# THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1861.


### Lincoln Raid.

In obedience to the wishes of the Lincoln supporters and his republican allies in county convention, at the place, on the 10th instant, assembled, we were kindly visited by two emigrant northern regiments the first of this week, who left on Wednesday, moving toward Edward Ferry, on the Potomac, on their mission of death and desolation to our friends and relatives in Virginia, amidst the congratulations of all the friends of the Union as explained by the Chicago platform, in this region. They treated our community with great consideration, and set examples of obedience to the constitution and the laws, which ought to be made known and held in remembrance by all good citizens.

Some of their friends, here, dined large numbers of them by invitation, and large numbers of them had themselves dined, and even feasted, where they were lucky enough to frighten timid housekeepers to submit to their demands. They robbed poultry roosts and gardens, corn fields and potato patches, orchards and dairies, wherever found unprotected, and in some instances before the faces of the owners and in spite of their officers.—They stole horses, gears, dogs, and many other things—shot stock, broke into houses, searched trunks and carried off property, which they failed to return even when ordered to do so by their officers. They solicited our negroes to leave their owners, ravished our negro women, insulted unprotected widows to leave their homes, and seek shelter from their outrages amongst the neighbors, and shot at a married man, who put her head out of an upper window and cried for help, to prevent them from breaking open her door and entering her dwelling at night by force. All these outrages, and many others, were made known to the officers, and not one man was handled to be punished by the civil authorities, or made an example of by military punishment. Thus are the men who have been sent amongst us up the holy mission of saving the Union, punishing rebels, and teaching secessionists how to obey the constitution and the laws, and to make them good and loyal citizens. Surely we be forever delivered from all such fools and Yankee teachers and Union-savers, who may either hearts and senses be put in the Lincoln bodies of Lincoln and his demented cabinet, and the friends and supporters of his threat and tax-grinding policy in this county and fully recur to their minds that the peacemakers are blessed, "Blessed are the *peace* makers."

### Col. Gorman's Order.

We publish in our advertising columns, today a military order of Col. GORMAN, in relation to negroes coming into his camp. This order is evidence to the people of the designs of the Northern troops, overrunning our homes, against the safety of our negroes.

If he did not know his men were tampering with our slaves, he would not have issued the order; and, if his Republican friends and allies here, had not feared the effect on the coming election, they would not seek to have it countermanded out of it, by having it published. Why has not a similar order issued from the General, in command of the Potomac division, and made applicable to all the troops? Why has not Gen. BANKS issued a similar order for his division? He acts on a different rule, because it is more congenial to his own feelings, and because abolitionism is so unpopular in the upper counties as it *ought* to be in this and the counties below. If the order was designed, in good faith, to protect our negroes from being corrupted, and having abolition soldiers—brought here against our wishes—why does it not provide for officers and negroes, belonging to the camp from going about, from house to house, and along the highways mingling with our negroes and corrupting them?

There is a law, in this State, making it a penitentiary offense to entice negroes to run away, or to incite them to insurrection.—When the First Pennsylvania regiment was passing through here, a constable was standing at the jail door, waiting for the jailer to receive Mr. THOS. CONNELLY's negro man, who had been taken up as a runaway. A squad of this regiment gathered around, and told the negro openly, "he ought to have shot his master, and not permitted himself to be whipped; but not mind being put to jail, they would all soon be free." This was reported to the Colonel in command by the constable and States Attorney, but the criminals were not delivered up to be punished by our laws.

A member of a Minnesota regiment, recently encamped at Watt's branch, near this place, persuaded a negro man, the property of Mr. MARBURY RICKETTS, in the store of Mr. BAKER, to run off. Nothing was done with him.

Several of the members of the New York Second, also recently encamped near Watt's branch, went into the kitchen of Mrs. CAROLINE WOOTTON, and persuaded her man and woman to run off and come into camp, and promised them protection—telling them that the negroes would all be free in less than three months. Her son went to the camp and brought a captain to the house to compel the scoundrels to leave. They were made to leave, but nothing else was done with them.

JOHN G. ENGLAND, Esq. lost a negro man, and heard he was in the camp of a Connecticut regiment. His son went for him; the Colonel in command gave him permission to search for him; but, as soon as the men ascertained his object, they leveled their guns at him, threatened to shoot him, and compelled him to leave in double quick time.

M. F. HARRIS, Esq. obtained an order from Gen. MANSFIELD to get his negro man from a Michigan regiment, on Arlington heights. He found the negro, who denied that he belonged to him. The men refused to let him have his negro, and when their time expired, carried him home with them.

These are a very few of the many instances of outrages upon our negro property which have occurred, but are literally true. We advise Col. Gorman to try it again, and take advice next time of his *loyal* friends, and *perhaps* we may get a military law sufficiently comprehensive to protect our property from the precious friends of the constitution and the laws, who have been so kindly sent amongst us, from the Abolition regions of the north, to set aside our civil laws.

☞ Gen. Fremont has proclaimed martial law for the city and county of St. Louis, and appointed A. J. McKinstry provost marshal.

### Mr. Cameron's Letter.

We invite especial attention to the fearful avowals in the letter of Secretary CAMERON to Gen. BUTLER, published in to-day's issue. He says "It is obvious that rights dependent on the *laws of States*, within which military operations are conducted, must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection," &c.; and after quoting the act of congress, intended by its authors to manumit the negroes in the Southern States, he holds out a badly disguised bait to the Union men, when he answers "the more difficult question presented in respect to persons escaping from *loyal* masters." But he concludes "these persons held to service," (he fears to call them slaves,) are also to be taken from their masters; but "a record must be kept of them," and "upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the United States." Here is congressional abolitionism fully developed. Upon the return of peace the negroes are not to be restored to their masters, from whom they have been unconstitutionally and wickedly taken by military despotism, but congress will pay their *loyal* masters for them, and the negroes, who will have been carried to the North with the disbanded army, will be free. Of course the money must be raised by taxation on the people, and our oppressive war debt is to be fearfully increased by the number of negroes thus to be paid for. But what is to become of the negroes taken from *disloyal* masters by the northern army and set free? Are the people of Maryland willing to become parties to this congressional abolition robbery of the people of the Southern States? We think not. But suppose they are, and then suppose the Southern States shall by *possibility* establish their independence, there can be no doubt they will make it a condition of peace that they are to be paid for their stolen negroes, or that the negroes shall be returned. The abolitionists will pay for them, but never return them.—We call the attention of the people to the fact that the Union men of this State have endorsed Lincoln's war policy, and of course this measure amongst the rest; and we ask them seriously if they are willing to be taxed to pay for negroes set free by this infamous proceeding to please Lincoln and his northern abolition friends, and to commit them slaves to a system of congressional abolition of slavery, even in the face of the constitutional amendment of last winter, that congress shall never interfere with slavery in the State where it now exists? This shows there is no confidence to be placed in constitutional guarantees, where it interferes with the loyal purpose of the Northern States to abolish slavery at every hazard, if the Southern States will permit them.

### Convention of the Friends of Peace.

At a meeting of the members of the legislature of Maryland who are in favor of PEACE and opposed to the war now being waged by the President and his advisers, against the Southern Confederate States, Hon. John B. Brooke was called to the chair, and Henry M. Warfield appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the undersigned members of the Legislature, recommend to the citizens of this State who are opposed to the present war and in favor of PEACE, to organize themselves in district, county and State Conventions, for the nomination and election of suitable candidates for governor and other State officers, to be elected under the provisions of the Constitution, during the coming fall.

2d. That the State Convention meet in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

3d. That the county conventions elect and send to the State convention, as many members as each county is entitled to, in both branches of the Legislature of Maryland.

4th. That all papers of the State favorable to the call be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

(Signed) JOHN B. BROOKE, Chairman.

HENRY M. WARFIELD, Secretary.

SENATORS.

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|---|---|
| John B. Brooke, | John F. Gardiner |
| A. A. Lynch, | D. C. Blackiston, |
| J. J. Heckart, | Teagle Townsend, |
| Oscar Miles, | Thomas J. McKaig, |
| F. Whittaker, | James F. Dashiell, |
| John S. Watkins, | Washington Duvall, |
| | Thomas Franklin. |

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. G. Kilbourn, | Wm. G. Harrison, |
| S. Teackle Wallis, | T. Parkin Scott, |
| G. W. Goldsborough, | Lawrence Sangston, |
| James T. Briscoe, | B. Allain Welch, |
| Henry M. Warfield, | William Henry Legg, |
| Henry M. Murfitt, | James U. Dennis, |
| Richard C. Mackubin, | J. Hanson Thomas, |
| John R. Brown, | Philip F. Rasin, |
| J. Lawrence Jones, | W. E. Salmon, |
| Benjamin Parran, | A. Kessler, |
| John T. Ford, | James W. Maxwell, |
| Robert M. Denison, | A. Chaplain, |
| W. L. Starkey, | Martin Eakle, |
| E. A. Jones, | William Turner, |
| L. G. Quinlan, | Thomas W. Renshaw, |
| Howard Griffith, | W. R. Barnard, |
| Z. W. Linthicum, | John C. Brune, |
| Thomas John Clagett, | Richard Wootton, |
| Charles H. Pitts, | J. H. Gordon, |
| John A. Johnson, | William Holland, |
| Bernard Mills, | William R. Miller, |
| | John C. Brining. |

We hope the friends of PEACE throughout the State will promptly respond to the recommendation, and send their delegates from every county to the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of September.

ARRESTED.—On Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. DAVID H. BOUIE, merchant of this place, was arrested, by some of Lincoln's hirelings, and kept in durance vile for two hours or more, and then discharged. His store was ransacked from bottom to top, in search of arms as they alleged. No doubt they were made to believe that Mr. Bouie's store was a perfect armory. Two muskets and three drums, (belonging to the "Rockville Rifles,") and a revolver, was all they could find, however. One of the muskets and the revolver, they appropriated to their own use; the rest they returned by order of Col. Cogswell.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—After having deliberately and with malice aforethought plunged the country into a most unnatural and destructive war, Lincoln and his hypocritical advisers come now with a recommendation for prayer and humiliation upon the part of the people. It would be far more appropriate if Lincoln and his Cabinet advisers should *humble* themselves, and pray to be forgiven for the cruel wrongs inflicted upon the country by their instrumentality. We can only pray like David, that "the tyrant may be confounded and put to shame and confusion before the people whom they have so foully wronged." We think the prayer of the hypocrites will avail about as much as their fighting. The Lord cannot hear the petition of those who cherish the sin of murder and hatred in their hearts.

## FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

### A Battle in the State of Missouri.

*Official Account of the Battle—General Lyon Killed at the head of his Column. The Federal Troops Retreating towards Rolla—800 Federal Troops Killed and Wounded.*

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The following official report was received to-night by Lieutenant General Scott:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1861.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Gen. Lyon, in three columns under himself, Siegel and Sturgeis, attacked the enemy at half past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, nine miles south-east of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded.

General Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column.

Our force was eight thousand, including two thousand Home Guards. The muster roll reported to have been taken from the enemy gives their force at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with Texan Rangers and Cherokee half breeds. This statement is corroborated by prisoners.

The enemy's loss *is reported* to have been heavy, including Generals McCullough and Price. Their tents and wagons were all destroyed in the action.

Gen. Seigel left one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield, whence, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat upon Rolla—terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific and Missouri railroad—bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from a Springfield bank.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Later Federal accounts make no mention of the death of Generals McCullough or Price.

### From Gen. Banks' Column.

HEADQUARTERS, SANDY HOOK, August 14.—Yesterday evening the freight train from Baltimore, arriving here about 4 o'clock, brought indifference that a fight was progressing at Berlin. Other rumors were also circulated that several regiments of the Confederates were approaching the river opposite Berlin from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting a battery to stop the trains. This and other information received at headquarters, to the effect that the Point of Rocks was threatened by a strong Confederate force, induced the General to dispatch Col. Geary's regiment and the Rhode Island Battery to the Point of Rocks.

About one o'clock last night a blue rocket was thrown up by the rebels in the rear of Loudoun heights, about two miles from our camp which was probably a signal that our reinforcements were moving down the river.

No officer from Berlin this morning states that the fight of last night consisted of about twenty-five rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. Major Leslie, of the Nineteenth New York Regiment, at once dispatched a battalion of his regiment to the aid of the pickets. The enemy however had disappeared. No one on our side was killed or seriously wounded, nor is it known that the enemy suffered any loss.

The same authority asserts that the picket guard at Berlin have for some days past heard a regimental band of the rebels apparently between the shore and Lovettsville, and also that there are Lovettsville consists of about one cavalry, supported probably by a considerable infantry force.

It is not improbable that a large Confederate force is distributed inland along the Potomac line from Edward's Ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our scouts from protecting the Unionists there from the secessionists.

General report coincides that two or more rebel regiments are near the Potomac, opposite the Point of Rocks.

LATER.—*Sandy Hook, August 14, P. M.*—The passengers by the up train report all quiet along the route, but an attack was expected at the Point of Rocks.

RESULT OF THE REPUBLICAN IN ST. LOUIS.—On Monday last an election was held in St. Louis for a clerk of the Law commissioners court, and resulted, says the Missourian, in the success of Mr. Wm. C. Hoffman—the out spoken, anti-subjugation, anti-abolition, anti-coercion, fair and square States' rights candidate—by about 1,000 majority in the city of St. Louis, which will be very largely increased as the vote of the county precincts is received. Counting the votes thrown for other candidates holding views similar to Mr. H., the Missourian says the clear majority in the city, over the Republican candidate, is 2,500.

ARREST OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express relates the following amusing incident:

The Rev. Mr. Lippitt, of the Episcopal Church, a native of R. I., and formerly a professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, resides near Alexandria, and about three weeks ago officiated at Christ Church in that city. His sermon was regarded by the officer in command as a secession discourse, and he was accordingly incarcerated in the Washington jail. Being required by the Secretary of State to produce his sermon, he sent for it, when it appeared by a note on the margin that it was *first preached twelve years ago*. The Secretary read it carefully over and pronounced it sound, Christian doctrine, and forthwith ordered Mr. Lippitt to be discharged. This incident, which has just transpired, caused not a little amusement among the reverend gentleman's friends, and proves that even the best and most loyal of men are not in these days exempt from suspicion, even when they preach their old sermons over, without alteration or addition.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN KENT COUNTY.—The Chestertown (Md.) Conservator contains a call, numerously signed, without regard to party, for district meetings in that county, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county officers, and also to appoint delegates to a State Convention. The signers to the call set forth their views as follows:

Regarding the settlement of the present distracted and unhappy condition of public affairs, as infinitely more important than any mere party or political considerations—the undersigned, representing every election district in the county, and members of former different political parties, cordially and earnestly invite their fellow-citizens who agree with them, to unite in organizing a party, which shall be totally independent of all other political associations.

We advocate *peace* and a prompt termination of the present civil war which now devastates the land. We advocate *peace* because we know that the continuation of this war must result in ruin and bankruptcy, to all classes, and must inevitably result in the overthrow of free government. We advocate the *rights of the State of Maryland*. We protest against the usurpations of the Lincoln administration. The State government is set aside, and our people are governed by the military rule of Northern soldiers. Let us unite, and at the ballot-box vindicate those rights which have been thus violated.

☞ The Richmond papers of the 9th inst., semi-officially announce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of Lincoln's blockade.

☞ The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is now in a navigable condition, and several boats, with Cumberland coal, have arrived in Georgetown.

DESERTED.—We learn that there was considerably over one hundred desertions, besides several resignations, from the two regiments recently encamped near this place.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Butler in Reference to Fugitive Slaves.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. Butler by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1861.

General—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in States in insurrection against the Federal government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 30th, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal government is a war for the Union, and for the preservation of all the constitutional rights of States and of the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged.

The ordinary forms of judicial proceeding which must be respected by military and civil authorities alike, will suffice for the enforcement of legal claims. But in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is evident that rights dependent on the execution of these laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that rights dependent on the laws of the States within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them.—To this general rule rights to services can form no exception. The act of Congress, approved August 6th, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows of necessity that no claim can be recognized by the military authorities of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which the service of such fugitives can be obtained must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended, as to remedies, by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it. And it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and injuries.

Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupation as circumstances may suggest or require.

Of course a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives, the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the masters, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace Congress will doubtless provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the United States.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Exchange.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1861.

The preparations for the defence of the capital are vigorously prosecuted by General McClellan. A large body of troops, probably fifteen thousand, have been sent down into the lower counties of Maryland. Two regiments will be quartered at Port Tobacco, and a considerable force will also be placed at Upper Marlboro. In addition to these points troops are being thrown out all the way down the Potomac, on the Maryland side, out of sight of the Virginia shore, so as to conceal the operations of the Federal army. The Federal pickets will extend to Leonardtown, St. Mary's county.

The stationing of pickets so far down in Maryland is intended as much for the interception of communication between the Virginia and Maryland shores, as for the purpose of securing the earliest information of the movements of the Confederates. General McClellan has asserted that he will intercept this illicit intercourse at all hazards. Fort Washington has been reinforced to its utmost capacity, and additional means of defense are being erected outside the fort.

The Government appears to be alarmed at the batteries which have been erected by the Confederates along the Potomac, and it is probable that counter-works will be commenced at once.

There is but little doubt that an attack upon Washington is confidently expected by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

The climax of the atrocities of the Administration committed on private individuals occurred to-day, in the arrest of Hon. Charles James Faulkner, ex-Minister to the Court of France, on the charge of treason. The arrest was made by the Provost Marshal in person, at Brown's Hotel, and under the following order from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1861.

*To Col. Porter, U. S. A., Provost-Marshal City of Washington:*

You will proceed to arrest and detain Chas. James Faulkner, ex-Minister of the United States to Paris, and hold him under arrest to await further orders from this Department.

WM. H. SEWARD.

If the Senate had not adjourned it might have been supposed that that body had impeached him on a charge made at or before the time he was recalled; but as it is, the arrest was one of the most despotic actions that could have been perpetrated by the most arbitrary government on the face of the earth.

Mr. J. H. Lindenberger, Secretary of the San Francisco Democratic Executive Committee, was arrested yesterday at Port Tobacco by the order of the State Department. It is believed that Mr. Lindenburger was on his way to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, with despatches from the California Constitutional Association. His trunks were removed and searched, and he was thrown into a crowded jail, surrounded, it is true, by men who are mostly respectable and generally clean by nature, but who, from their close confinement and the impurity surrounding them, are covered with filth and vermin.

Mr. Lindenberger will probably be arraigned in the course of a week, on the charge of treason, before a Civil Justice.

You will hardly believe it, I am sure, when I tell you that in this city men who are preachers of the Gospel, and even pray for the President of the United States, are denounced in the public prints and on the streets because they choose not to allude to this unholy strife in their sermons. Proscription by the clergy ceased in this country with the wars of the Puritans. Proscription of the clergy has commenced with the war of Mr. Lincoln.

You have, no doubt, noticed that ministers of the Gospel have at all times, since the outbreak of the war, been denounced in unmeasured terms, which it has been known that they will not prostitute their pulpits to the support of the Administration.

Notwithstanding the order given by Gen. Mansfield on July 17th, concerning "persons held to service or labor," there are now in the camps of the Federals in this vicinity a large number of abducted slaves who are constantly kept at work.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Provost's patrol, the guard house reports each day show the number of drunken soldiers arrested to be quite as many as there were one month ago.

SPECIAL.

### Trouble in the Highland Regiment.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Much excitement was occasioned in the city this evening in consequence of the disaffection openly manifested in the New York Sixty ninth (Highland) regiment, and the sending to their camp of a military force to act as circumstances might require. The result was the arrest of forty or fifty who took a more active part in the insubordination. These were brought into the city about 8 o'clock, and confined as prisoners, whilst the remainder of the regiment were marched to the navy-yard, under a strong guard of cavalry.

An investigation of the affair will take place to-morrow. Among the alleged causes of their grievances are that they were promised a furlough in order to see to the comfort of their families, to reorganize, and to elect officers to fill existing vacancies.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT MANASSAS.—*His Return to Washington—What He Saw There.*—On Friday night Prince Napoleon returned to Washington, with his suite and the French Minister, from Manassas. He rode from Fairfax to Manassas with four of the U. S. horses in the hands of the Confederates.—Three regiments of cavalry and four of the Confederate infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming the excitement is said to have been very great, as there was a universal desire to give him a suitable reception. A dispatch says:

Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnson are both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. He arrived at about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, and breakfasted with these Generals. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see President Davis the Prince declined.

The fortifications of Manassas are formidable, and the guns, particularly those of Sherman's Battery form an important part of the defences. Gen. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The baggage wagons taken at that contest were standing around in all directions. At departing the Confederates gave the Prince a salute.

It is stated that since his return to Washington, the Prince has instructed his traveling companions not to converse with any one concerning who or what they saw among the Confederates.

VIGILANCE.—The residents of the District and the counties of Maryland upon the Potomac find it requisite now to obtain passes to visit this city and return to their homes.—The loyal men of these are not sorry to see such vigilance exercised, and think it should have been practiced long ago. Several came to the city this morning and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance, preliminary to a call upon the military authority for passes. This is not, however, the surest token of loyalty, as many of the secessionists have shown that they look upon the oath as a "mere matter of form."—*Wash. Star.*

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Paris *Patrie* of the 26th ult., asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, and quotes the Constitution to prove it, and says that it is the duty as well as the interest of France and Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pocketed.

GEN. HARDEE MARCHING ON PILOT KNOB.—It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 15,000 Confederates, is marching on Pilot Knob, the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad. The Union force there is about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

THE LOSS AT HAMPTON.—It is estimated that the loss incurred by the citizens of Hampton, by the destruction of their beautiful town, by orders of Gen. Butler, is at least $600,000.

QUICK TIME.—An editor in Washington says: "We are indebted to a gentleman direct from Bull Run for important information *in advance of the army.*"

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

☞ It is respectfully suggested that primary meetings be held in the several Election Districts of this county,

**On SATURDAY, the 24th instant,**

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting ten delegates from each district to attend a County Convention, to be held at Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 7th of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., to select delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the 10th of September, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury, &c.

All Democrats and other friends of PEACE are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. W. VEIRS BOUIE, Ch'n

State Democratic Central Committee
aug 16-2t for Montgomery county.

☞ 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

### General Order, No. 9.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS OF UPPER POTOMAC,
AT SENECA MILLS, August 10, 1861.

FOR the purpose of removing all doubts and suspicions in the minds of citizens of this vicinity, as to the purposes of our troops relative to slaves, it is

ORDERED, That all slaves, whose masters reside in Maryland or the District of Columbia, be prohibited from coming within the lines of this Brigade, except by the consent of their masters given in writing.

By command of—
W. A. GORMAN, Col. Com'g Brigade.
H. C. LESTER, Capt.,
A. A. Adj't Gen'l.
aug 16-1t*

### In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity.

BARBARA A. ALLNUTT, next friend of J. ALLNUTT,
vs.
JAMES ALLNUTT.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by John Brewer, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate in the above case mentioned, 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 10th of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $440 78.

JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.

True copy—Test,
aug 16-3t JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.

### Commissioners' Meeting.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county will meet, on TUESDAY, the 20th of August, (instant,) to act upon the road petitioned for by Remus Snyder and others, and transact any other business that may come before them.

JOHN W. JONES, Cl'k
aug 9—2t to Commissioners.

### WHEAT!

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for WHEAT, delivered at his Mill, a few doors above the mill of Messrs. BOYCE, DODGE & THOMAS, on Water Street, Georgetown, D. C.

JOHN DAVIDSON.
aug 9—6t

### 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,
aug 3-3t about 3 miles below Rockville.

## PUBLIC SALE.

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

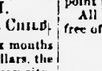
**On MONDAY, the 26th instant,**

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 2 o'clock, A. M.

BENJAMIN R. POOLE,
aug 2-ts Acting Administrator.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, Administrator C. T. A. of Lloyd Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale,

**On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September next,**

in the village of Clarksburg, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., the following young and likely

**NEGROES,**

Slaves for life;

NEGRO MAN, JERRY,
NEGRO WOMAN, SARAH.
NEGRO WOMAN, LUCY, & CHILD.

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

NICHOLAS WOTHINGTON,
aug 9-ts Administrator C. T. A.

## 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.,
aug 2-ts Administrator C. T. A.

## Guano! Guano! Guano!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale a large Stock of—

PERUVIAN, NAVASSA, COLUMBIAN,
A WHITE MEXICAN,
A and AA BROWN MEXICAN,
GROUND BONES,
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and
MANIPULATED GUANOS,

Also, CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

I would especially request the farmers of Howard and Montgomery counties to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I will sell at low figures, and guarantee my Guanos to be the purest and best in market.

R. GAMBRILL,
aug 9-8t Elicotts' Mills, Md.

## THRESHERS & CLEANERS.

THRESHERS.

HORSE-POWERS, (Railway & Sweep.)

CLOVER HULLERS.

HICKOCK CIDER MILLS.

HAY PRESSES.

FARM MILLS.

FARM BOILERS.

OX YOKES.

TRACE CHAINS, &c., &c.

For sale and at the lowest market prices, by

J. P. BARTHOLOW,

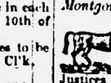
Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store and GUANO DEPOT,

538 Seventh Street, near the Canal,

aug 9 Washington, D. C.

### 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

### Wool! Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to their **Woolen Factory**, and solicit the patronage of all persons wanting Goods suitable for business suits and Servants' Wear, such as—

All-Wool CLOTH & TWEEDS, KERSEY,
STRIPED LINSEY, FLANNEL,
FAMILY & SERVANTS' BLANKETS,
STOCKING YARN, both coarse and fine, &c.

WOOL will be taken from any place in Rockville, or from the neighborhood, by giving notice to the undersigned.

may 17—2m B. & J. FAWCETT.

### Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Montgomery county, to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road, beginning at the River road, near the residence of 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 Geigler 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 LUDDAN,
july 26-td WILLIAM N. AUSTIN,
Examiners.

### Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Montgomery county to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road, beginning at a point on the road leading from Barnesville to Clopper's Mill, at or near the School-House, on the land of Camden B. Nicholls, and running thence by the most eligible route to the village of Clarksburg—hereby give notice that we shall meet on the premises, on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

LEONARD HAYS,
DOUGLAS CLOPPER,
JOSEPH BRUNER,
aug 9-td Examiners.

### DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer of 1861.

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

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents sends us new supplies daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All parcels for the interior properly packed free of charge.

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

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

With our vast stock of all the leading staples for the 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,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

MOZAMBIQUES and other new dress fabrics for Spring and summer.

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

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

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

One price only, marked in plain figures.

An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase.

All parcels for the interior carefully packed free of charge.

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

BEREGE Anglais,