighty deliverance.

2. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the necessity which has washed the soil of our country with the blood of so many of her noble sons, and that we offer to their respective families and friends our warmest and most cordial sympathies, assuring them that the sacrifice made will be consecrated in the hearts of our people, and will there enshrine the names of the gallant dead, as the champions of free and constitutional government.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the City of Richmond, to make provisions for the wounded, and that a committee of one member from each State be appointed to co-operate in the plan.

Resolved, That Congress do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Congress adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.

The arrival of President Davis at Manassas Junction, and on the field of conflict, on the occasion of the great battle of the 21st, was hailed by our soldiers, as we learn, with wild enthusiasm. They were animated to fresh zeal by this evidence of his deep interest in the result of that momentous struggle.

President Davis' Speech.

By the cars of Tuesday evening, President Davis returned from the battle field. In response to the calls from the immense crowd who had congregated together to greet him, he alluded to the grand absorbing topic of the day. The enemy, he said, with the taxes they had been imposing on us for twenty years, had fitted out an army on a magnificent scale. They had come over to Virginia with plenty of arms and ammunition, and with ambulances fitted up in such a style of luxury, as though they thought they were still taxing the South. They had five or six hundred army wagons with them, and provisions of every kind in abundance. In the whole campaign they had over fifty thousand men. Their finest parks of heavy and light artillery are ours. They left everything behind them they could throw away.

A Painful Scene after the Battle.

During the retreat (writes a correspondent) I was surprised to note the few exclamations of distress from our wounded men. Now and then the mangled soldiers uttered piercing groans; sometimes, during the rough process of transfer from the ambulances, they gave vent to their agony in heart-rending shrieks; but generally their endurance was heroic. Dr. Magruder, soon after the firing on Col. Hunter's column began, took possession of the Sudley Church, about half a mile from the field, and instantly the seats were removed and blankets spread on the floor for the wounded. The little building was soon crowded and its floor crimsoned with warm blood. The altar table was used for the operations upon the men who were more severely injured. Within the hospital the victims were chiefly of the Rhode Island regiments. There were some, however, from the 71st, the 14th, and a number of the Zouaves.

In front of the building, in a pleasant grove, the ambulances crowded until it was impossible to unload them with any degree of rapidity. Then a dwelling house near at hand, a barn and a wagon shop were successively occupied, but all proved insufficient, and the dead and mangled were lain on the grass in every direction. And what a scene it was! Here a poor fellow with a shattered arm, imploring the early attention of the surgeons; there a pale youth, exposing his fractured head to the pity of his fellows; then a dying man bathing the green sod with his life's blood; and scorcely lying about in strange confusion, all more or less injured, and shocking spectacles to behold. It was a sight the memory of which no lapse of time can remove, and such as language must ever fail to describe. It was not so mournful and impressive, however, as the field of battle, where were strewn in wild confusion the dead and the dying, and for a long distance every foot of the soil was drenched with human blood.

Mr. Arnold and myself dismounted, and co-operated with the surgeons, as far as lay in our power, in alleviating the distress of the poor fellows, but many received no attention whatever, and died without an audible murmur. The shell wounds and those caused by the rifled cannon shot were most frightful.—Legs, arms, heads, and entire bodies were fearfully mangled. The musket wounds were less repulsive, but in all the dreadful sight there was nothing to disguise the untold horrors of war.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

One of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was wounded at the battle of Manassas on Sunday last, a stalwart, hardy fellow, of considerable intelligence, passed through this city yesterday, en route homeward, remaining here several hours waiting for the cars. He, of course, has the privilege, like all others, of telling his own tale, without apprehending, for the present at least, successful contradiction. From him I obtained a thrilling narrative of a rencounter between his regiment and a regiment of Mississippians.

After the battle had been raging for some hours, according to the account of this Zouave hero, he saw an immense body of Mississippians, accompanied by some (believed to be) Baltimoreans, rush furiously over the Confederate ramparts. They at once saw the conspicuous uniform of the Zouaves, and made at them. The Mississippians, after approaching near enough, sent a terrible volley from their rifles into the Zouave ranks. This done they threw their guns aside and charged onward until each contending enemy met face to face and hand to hand, in terrible combat.—The Mississippians, having discarded their rifles after the first fire, fell back upon their bowie-knives. These were of huge dimensions, eighteen to twenty inches long, heavy in proportion and sharp, or two-edged at the point. Attached to the handle was a lasso, some eight to ten feet in length, with one end securely wound round the wrist.

My informant says when these terrific warriors approached to within reach of their lasso, not waiting to come in favored range they threw forward their bowie knives at the Zouaves after the fashion of experienced harpooners striking at a whale. Frequently they plunged in, and penetrated through a soldier's body, and were jerked out, ready to strike again whilst the first victim sank into death. On several occasions the terrible bowie knive was transfixed in a Zouave, and the Zouave's bayonet in a Mississippian, both impaled and falling together. So skilfully was the deadly instrument handled by the Mississippian that he could project it to the full lasso length, kill his victim, withdraw it again with a sudden impulse, and catch the handle unerringly.

If by any mischance the bowie knife missed its aim, broke the cord fastening it to the arm, or fell to the earth, revolvers were next resorted to and used with similar dexterity. The hand to hand closing in with both pistol and bowie knife, cutting, slashing, carving, and shooting almost in the same moment, was awful beyond description. Blood gushed from hundreds of wounds until, amid death, pitiful groans and appalling sights, it stanched the very earth. My Zouave informant says himself and comrades had hard fighting, steeped up manfully to the murderous conflict, but never before knew what unflinching bravery and courage meant. He felt no further [illegible] to engage in such rencounters. Having been shot through the wrist by a revolver, after escaping the fearful Mississippi weapons, and disabled from further active participation in the struggle he willingly retired to reap the glory won, convinced that to fight against Mississippians with bowie knives and pistols, after receiving a volley of their sharpshooting rifles, is no ordinary [illegible].

[illegible]

The Maryland Line.

A letter from Manassas [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] states that there were no Marylanders killed. [illegible] were complimented on the field for their gallantry, and Col. Elzey was brevetted a Major General.

From Harper's Ferry.

Passengers from Harper's Ferry last evening state that a regiment of infantry and a force of cavalry of General Banks' command still occupy the town of Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side. A large part of the Federal forces occupy the heights on the Maryland side, commanding the town. General Banks' headquarters are at Pleasant Valley, two miles this side of Sandy Hook, which is a strong position. Detachments of troops are guarding the line of the railroad at other points. No Confederate forces or pickets are known to be in the vicinity of Gen. Banks' command.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been opened from Cumberland to Wheeling. All the bridges and viaducts are strictly guarded by troops.

All the Confederate troops, sixty in number, recently taken prisoners in western Virginia, and conveyed to Grafton, have been released on their parole. Those recently under Col. Pegram, also taken prisoners, have likewise been released.—*Sun of Wednesday.*

Comprehending the South.

The New York *Express* thinks that the late battle should serve as a lesson to the North, and remarks:

"For the first time since the creation of, and success of, the geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country. The Bull Run disaster has checkmated and silenced the madmen of the North, and reason and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South is being comprehended—its force, its earnestness, its power, its fanaticism, even are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will fight, means to fight, *can* fight! It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war, we are in, and that to wage it successfully, all the men we can muster are necessary, and all the means we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallibility of administration—of President or Secretaries, or to discuss points and principles, with the view of demonstrating what is best for the whole country. The question of discussion, now, is one of policy—but policy often, as now, forbids discussion, while charges of "treason" but provoke men to discuss. Events, alas! too fatally, but demonstrate the sagacity, and second-sight, even, of the New York *Express* for these ten years past—and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re-read back files, for in them they have the existing history."

HORACE GREELEY IN EFFIGY.—The N. York Express says that a party of Union men hung Horace Greeley, last evening, in effigy, in Washington Square, N. Y. The memorable white coat and hat were seen this morning suspended by a rope on one of the trees of the parade ground. The effigy remained there until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, attracting much notice. A large placard was attached to it, bearing the inscription—

HORACE GREELEY,
THE WAR BLOODHOUND,
"FORWARD TO THE DEVIL."

Sic transit Horace, &c.

The New York Herald styles Horace Greeley the repentant male Magdalen of New York journalism.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.—A committee has been moved in the Senate to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and destruction of the property of the United States at the Navy Yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and the Armory at Harper's Ferry.

We refer them to Lincoln's late message, wherein he says the Confederates destroyed the above property. If his authority should be doubted, we recommend the committee to proceed in person to Norfolk and Portsmouth, or Harper's Ferry to investigate the facts of the case.—*Baltimore Republican.*

EXCELLENT TIME.—A Washington letter writer says there was a general foot race on the field of battle, which should be recorded in all sporting journals. It was between a representative of the New York Herald and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania; these gents took the lead in the race from Bull Run to Centreville, and kept it the whole distance, the Senator slightly in the rear. Time, 94 minutes. Distance, two miles.—*N. Y. Express.*

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Washington Republican says the disaster of the 21st instant has proven the *magnificent* fighting qualities of our citizen soldiers.

There is but a slight mistake of the printer in this; fighting should have an "I" after the "f."—*Baltimore Republican.*

REAL ESTATE SOLD.—The residence of ex-Gov. Lowe, in E. Second street, Frederick, was sold at public sale on Thursday last for $3,800, to Dr. Charles Smith.

Lincoln, Seward & Co., ought to be satisfied. The grand army saw Jeff Davis' rebels *hanging—on the rear.*

DEATH.

From the New London (Mo.) Beacon.

DIED, on the 5th ultimo, of heart disease, at his residence in New London, Mo., Mr. FRANCIS KIDWELL, in the 76th year of his age.

The deceased was born on the 28th of March, 1782, in Prince George's county, Md., and subsequently married and removed to Washington city, D. C., and here volunteered in the war of 1812 in Capt. Burch's company of artillery, No. 20, at Capitol Hill, Washington city, and soon after the war removed to Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., and then engaged in public life. Having by honest industry raised and educated a family of eight children, and seen them well settled in life, and having a competence for himself, nine years ago was induced to retire from public business and remove to this place. But his former habits of industry could not long remain dormant; and in 1857 he contracted to build a Court House in this place, which he did under adverse circumstances in a manner satisfactory to all—which is a lasting monument to his skill and energy. About the 12th of May the deceased was attacked with a disease of the heart, which, though painful, did not impair his mind. He manifested a lively interest in the troubles of his country, and after filling every situation in which circumstances had placed him, as husband, patriot and christian, and, in every relation, virtue strict honesty and social qualities distinguished his intercourse with all. His stay among us was of the most agreeable kind, and he leaves a widow and eight children and innumerable friends to mourn their loss. But they are consoled with the assurance that his body reposes in an honored grave, and that his spirit has returned unto God who gave it, and that husband, father and friend is enjoying a blessed immortality in that brighter world above. S.

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

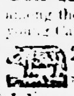
PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, acting administrator of William A. Cole, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale

On MONDAY, the 26th instant,

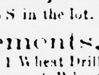
at the late residence of said deceased, all the personal estate (except the wheat and oats) of said deceased, consisting in part, as follows:

ONE NEGRO MAN, Tom;

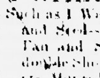


Five Head of HORSES, and ONE COLT;

Ten Head of CATTLE,



among the lot are two Cows with young Calves;



22 Head of HOGS, two superior BROOD SOWS in the lot.

Farming Implements,

Such as 1 Wagon and Fixtures, 1 Wheat Drill And Seed-sower, 1 Horse-Power, 1 Wheat Fan and Sheet, Barshear and single and double Shovel Plows, Harrows, Corn-Coverers, Horse-Rake, Corn-Sheller, Scythes and Cradles, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Wagon and Plow Gear, &c.

1 CARRIAGE & HARNESS; 1 BUGGY; 5 SHOT GUNS, and 1 RIFLE; Set of CARPENTER'S TOOLS & CHEST; SADDLE & BRIDLE; Lot of LUMBER, &c.;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sideboard, Desk and Books, Toilet Stand and Glass, Workstand, Sewing Machine, Chairs, Tables, Clock, Looking Glasses, Cupboard and contents, Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, Cooking Stove and Fixtures;

With a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of five dollars and under, cash.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN R. POOLE,
Acting Administrator.

aug 2-ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, administrator with the will annexed of Abraham P. Sheckells, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale,

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant,

at the Court-House door, in Rockville, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M.,

NEGRO MAN, OTHO,

a slave of said deceased, for the shortest time, for the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to pay the debts due from said deceased.

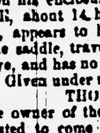
TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date.

WM. THOMPSON, of R.,
Administrator C. T. A.

aug 2-ts

STRAY HORSE.

Montgomery County—to wit:



I HEREBY CERTIFY that William M. Canby, farmer of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 26th day of July, 1861, a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a very DARK ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, in very good order, appears to have been used altogether for the saddle, travels very well, blind in the left eye, and has no shoes on—about ten years old. Given under my hand.

THOMAS FAWCETT, J. P.

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

WM. M. CANBY,
Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., Md.

aug 2—3t

Notice to Creditors.

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

ELIZABETH L. WOOTTON,

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 30th day of July, 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 30th day of July, 1861.

MARY A. WOOTTON,
Administratrix.

aug 2-4t

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the 31st ultimo, a Dark Brown STEER, with white face, and some white down his back; has unusually long horns, and is in good order. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS FLACK,
Residing on the Georgetown turnpike, about 3 miles below Rockville.

aug 3-3t

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 the River road, near the lane of Ann Oneale, running thence through the lands of the Miss Oneale's, thence through the land of Samuel W. Magruder, thence through the land of Matilda Riley, thence with the dividing line of Samuel C. Veirs and John T. Gray, thence with the dividing line of Rudolph Geigher and William Hance, to intersect the Georgetown turnpike, near Philip Sharer's—hereby give notice that they will meet on the premises, on MONDAY, the 26th of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

ROBERT W. CARTER,
THOMAS LADDANE,
WILLIAM N. AUSTIN.

july 26-td

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. March Term, 1861.

HENRIETTA D. PEUGH, Executor of Michael L. Peugh, deceased,
versus
JOHN R. PEUGH and others.

ORDERED, by the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, this 15th day of July, 1861, that the sale made and reported by W. Veirs Bouic and George Peter, Trustees to sell the Real Estate of John Peugh, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the second Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed at Rockville, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,256.62½.

JAMES G. HENNING, Clk.

True copy—Test,

JAMES G. HENNING, Clk.

july 19-4t

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,
"Perry Building."

ap 5—tf

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,
"Perry Building."

ap 5—tf

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 everyday 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,
"Perry Building."

ap 5—tf

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,
"Perry Building."

ap 5—tf

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,"
Washington, D. C.

ap 5—tf

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.

WM. H. ERNEST.

june 6

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, seventeen and a half years of age, to serve until he is twenty-one years old. Any person residing in Montgomery county, desiring to purchase him, can see him in jail at Rockville. For particulars enquire at this office.

mar 22—tf