THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, ::::: AUGUST 23, 1861.

Who are the Disunionists?

Our Union friends console themselves and their neighbors, who, although equally desirous of saving the Union, do not believe it can be done by violating the Constitution, and prostrating the constitution and laws of this State and the rights and liberties of the people, by arguing that the war has been brought upon the country by the Democrats of the South, who would not peaceably relinquish the offices, and the honors and emoluments of administering the government. This is a plain admission that the Republicans have commenced and are carrying on this war for the sake of keeping the offices and administering the government, to the exclusion of the Democrats, and the Union men are aiding them in carrying out their policy. Would it not have been infinitely better to let the Democrats, under whose administration we have heretofore lived very happy and prosperously, keep the offices, than to involve the country in war and ruin to turn them out, and to let the Republicans and Abolitionists have them? But we deny that the Democrats have occasioned the war, because they failed to elect their candidates. The Whigs beat the Democrats when Harrison was elected, and again when Taylor was elected. The Democrats submitted, and stirred up no war. The Republicans elected Lincoln on a platform purely northern, and entirely by a northern vote.—The Cotton States, without regard to party ties, seceded, as they alleged, upon the principle of self-defence. When the Border States had conclusive evidence of Lincoln's determination to make war upon the Cotton States, to subjugate, they, for the most part, determined to oppose this disunion and aggressive policy, and also, without reference to party ties, seceded, and united with the South, to prevent its subjugation by the North.

From these facts, it is plain that Whigs and Democrats are equally responsible for the secession of the Southern States, and that secession was considered by them as a measure of self-defence.

Maryland refused to secede, but claims the right, if the Union is divided against her wishes, to choose to which section she will unite herself, and denies the right of Massachusetts, or of all the Northern States combined, to choose for her her future political position. And notwithstanding this clear enunciation of her loyalty to the Constitution, large numbers of her citizens are treated as slaves, and the constitution and laws of the State disregarded and trampled under the heel of a military despotism, as if she were a lawfully conquered province.

Again, the enormities of the Lincoln administration are justified, or, at least, excused because it is alleged the Southern men were bent on destroying the Union; and if compromises had been offered them last winter, they would not have accepted them. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, gives a flat contradiction to this, in his speech in the Senate as reported in the Congressional Globe. He says:

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other State in the Union. *Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber, I heard one of them who assumes at home, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and to maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber.* Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do and knowing that the historian will write it *down, at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution in this Chamber would have saved every State in the Union, but South Carolina.*"

And so did Judge Douglas, who said:

"*The Senator has said that if the Crittenden Proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States, except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would.*" While the Crittenden Proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it, in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. No man has labored harder than I have to get it passed. *I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition.* I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also."

This was said in the presence of the Black Republican Senators, and we are not aware that any one of them attempted to deny Mr. Pugh's facts or refute his logic. Mr. Douglas—whose statesmanship and whose patriotism some men profess to hold in highest reverence, but who are urging on this fratricidal war, notwithstanding he declared, that *war was disunion—final and irreparable disunion*—confirmed what had been said by Mr. Pugh.

The correctness of these quotations from their speeches may be verified by reference to the Congressional Globe, the official organ of the Senate for publishing the debates. Then let us hear no more of this assertion, that the Southern men did not desire to compromise the slavery agitation, put it at rest forever, and to perpetuate the Union as our fathers formed it. The true disunion party of this country is the Black Republican party. They have involved the country in ruin, to please the abolitionists and retain their votes; and upon them, with their aiders and abettors, must rest all the horrid consequences of the downfall of our free government, with all the awful consequences attendant upon it.

☞ The Union State Convention, which convened in Baltimore on the 15th instant, nominated Augustus W. Bradford of Baltimore county, for Governor, and Samuel S. Maxwell, of Cecil county, for Comptroller of the Treasury. Of these nominations, and the views held by these gentlemen, we shall have something to say hereafter.

More Arrests.—We understand that on Monday night last, Lincoln's troops arrested several persons in Berry's District. Among the number were the Messrs. Nolan, Pierce, Duvall, Fling, and Trux. Several arrests have also been made in the neighborhood of Hyattstown.

Telegraph.—Yesterday the line of telegraph from Washington to Hyattstown was completed as far as this place. The government operators having charge of it were kindly provided with a room for an office by our townsman, J. W. Jones, Esq.

The New York Day-Book.

This journal has long been noted for its consistent, determined opposition to "Republican" doctrines, and it now not only combats the war in a vigorous style, but it attacks the very fundamental positions of the "Republican" party, and exposes the errors of Abolitionism. Its circulation, it is said, is rapidly increasing. All who desire a sound, "unterrified" Union Democratic paper from New York city, in favor of Peace, Justice and Fraternity, opposed to Mob Law, a Standing Army, Onerous Taxation, National Banks, High Tariffs, the suppression of Free Speech, and a Military Dictatorship, will find it just what they want. The Weekly Day-Book has all the latest telegraphic news, and as good a report of cattle, grain, and other markets as any paper sent out of New York. The terms during the war are: One copy, per annum, $1; Five copies, $5; Twenty-one copies, $20. Any person who will start a club at a post office where there is none now, and send $5 for five subscribers, will receive a sixth copy gratis. Additions to clubs can always be made at $1 each subscriber. Specimen copies sent free. Address Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street, New York.

A Contrast.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore, charged with no offence, but closely imprisoned prisoners in Fort Lafayette, are denied access to their friends, and even the privilege of reading the newspapers. The following letter from Edmund Connelly, one of the Federal prisoners in Richmond, will show upon which side civilization lies in this contest. The writer says, addressing his brother:

I have not much news of importance to communicate to you, as I have no opportunity of going out of this establishment, and I can learn but little inside. It is true that the authorities here are kind enough to allow us to buy and read the papers, and also the privilege of having one of our party go out to market every morning. By this means we can have plenty of vegetables, &c., every morning. We take turns at this business, which is quite agreeable to us all, although always accompanied by a guard. When I go home I will be quite posted in domestic affairs in general. There are a dozen of us in our mess, and about four such messes in this room, which is about as large as half the first floor of our new barrel shop, and just such a building in appearance, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. There are several such buildings here. They were originally built and used as tobacco factories; but since the war set in they have been closed, until now that they are used as temporary prisons. There are in all about forty-two officers of us on this floor; this is the number that has been arrested, so far, from the last battle, and amongst them are some doctors. We are now quite comfortable here. The kitchen work is done by us all in turn, and to see Colonels and members of Congress washing dishes is really amusing. Why, then, should I complain when I witness all this. Why, sir, I had a member of Congress take his turn with me in trying these things. His name is Mr. Ely, from Rochester, New York. Tell Major Mahr that all his boys will recover; one was shot through the arm, which was broken; the same ball entered his side and came out again near his stomach. I brought him a chicken yesterday, which was sent to the Colonel by a friend, with some peaches, grapes, &c. I would give everything to receive a few lines from home. Many letters go from this place, but it is a rare thing to hear of an answer to any of them.

Edmund Connelly.

What Mr. Hickman Wants.—The following is a sentence from Mr. Hickman's late speech in Congress. Mr. Hickman is one of the chiefs of the Black Republican party, and came very near receiving the nomination for the Vice-presidency:

"Now, sir, an army will be needed on the Southern coast. Every foot of that coast will have to be occupied, and perhaps eventually invaded. An army will have to be started on the nearest Southern frontier, and it will have to be marched to meet the army threatening the coast. And, perhaps, it will be necessary, sir—and it is well for gentlemen from Southern States to consider whether or not it will be necessary—to leave the tracks of the chariot wheels of our army so deep in Southern soil that a century shall be necessary to obliterate the prints."

We think Mr Hickman has very unexpectedly obtained his wishes, and should be satisfied. The army of the coast found it "necessary to *make tracks*" from Great Bethel, whilst the "grand army" on "the nearest Southern frontier" has performed its duty with inconceivable rapidity and vigor, "making tracks that a century will be necessary" for the United States "to obliterate," and without even halting for *Miles* Patterson gallantly "made tracks" from Winchester, and Missouri shows "prints" enough to create an impression of *general activity*. Indeed, so expert have they become in "making tracks" that it requires longer time and much more labor for the South to "obliterate the tracks" than it does to remove the "chariots."

The Treasury Notes.—Speaking of the issue of Treasury Notes, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It will still be one or two weeks before the small demand notes can be made ready for currency. They are pushed forward as rapidly as possible by the American Bank Note Company, which has the production in charge, but the work is immense. The making up the ordinary circulation of a Bank amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars is a tiresome job; but when millions are to be counted, the magnitude of the task is scarcely to be reckoned by comparison. A large number of clerks will be deputed at Washington to register and sign the bills, the act having made a liberal allowance for such a provision, and the notes in $5, $10, and $20 *will then be paid out at points as distant as possible from the financial centre.*"

The Democracy of Vallandigham's District.—The counties of Butler, Preble, and Montgomery, composing the Third Congressional District of Ohio, have all held large county Democratic Conventions recently, and unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the course of their staunch representative in Congress, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

Capture of Hon. A. R. Boteler.—The news of the capture of Hon. A. R. Boteler, formerly member of Congress from Virginia, is confirmed by a correspondent of the Boston Journal. He was taken by a detachment from Col. Leonard's Massachusetts regiment, at his residence near Shepherdstown, and conveyed to Sandy Hook, the headquarters of General Banks.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. George W. Purnell, formerly of Worcester county, Md., was recently killed, at his residence, in East Feliciana Parish, La., by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was taking from his buggy. He was a gentleman of fine character and great popularity.

☞ We understand Gen. Banks intends to make his headquarters at Hyattstown, in this county, where he has at present stationed several thousand troops.

Latest from Missouri.

Despathes from Little Rock, Arkansas, dated the 17th instant, contains advices from Fort Smith to the 15th, fully confirming the victory of the Confederates, under McCullough and others, over the Federal Hessians.

The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles from Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides.

Gen. Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas with splendid courage.

McCullough, in a letter of the 10th, says: "The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. Gen. Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Seigel, destroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small arms.

The Confederate loss is from two to three hundred killed, and four hundred to five hundred wounded.

Siegle's forces were pursued to Springfield. It was thought that McCullough would then attack him.

A captain caught General Seigle, but he was rescued. He shot at, and, it is believed, wounded him.

Colonel Sweeney, of the Federal Army, was also killed.

The Federal loss is from two thousand three hundred to three thousand.

Skirmish on the Potomac River.

Washington, August 16.

Yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock, the steamer Resolute was ordered from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point, for the purpose of reconnoitering.

Seeing a batteau filled with barrels on shore just below the Point, a boat was sent from the Resolute with six men, to bring off the batteau.

No sooner had the boat touched the beach than a volley of musket balls was opened upon them from a secession force concealed in the woods, killing three of the men instantly, namely—John James Fuller, of Brooklyn, Master's Mate, who it was subsequently ascertained was pierced by ten balls; George Seymour, captain of the gun, of New York, by seven, and Thomas Tulley, of Boston, by two balls.

Earnest Walter, a native of England, was wounded in the head, it is feared fatally.

Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their position, or as soon as they had time to reload. The Resolute was about seven hundred yards from the shore, and fired in the midst of the Confederates one shot of canister and nine of shrapnel, with, it is thought, extensive havoc, while other reports are positive to this effect.

The Affair at Aquia Creek.

The steamer Columbia arrived at her wharf in Baltimore on Saturday. From parties who arrived on the Columbia, we learn that a battery was distinctly visible at Mathias's Point. The Federal flotilla, which visited Aquia Creek for the purpose of discovering a masked battery, *was very successful in its mission.* When within a mile of a point which heretofore was thought unguarded, a battery opened on the fleet from a gorge, and the first shot struck the Pocahontas in the stern, making a hole through her. The fleet immediately retreated up the river, and got beyond the range of the guns. The shots fired from the battery passed clear across the river, which is three miles wide, indicating that it is composed of rifled cannon of large calibre. The flotilla consisted of the Pocahontas, Mount Vernon, Yankee, Yankee and Live Yankee. The Mount Vernon returned to Washington on Friday night, and reported that the rigging of the Pocahontas had been injured from the fire of the Confederates. She left Washington on Saturday to return to the flotilla.

Further from Europe.

St. Johns, August 20.—The steamer Canada passed off Cape Race yesterday afternoon with Liverpool advices of the 10th instant.

The steamer Saxonia arrived out on the 5th.

European political affairs are unimportant. The aspect of American affairs claim undivided attention. Dr. Russell, in another letter to the Times, on the battle of Bull Run, asserts that there were no daring deeds on either side, and no desperate struggle, except by those who wanted to get away.

The London Daily News defends the Northern army.

The London Times in an editorial takes the recent speech of Mr. Valandigham as evidence of the charges that will be brought against President Lincoln if the South is successful. It says that only a victory by which the stain of Manassas may be effaced and the South induced to come to terms can secure the President from the consequences of having begun civil war.

The London Globe observes, with regard to the blockade question, that a blockade is a right of war; but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade, and substitute the levying of official duties on goods about to be landed in territories where that Executive can afford no protection to them from further execution or speculation in any shape.

The Shipping Gazette complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law, and at the risk of a collision with the forces of the maritime powers.

The London Post, in an editorial on the blockade question, says if unfortunately England should be compelled into a quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but with the government which has endeavored to effect the ruin of innocent commerce to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The Times of the 10th instant remarks that Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. Russell says, he having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion: "There was not a bayonet charge made by the Federal infantry during the day. There was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand to hand encounter between any of the regiments. There was not a battery charged or taken by the Federalists. There were no masked batteries in play by Confederates.—There was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or others. A volley fired by one battalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then retired, and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away."

He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washington, and says the Union troops were complaining of nothing having been paid them, and about 80,000 of the three months men had left, or were about to leave.

☞ The volunteers who have returned home to New York give an emphatic contradiction to the stories of horrible cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated on the Federal troops by the Confederates. The report that Capt. Daggerty, of the New York 69th Regiment, had his throat cut from ear to ear, by the enemy after he was killed on the field of battle, is publicly pronounced by the officers of the regiment to be a vile slander. Other reports, of a similar character, are equally unfounded, and have been circulated by northern journals with the basest motives.

That Home Brigade.—Since the order from Cameron to Frank Thomas, to raise four regiments for "home protection" and for guarding the canal, &c., and after a laborious effort on the part of those who aspire to positions in the ranks, we understand that only about 200 all told, have been enlisted, and are now quartered at the barracks in this city.—*Fred. Herald.*

☞ The office of the Mechanicstown (Frederick county) *Visitor* was stoned on Saturday night by unknown parties. It is a State Rights paper.

Senator Pearce.—We learn from the Chestertown (Md.) Conservator, that the Hon. James A. Pearce, who for several months has been indisposed, has returned home from Washington somewhat improved. His health, however, his many friends will regret to hear, is still in a very delicate condition.

The Blockade at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Crescent of a late date says that purchases of cotton for the Mexican market, are shipped by a sea route at least once a week, from that city.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* says that official sources indicate that two hundred and ten thousand Confederates were in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing the President to call out four hundred thousand volunteers.

Riot at Easton.—*Easton, Pa., Aug. 19.*—The office of the Sentinel, a paper advocating peace and compromise, is now being gutted by a mob. Col. Philip Johnson, member elect from this district, has been burned in effigy, and made to show his colors. There is much excitement, and the riot is still progressing.

☞ The Portland *Argus* says that, of the two additional regiments to be raised in Maine:

"Only one company (the Houlton) has yet made its appearance on the ground, and a portion of the company has been sent on to fill up other regiments."

Released.—The Frederick Herald says that Thomas H. O'Neal, Esq., of that city, who was recently arrested by Federal authority, has been released on his parole.

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 18th 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 BOUIC, Ch'n

State Democratic Central Committee

aug 16-2t for Montgomery county.

For Circuit Judge.

Mr. Editor: The time is fast approaching when the people of the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, and Calvert, will have to perform the important duty of electing a Circuit Judge for said District. The Hon. EDWARD KILBOURN, is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the people for that position.

Mr. Kilbourn is well known as a sound Lawyer, accomplished gentleman, one eminently qualified to adorn and sustain the dignity of the Bench. MONTGOMERY.

aug 23—tf

For Magistrate.

Mr. Fields: If DAVID H. BOUIC, will consent to be a candidate as one of the Justices of the Peace for the 4th Election District, (Rockville,) he will be elected by

aug 23—tf THE VOTERS.

☞ 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

NOTICE.

HEREBY NOTIFY all who gave their notes at the sale of Dominicus Stang, that they are now due, and unless paid within sixty days from this date, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as the estate is in such a condition that further indulgence cannot be given. THOMAS REID

Aug. 1st, 1861.—[aug 24 Adm'r.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Seminary of the Misses Walley & Dugan, will open for the reception of pupils **the 26th day of August, 1861**

For Board and Tuition per year,	$140 00
Day Scholars, per quarter of 11 weeks,	6 00
Fuel, per session,	2 00
Music on the Piano, Guitar and Melodeon per quarter each	10 00

Lessons in Writing will also be given at the Seminary every Saturday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock—12 lessons for $1.50.

august 23—3t

Peruvian Guano!

HAVING made arrangements for our Fall supply of **PERUVIAN GUANO**, we are prepared to furnish to farmers a No. 1 article at the very lowest market rates.

R. M. JOHNSON & CO.,

9th Street and canal, Washington, D. C.

august 23—2m.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters of administration C. T. A., on the personal estate of

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT,

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 20th day of August, 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 20th day of August, 1861.

HENRY BROWN,

aug 23—4t Administrator, C. T. A.

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 some point on the Brookville Turnpike between Rainnie's dwelling, and the branch below the dwelling of Mr. Linkins, and running thence over the most eligible route, to some point on the city road from Rockville, near the mill of Samuel C. Veirs—hereby give notice that they will meet on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23d of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

FRANCIS VALDENAR,
C. A. C. HIGGINS,
PATRICK LYDDANE,

aug 23—td Examiners.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Montgomery County, to wit:

I HEREBY certify that Basil Beall, (free negro,) of Montgomery county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 20th day of August in the year 1861, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures a GRAY HORSE, fourteen hands high; fourteen years old, three shoes off. Given under my hand.

M. MOULDEN, J. P.

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

august 23—3t

WHEAT!

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for WHEAT, delivered at his Mill, a few doors above the mill of Messrs. Hoyes, Dodge & Thomas, on Water Street, Georgetown, D. C. JOHN DAVIDSON.

aug 9—6t

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 9 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 2 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 2 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. Shekells, 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 3t Ellicotts 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,

558 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

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 PLACK,

Residing on the Georgetown turnpike,

aug 3-3t about 3 miles below Rockville.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at this office.

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, Ct'k.

True copy—Test,

aug 16-3t JAMES G. HENING, Ct'k.

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 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 LYDDANE,
WILLIAM N. AUSTIN.

July 26 td

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 R. 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 2 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,
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NOVELTIES IN SILKS FOR SPRING—Novelties in Mantles for Spring.

Novelties in fine Dress Goods for Spring.

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

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

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One price only, marked in plain figures

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Washington city, D. C.
aug 24—tf E. F. SIMPSON.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY DULEY, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Montgomery county.

mar 15—tf

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