Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. — DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. — Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

By M. Fields. — ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1861. — Vol. VI.—No. 52.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them and explain the *modus operandi* of them to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of John H. Hussey, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—1y. W. A. CUMMING.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Paented March 13th 1860.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Woodworth the Patent Right for Montgomery county, Md., for his IMPROVED SOAP, now offers for sale

Family Rights.

Also SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and can, with confidence, recommend it to the citizens of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the

Cheapest and Best Soap

that has ever been made, and at the same time the mode of manufacturing the simplest that has ever been discovered. It can be made in TEN MINUTES. Any one can heat over the fire a quantity of water, and turn the same into the best Toilet or Washing Soap. It is made without any offensive smell. There is no lye or grease used, being made entirely from chemicals. It has been analyzed by some of the best chemists, and found to contain nothing that will injure the most delicate fibres, or the skin.

This soap has been used by thousands of families for the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it is known, both for its superior quality as a washing and toilet soap, and for the great economy there is in using it, being cheaper by

Several hundred per cent.

than any other soap known. Every family should possess it, and it is only to be known to be sought after by every housekeeper and laundress in the land.

☞ The chemicals for its manufacture can be obtained at any Drug Store, at a very trifling expense.

FAMILY RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one purchasing a family right, and are dissatisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it. He will, if required by the person purchasing a right, make some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
dec 7—tf Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

MR. TRAIL: The specimens of soap you gave me, I caused to be thoroughly tried, and found them to be all you represented. I have never seen any soaps, to equal them, both for their superior quality, and for the great economy there is in using them. I cheerfully recommend them to the public. A. F. BOSWELL.

U. S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a line of Stages between Washington and Rockville, and Rockville and Frederick, carrying the U. S. mail—leaves the Franklin House, 8th and D streets, Washington D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—same days leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive in Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects at Rockville with his line through Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and arrive at Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leaving the City Hotel, Frederick, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

He has a Thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach on the road between Washington and Rockville, and Two-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in the hands of careful and accommodating drivers.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on a safe and pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

N. B.—He also has HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES for hire, or will send passengers to any part of the county or District on reasonable terms. B. COOLEY.

Rockville, March 22, 1861.

MILLWRIGHTING.

THE undersigned adopt this method of informing the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery and the surrounding counties, that we have this day entered into a co-partnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

☞ We would call special attention to the fact, that we are the only authorized agents in the State of Maryland for the sale of Stratton's Improved JOURNAL TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, which, when built and set to work by us, we guarantee to yield from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the power of the water used.

Satisfactory references given when required.

Address ZEIGLER & CARR,
Brookville, Montgomery Co., Md.

April 1, 1860. [may 3-tf]

THE SENTINEL.

Dr. E. Johnson and R. H. Alvey, Esq.

[From the Baltimore Exchange.]

Among the "State prisoners," as they are now termed, who have been dragged from their homes, transported from the State, and are now destined to imprisonment in a Northern fortress, there are two whose cases require some special notice. Dr. Edward Johnson, of this city, and Richard H. Alvey, Esq., of Hagerstown, after having been confined for weeks past in Fort McHenry, have now been sent to suffer further indignities at a point where the hands of their families and friends can no more minister to their wants, and where they can be no longer cheered by the sympathies of a community which comprehends the extent and character of the outrages to which they have been subjected. A detailed statement of the treatment which they have experienced at the hands of the Government has yet been made public, it is due to them and to the people of this State that the facts relating to their arrest and detention should be published. The records of the Austrian and Turkish governments disclose no more wanton and aggravated instances of oppression practised upon innocent and honorable men. We will let Dr. Johnson tell his own story, and we are sure we can vouch for the ordinary truth of his statement. The following letter, which he addressed to Gen. Dix on the day of his removal from Fort McHenry, sets forth, in clear and graphic language, the nature of the outrage which has been done him:

"FORT MCHENRY GUARD HOUSE,
"July 29th, 1861.

"MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. DIX,
"Commanding Dep't of Wash.

"SIR: I am under the [illegible] of appealing to you, to have me released from imprisonment, which has already continued twenty-one days, and which I must be pardoned for considering as much more than warranted at law. I am aware that in times of public danger, individual wrong are sometimes inevitable; but that to which I have been exposed seems a wanton that [illegible] due to your character and position assures me you will not permit it to be continued. On Saturday, the 8th inst., I went, with my son, in the steamer Mary Washington, to pay a visit to my relatives, Mr. Tongue, who resides in Calvert county, near the Patuxent river. I spent Sunday at his house, and next day took the same steamer, on her return trip to Baltimore, where I have for several years lived, with my family. I am not aware of any circumstance which occurred on board, or at any other period, to justify suspicion against me. The steamer was ordered to stop at this fort on her way, and to my amazement, all together with C. I. Zarvona, whom I had not, before that trip, seen since he was a small boy, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Higgins and Hebb, neither of whom I knew, were taken in charge by a file of soldiers, and all of us were confined together in the guard house. From that moment to the present, I have been rigorously confined there without any comfort, but the little my friends have been able to supply me in the way of provisions from them. I have never been permitted to leave it, except for a few minutes at a time, under the most urgent circumstances, in custody of an armed sentinel. I have, in vain, applied to Gen. Banks and Col. Morris to inform me of what charge I was held. I have offered to waive the presumption of innocence, to which any criminal is entitled, and to assume the burden of accounting satisfactorily to them, for any moment of my life to which they would say suspicion attached. I have told them that I was, and so far as I am informed, and yet, an officer of the Government in the Custom House—that I have a large family, a wife and nine children—entirely dependent upon my labor for support. I have offered my parole, or any named security, that I would be forthcoming, to answer any charge which might hereafter be preferred against me, but my appeals have brought me no relief nor the promise of any. The Grand Jury of the Federal court was in session for a long time after my arrest—found many indictments against other parties—but none against me. I have no reason to suppose that any one had the hardihood to attempt to implicate me in even the suspicion of crime, but I am still ignominiously deprived of my liberty and my family left to the charity of their friends. Col. Morris has intimated to me that if I would take an oath of allegiance, prepared by him, I would be released, as others have been, who were arrested at the same time. But although I have not, and have never had, and never expect to have, any purpose which would be thwarted by such an oath, my self-respect rebels against any man's right, however high his position, to treat me like a guilty or suspected felon. I was arrested without cause. I claim a freeman's right to be discharged without conditions. I am now an old man, and have never committed or contemplated the commission of any crime against the United States. At the moment of my arrest, I was esteemed worthy to hold office under the government. No one can truthfully charge me—I believe no one has falsely charged me—with being recreant, in my humble sphere, to public or private duty. Under these circumstances, I do not permit myself to doubt that you will forbid my being incarcerated by the department under your control, for refusing to take an oath, which no one has a right, legally or morally, to require of me.

"Relying confidently on your sense of justice, and earnestly begging you to give my case your early attention,

"I am, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"EDWARD JOHNSON."

The account which Mr. ALVEY gives of his arrest we derive from his own lips, and it is as follows:

"Mr. Alvey was, four or five weeks ago, engaged in his office at night, when a man entered and informed him that he had brought him a communication from General Johnson, and at the same time handed him a letter. Mr. Alvey expressed his surprise that General Johnson should have written to him, and proceeded to read the document. The bearer left the office, and in a few minutes returned with a file of soldiers and arrested Mr. Alvey, with the letter in his hand, charging him with holding treasonable correspondence with the Confederate forces.

"Mr. Alvey had not even finished reading the letter purporting to be from General Johnson, which he was detained, but he was informed that the despatch had been taken from a messenger, who had been intercepted in his passage from Virginia, and that the Commander of the Federal troops had placed it in the hands of one of his own soldiers, for the purpose of entrapping Mr. Alvey. The latter has every reason to believe that the letter was a forgery, because he cannot suppose that Gen. Johnson ever wrote to him, and he never has been able to discover that any bearer of despatches from Gen. Johnson was really ever arrested. But, be this as it may, Mr. Alvey avers that he has had no communication with Gen. Johnson, and that there never has been, at the slightest foundation for any charge against him. Notwithstanding this, he was seized and handcuffed, and dragged to Baltimore. It was alleged that he had fallen into the cowardly trap that had been set for him, and on this ball. Other prisoners have been imprisoned for many weeks. Not only has the United States grand jury failed to indict him, but the United States District Attorney has officially informed the Government that the charge against Mr. Alvey cannot be sustained. Nevertheless, he has been refused release on bonds. He has been subjected to a lengthened confinement in a Government fortress here, and is now ordered to a fort in a distant State. No well founded accusation has ever been preferred against him, or can any be ever whatever be supported by one spotless character. Mr. Alvey is connected to Mr. Lincoln's family [illegible] and to Montgomery county, Maryland, and is [illegible] of unstained honor.

Comment on the above facts is unnecessary. They appeal strongly enough, without any suggestion of ours, to every man who is a stranger to every feeling of liberty or humanity, and to every American. When such wrongs as these can be done to a people, it is time to doubt if the permanency of our institutions, and to abandon the theory of self-government as a delusion. When the people of this country can be taught to tolerate for a moment a despotism such as has consigned Messrs. Johnson and Alvey to a prison, it surely becomes them to cease to boast themselves a free nation, and to resign themselves to some such "strong government" as Mr. Lincoln seems disposed to inaugurate.

Views of a Maryland Union Man.

Henry W. Archer, Esq., of Harford county, and a prominent and influential Union man, has addressed a letter to the Hon. James B. Ricaud, president of the Maryland State Union Convention, declining to serve as one of the State Central Committee. Mr. Archer assigns as the main reason for declining the honor conferred upon him, the fact that the convention have sanctioned and pledged themselves to support the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and have gone so far as to thank the Executive for its delicate regard and forbearance towards the South. Mr. A. then proceeds to set forth his own views and sentiments, as follows:

"So far as Maryland is concerned, I see no occasion for the tender of thanks to the administration. Her people are known to be as strongly attached to the Union as those of any other State, yet she is treated in all respects as a conquered enemy. Her laws are set aside by military force, her public officers are forcibly deposed, and rulers set over us who are under no legal restraint. The arms which she has given to her citizens for protection of their liberties are forcibly and illegally wrested from them. Freedom of opinion and speech is held to be a crime; innocent men are arrested and imprisoned without authority of law, and the writ of habeas corpus, the sacred safeguard of the citizen, is denied them. Private dwellings, which by the common law are the castles of a free people, and are specially protected by the constitution, are broken open and searched without warrant, and even our private correspondence is violated. We have, in fact, no legal protection here in Maryland, for life, liberty or property, but hold them all at the mercy of our military rulers, one of whom infamously threatened to send poison into every family, and instead of being dismissed from office was awarded by promotion. In view of these facts, it appears to me that Maryland would be more appropriate than mementos, but the feeling that valor and skill will be of no avail is settling within their hearts with that paralyzing influence that forebodes defeat.

Was ever, in the annals of an enlightened country, such a piteous spectacle seen as is presented at this day by Mr. Lincoln and his swarm of demoralized subordinates! A Chief Magistrate in antagonism with the captain of his armies; a cabinet suspected and abused by its town party adherents; troops disorganized, unfed, unpaid, undisciplined, with nothing but their valor to rely upon; and, more disgusting than all, a horde of abolition scribblers wrangling among themselves, handying recriminations, accusing their partners in evil, vainly trying to exculpate themselves, prevaricating, exaggerating, moaning and mouthing over disaster, or inventing ridiculous theories to prove defeat a victory; agreeing on no one given point, except that all-absorbing one—the slavery question. Out of this conglomerated mass of discordant elements Mr. Lincoln would reconstruct the Union. With such materials he would subjugate six millions of Americans—determined, well organized, confident, placing implicit reliance upon themselves and their commanders. He will sooner accomplish the ruin of the country and his own disgrace. The North is proud and will probably make one good effort to come out of the contest with a set off to Bull Run; but the North is sensible, too, and will not consent to prolong a struggle for the mere sake of living and receiving blows. We have seen an angry bull persistently knocking its head against a stone wall for some space, but we remember no instance where grown up people with brains have intervened in such a question of recreation.

The moment it is seen that the Federal arms may chance to suffer will drive the entire south into secession heads into inextricable confusion. They are snapping and snarling at each other now, like a pack of belligerent curs. A few more such days and the people will unpack in earnest.

The better portion of our citizens are already some somewhat sorely, some slowly, hauling to drop the curtain on the tragedy of fraud. The very solution is accompanied with the conviction. They are willing enough to fight as well as can be shown, but it is too much to expect that they will shed their heart's blood in the pursuit of a trifle of spitting contents. It is questionable whether Mr. Lincoln can enlist a corporal's guard beyond those who are absolutely driven into the ranks by hunger, or those who are solicitous by nature, and fight wherever occasion offers. As for the aristocrats, they will mostly stay at home, and let their fighting men fight themselves. If we could place them, like the cats and dogs, out amphyses into a ring, there would be at least one more chance for the poor cats and not the war.

CHANGE IN THE TARIFF—DIRECT TAXATION.

The new tariff and direct taxation bill has passed both Houses of Congress. Among the rates of duties as given in the Washington Sunday Chronicle, are the following:

Crude raw sugars, 2 cents per pound; refined sugars, 2½ cents; refined sugars, 4 cents; clayed and refined sugars, 6 cents; molasses 5 cents per gallon; teas, 15 cents; almonds, 4 cents; shelled almonds, 6 cents; crude linseed oil, 83 per ton; rolled linseed oil, 86; coffee, 1 cents per pound; cocoa, 5 cents; cocoa berries and shells, 2 cents; chocolate, 6 cents; cassia, 10 cents; cassia buds, 15 cents; cinnamon, 20 cents; cayenne pepper, 6 cents; cayenne pepper ground, 8 cents; cloves, 8 cents; currants, 5 cents; tartaric acid and Rochelle salts, 10 cents; dates, 2 cents; figs, 5 cents; ginger root, 3 cents; ginger ground, 5 cents; licorice paste and juice, 5 cents; mace and nutmegs, 25 cents; nuts, 2 cents; pepper, 6 cents; pimento, 6 cents; plums, prunes and raisins, 5 cents; Russia hemp, $10 per ton; Manilla and other hemps, $25; lead, in pig, $1 50 per cwt.; lead, in sheets, $2 25 per cwt.; white and red lead, $2 25 per cwt.; salt, in sacks, 18 cents per cwt.; salt, in bulk, 12 cents; soda ash, 1 cent per pound; bicarbonate of soda, 1 cent; sal soda, ½ cent; caustic soda, 1 cent; chloride of lime, 30 cents per cwt.; crude saltpeter, 1 cent; refined salt peter, 2 cents; turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; oil of cloves, 70 cents per pound; brandy, $1.15 per gallon; spirits of grain, 50 cents per gallon; gum copal and similar gums, 10 cents per pound.

The following articles are also rated at so much per centum ad valorem:

Arrow root, 20 per cent; preserved ginger, 30 per cent; limes, bananas and other tropical fruit, 20 per cent; Peruvian bark, 15 per cent; quinine, 30 per cent; rags, 10 per cent; feathers, 30 per cent; hides, 10 per cent; sole leather, 30 per cent; India raw, 10 per cent; India rubber, manufactured, 30 per cent; vegetable and unmanufactured ivory, 10 per cent; all wines, 50 per cent; gum silk and partly manufactured silk, 30 per cent; silk and partly velvet silks, $3 per yard, or 35 per cent; silk ribands, &c., 40 per cent: All importations beyond the Cape of Good Hope, 10 per cent.

All goods in store, or in bonded warehouse, will be subject to these duties. If not withdrawn in three years, to be taken by the government and sold.

DIRECT TAX.

The bill also apportions a direct tax of $20,000,000 among the States. Maryland is to furnish $436,823 33; District of Columbia, $19,437 33; Virginia, $938,530 66; Delaware, $74,683 33; Pennsylvania, $1,946,747 33; N. Carolina, $576,194 66; South Carolina, $363,570 66; Tennessee, $669,498.

Lincoln will divide the country into collection districts and appoint collectors, and after the second Tuesday in February, the secretary of the treasury shall establish regulations to govern the assessment and collection. Attempts to evade the act or commit fraud will be punished. The salary of the assessors ranges from $2 to $3 per day. In the event of a refusal to pay the taxes, the collectors shall collect it by distraint and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent as aforesaid, at public auction. This distraint does not include tools or implements of a trade or profession, beasts of the plow necessary for the cultivation of improved land, arms, household furniture, and necessary apparel.

Any collector guilty of oppression, injustice or extortion, shall be liable to a fine of $2,000. Any person guilty of perjury shall be liable to a fine of $500.

All incomes over $800 per annum are to be taxed 3 per cent. on the surplus over $800; when such income is derived from interest on treasury notes, the tax shall be 12 per cent. This tax goes into effect January 1, 1862. All taxes not paid June 30, 1862, shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Neglect or refused to pay this tax renders the offender liable to imprisonment until the tax is paid. Should any of the people be in actual rebellion at the time the act goes into effect, Lincoln shall make its provisions to be executed within such limits wherever the government authority is re-established. All tax thus collected shall bear interest.

The act authorizes the appointment of a commissioner of taxes in connection with the treasury department, who shall be appointed by Lincoln on the recommendation of the secretary, and receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and shall have a number of clerks, whose aggregates salaries do not exceed $[illegible].

THE CONFISCATING BILL

The following is a copy of this act, which has been passed by the Lincoln Congress:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the persons vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or spare the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney General, or any District Attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States, or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

English Goods for the South.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter learns from a gentleman recently in Europe, that Mr. Edward Daly, of Charleston, has a contract for 80,000 pairs of shoes for the southern army at $2.25 per pair, and has made arrangements in England for filling it at a profit of eighty cents per pair. Large orders for dry goods, boots and shoes are said to have been given in England for the southern market and one light steamer of the Liverpool and Charleston line is now loading. Goods to the amount of a million and a half of dollars are said to have been purchased for cash and now to be waiting for shipment.

☞ GEN'L WATKINS, commander of the Southern forces in Missouri, is a half brother of Henry Clay.

Marylanders in the Late Battle.

Brig. Gen. Elzey, in his official report of the late battle, after stating that his brigade did not arrive at Manassas Junction until noon of the 21st ult., says:

"Having received intelligence that our left was weakened, I determined to make a movement in that direction, and accordingly to march by the left flank through a wood to the left and then to the front. The brigade in line, 3d Tennessee regiment on the right, 1st Maryland in the centre, 16th Virginia on the left—passed an open field and through a wood. On arriving at the edge of the woods, the enemy was discovered but a short distance in front, stars and stripes waving. I ordered the line to open fire. A brisk and terrific fire was kept up for a few seconds and the enemy disappeared.

"The command was ordered to advance, and on rising the crest of an open field, nothing could be seen but the dead bodies of men and horses. The line continued to advance, and on coming to a thicket in front, again encountered the enemy and opened fire, the charge was ordered, the thicket cleared, and the enemy dispersed. I was ordered by Gen. Beauregard to retire with my command to the hill in rear, from which I subsequently took up a position across the Stone Bridge. It is with pride and pleasure that I refer to the coolness and gallantry of the whole command during the day. The fire upon the enemy was well directed and destructive, and they sustained his fire with the indifference of veteran troops. The Maryland regiment was under Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Steuart and Major Bradley T. Johnson; the Third Tennessee under Col. Vaughan, Lieut. Col. Reese and Major Morgan, and the Tenth Virginia regiment under Col. Gibbons, Lieut. Col. Warren, and Major Walker."

Speaking of the Maryland volunteers, a Richmond paper says:

"We have high praise awarded to the regiment of volunteers from Maryland, now serving in our army under General Johnson, for their gallant bearing during the battle of Manassas. This regiment was, we learn, a part of the brigade under the command of General Smith whose timely appearance on the field when the struggle was at the warmest, contributed much to determine the result of the fight."

"Captain Snowden Andrews' Company of Maryland Artillery is nearly filled (twenty men wanted.)"

A letter from a Maryland volunteer says:

"The only one killed in the Maryland regiment was named Switzler, in Capt. Wm. Goldsborough's company. In Capt. Dorsey's company, Serg't John B. Berryman was shot through the stomach; the wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and he will get over it. W. D. Codd was struck by a shell in the pit of the stomach; he will soon be ready for duty again. In Captains Murray's and Herbert's companies none were injured. Of the rest of the wounded (about ten) I could not learn their names. It is admitted by all that the timely arrival of Elzey's brigade saved the day, though the enemy could not possibly get past Manassas.

"The wounded of the Maryland regiment were conveyed by their friends to Manassas, where they were kindly provided with quarters by Captains Sterret and Chatard, of Baltimore, formerly of the U. S. Navy. These gentlemen have charge of the batteries at the Junction."

The Confederate Congress—Business of the Secret Sessions.

The secret sessions of Congress, says the Richmond *Examiner*, are occupied with the maturing of a plan of financial policy for the government, which will be permanent during the war. It is understood that the debate on this subject presents a single alternative, on which the sentiment of Congress is much divided. It is, whether the government should extend the produce loan, or whether it should take the control of the crops of cotton, sugar and tobacco as *purchaser*. Each plan has its respective advantages. The latter, however, is considered more available and comprehending a larger mutuality of advantages, and is recommended by views, contained in memorials to Congress, of some of the largest planters and most important capitalists of the South.

The produce loan did scarcely more than establish a system of securities for the investment of capitalists. It might thus, probably, be considered too limited for the necessities of the government. The system of purchase is recommended as yielding advantages beyond the mere ends of contributing to pay the expenses of the war, in the supply of a medium of general circulation, which the government will not only use in its purchases, but which will go into popular exchanges. This alone will be of great advantage. The government's issue of treasury notes as the basis of its purchases of the cotton, sugar and tobacco of the South will find its way into general circulation; and, if it is allowed to replace entirely the paper currency of the banks, we shall have at once for the South a uniform currency resting on the most reliable securities, and with a direct representation of value in the gold of Europe, or the bills of exchange.

GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—The election for Governor of Tennessee was held last week. Governor Harris has been re-elected by a large majority. In Nashville the vote stood: Harris 1,869, Polk 275—both Southern Rights.