THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

Primary Meetings.

We would call the particular attention of our readers to the notice, in our advertising columns, of Primary Meetings, to be held in the several Districts of this county, for the purpose of nominating District officers, and also to appoint delegates to the County Convention, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and county officers.

"Contraband Teamsters."

Elsewhere, in to-day's issue, will be found a dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," headed "Contraband Teamsters," to which we call the attention of our readers. It says: "The negro drivers, three weeks ago, were all slaves; they are now in the service of the United States Government, and receive the same pay as any other men." A number of negroes from this county are also employed by the government. It is true, we will be told the government does not know them to be runaways, and will return them to their masters when demanded. Our laws *presume* all negroes to be slaves; and if the Federal government would respect these laws, it would employ no negro unless he produced competent evidence to establish his freedom. By this simple "enforcement of the Constitution and the laws," our citizens would be protected from the loss of their property, now rendered doubly insecure by the increased facilities for escape, and employment by the government "as other men." Besides, these negroes, who are thus hired "as other men," are other men's property, recognized as such by the "Constitution and the laws," and if the government deals justly when the war is over, this property must be restored, and the owners paid for the use the government has had of it. If this is done, the government must pay twice for the same labor: the negro is paid now, and the owner when the war is over. And who is to pay this bill twice? We, the people, by taxation. We protest against thus being taxed for the benefit of negroes.

Capture of Forts Hatteras & Clark.

Politically speaking, (says the Baltimore *South*,) the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet is of very little moment. No earthly advantage can accrue to the Federal Government from their possession, beyond the increased facilities afforded for preventing the egress and ingress of privateers, and breaking up the contraband trade at that particular point on the North Carolina coast. This merely stopping one leak among a thousand. Had the fleet failed to capture the forts, the channel would have been obstructed by sinking some of the old vessels carried down for that purpose, and the result would have been the same. The actual loss to the Confederates is simply the labor of three months, and the temporary deprivation of the services of six or seven hundred men. We say temporary—because it cannot be doubted that the presence of these Confederate prisoners in New York will greatly increase the desire among the families and relatives of the Federal soldiers now confined at Richmond, for an exchange of prisoners. Besides, the Federal Government has now the means of making an exchange which would have been an exceedingly difficult matter to negotiate, when all the prisoners were on one side. In other respects, the moral effects of the affair will be limited by the political consequences. To the Confederates the lesson is perhaps a needed and will prove a salutary one. It will teach the necessity of greater caution, of more careful preparation, of a more vigorous following up of present advantages if they would bring the war to an early close. To the North, the encouragement which the capture of two sand-batteries at an exposed point on the North Carolina coast, can hold out to persevere in the hopes of a speedy conquest of the South, must be small indeed. The fleet, therefore, which the Northern journals are disposed to make over this "splendid achievement," as they are pleased to term it, is altogether out of proportion to the importance of the results attained, or the extent of the injury inflicted upon the enemy. Unlike the battle of Manassas, or the more recent victory of McCullough at Oak Hill, it determines nothing. By the former of these engagements, a great army, the result of the undivided care of the Government, the labor of months, the lavish expenditure and enthusiasm of the nation, was annihilated at one blow; by the latter, a great State was wrested from the control of the Federal Government, and an alarm created throughout all the borders of the Northwest, which seems to be daily increasing instead of diminishing. The capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet amounts to—hell—the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet.

The September Conventions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Three Conventions are advertised to be held on the 10th proximo, namely the Secession State Convention of Maryland, called by the members of the Legislature of that State, to meet at Baltimore; the Armed Neutrality or Peace Convention of the State of Kentucky, at Frankfort; and the New York German Republican State Convention, at Syracuse. The Administration has decided that the interest of the Republic require that the first two shall not be held, and they will accordingly be suppressed. The Administration regards all Peace Conventions as in the highest degree treasonable, and all advocates of peace as traitors.

Can this be true? Is it possible that the Federal Government will venture upon so gross an outrage of the people's rights? Is it possible that "the Government regards all Peace Conventions as in the highest degree treasonable, and all advocates of peace as traitors?" Have we actually reached that point when the *Administration* is to be considered the country, and its wishes the law of the land? If this be the fact, our boasted liberties are at an end. We are but slaves, and the sooner we realize our condition, the sooner we shall become familiarized with our servitude.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is now all clear from Washington to Cumberland, and the coal trade is quite brisk. The canal has been closed since May. It is thought no further obstructions will arise to impede autumn navigation.

☞ It is rumored that President Davis has or is about to issue a proclamation, announcing the admission of Missouri into the Southern Confederacy—recognizing Jackson as the Chief Magistrate of that State, and his recent acts and proclamations as valid.

Startling Letter.

The following startling letter is from the New York "Tribune," a leading administration paper, and we ask for it a careful perusal. It speaks for itself, and sheds a flood of light upon the purposes of the Northern people.

We deny that Rockville is the "representative of the secession half" of this county, and we deny that this county is, in whole or in part, in favor of what the writer calls "secession." The opinion of the people of this county, of every political hue, is fully expressed in the proceedings of a very large county meeting, held at this place, on the 1st day of January last; in which not one word of hostility to the Federal Government, or in favor of the secession of the State, is to be found; nor do we believe that the people of this county now consider secession the proper remedy for the calamities brought upon the country by the Black Republican party in the North, and its allies in the South.

We deny that the Rev. Nelson Head ever "corrupted" this region. He was a highly accomplished, talented, and pious minister, who confined himself to his appropriate duty of preaching the gospel of "peace on earth, good will to men" whilst his abolition revilers in the North were preaching abolitionism, and filling the minds of the Northern people with enmity to us, and laying the foundation for this ruinous war, and making many engaged in it believe they are doing God service when they kill our people and destroy our property. It was not Mr. Head, but the painters and preachers of just such doctrines as are contained in the letter below, which has already severed the Union, and, if persisted in, will destroy the hopes of all friends of the Union in its reconstruction.

Mr. Head denied the right of the General Conference to force him to unmuzzle his wife's negroes, and refused to obey the laws of the Conference to that effect. For this he is now traduced as a bad man. The people of this county and State are unwilling to be forced by the North, to manumit their slaves, or to consent for their negroes to be carried away by Northern abolition emissaries; and, for this, they are accused of being traitors and rebels, and are expected to kiss the rod that smites them. This is a very bad way to save the Union.

Highly Important from Virginia.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25, 1861.

Some information lately received by me from private sources, relating to matters in Virginia, confirm the apprehensions of those who look to Michigan Point and Eastern Maryland as our present sources of danger. (N. B.—The Baltimore semi-secession papers declare that the Rebels aim at Toscerann! *Tres Donaos, &c.*) The threats of an advance above Washington, or immediately on it, are feints, without doubt, unless, indeed, the plan of the Rebels has been changed by the exhaustion which the calls for more troops have made on the weakness of the Capital. To my certain knowledge, the chief feature of their plan was, two weeks ago, the occupation of Eastern Maryland, and the uprising of Baltimore, as previous conditions of assault on Washington. *And the latter city was in no case to be assaulted at any great risk, unless Baltimore could be secured; then the blow was to be instantly struck.* About the first of this month a large number of Secessionists from St. Mary's and Charles counties, met with the military and civil officers of the C. S. A., near Stafford Court House. Chief among them, I grieve to say, was Thomas Stone of Haverdeventure, Port Tobacco, Md., the grandson of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence. This Thomas Stone is a man of much influence in Charles county, and his collusion with the conspirators of Virginia is an indication that his whole county is rotten. He has many relatives residing within a few miles of Acquia, on the Virginia side. These men have come over to represent the advantages of Charles county as a place for hostile movement, and especially considering the disloyalty of its residents, is justly regarded as very significant. There is not little doubt in my mind, but that they have travelled through the country, that under the lead of the almost detected right-of-way-building the lead of the Potomac from Port Tobacco route to the Fishing Shore, opposite Acquia, were filled with agents. Such emissaries as Thomas Stone have thus throughout those regions, and if they can safely offer themselves to Beauregard as pathfinder for the army, which they will have done.

The army in Virginia has a double motive to direct its movements toward the lower Potomac—one being that above indicated, the other being that it was from that the rising was the best commissary they could get. It now is the height of the fishing season—especially the season for soft and hard crabs, which articles are all Southern gentlemen's delight. These added to the numberless wild ducks, &c., which blacken the creeks, will for a long time keep an army there from suffering for food. The seines are constantly at work, and shooting, hunting, &c., plenty. Indeed, the army has not suffered for want of food to any extent, though the ravages of every variety of sickness have been remarkable.

It is very strange to me that the Government does not at once take toward those six Secessionists of the Patuxent region the most determined attitude. They are deceiving the Government of the United States and the Governor of Maryland by making no open organization, while they are really ruining the authority of both in that State. The copperheads of their own swamps are not more stealthy and deadly. The country has just learned with some mortification that a slave has been returned at Rockville, Md., by military authority; which, if true, was against the decision of Congress that this was no part of the duty of our military arm, and also against the spirit of the recent order to Gen. Butler. But what I, for one, most dislike about that rendition is that it looks like a *method* which has been adopted toward Maryland Secessionists. Rockville is the county seat of Montgomery county, and is situated in and representative of the Secession half of that county. The northern part of that county is under strong Quaker influence, and is for Union; the entire portion bordering on the river—from Tennallytown up to Urbana—is treacherous. (This region was greatly corrupted by a Methodist preacher of the Baltimore conference, named Nelson Head, who, after imbreeding a virulent hate of the North in the minds of the numerous Methodists there, nearly every one of whom are for Secession now, joined the Virginia Conference.) Now, these Rockvillains might indeed do our country much harm, stretching along the river as they do; and if the mixture of the war and slave-catching departments of the Government took place there, it must have been for the sake of conciliating these secret traitors. Allow me to say that this course, or "policy," which makes such people only despise the Government the more, is not so honorable or expedient, as that whose policy is simple strength and authority. Might not our Government justly, and should it not at once, say to these counties, (Montgomery, Charles, and St. Mary's,) "Gentlemen, above and below, we have some reason to fear that you are dealing treacherously with this Government. The Government has been hitherto unsuspicious of you, and left you to yourselves; it would be, therefore, a very base treachery on your part if it is ever confirmed. Now, understand well the method we shall pursue toward you at the first outbreak. We have no Fort McHenry threatening you, as we have near Baltimore; but we have another and more terrible fort bearing on you, which we shall certainly use if it is needed. Therefore, the moment that it is understood that you are betraying Baltimore and the capital into the hands of the rebels, *that instant every slave in your county lines shall be proclaimed free, and shall, if our safety demands it, have a sword put into his hands. That is the way we will shell your county and your State; it threatens the life of the nation. If there are any among you too loyal to be deprived of their property, they will prove it by watching the disloyal, and seeing that the Republic receives no detriment in their midst.*"

Would not that be a humane and bloodless way of conquering treason around the capital? John M. Daniel, whose Sardinian experiences have trained the stern virtue which was so shocked by the sensuality of our soldiers, was offered the position of Printer to the Confederate Congress; but the labor was too actual and the pay too ideal for the ex-minister. The offer was made to the *Examiner*, because it was the first and most sublime Secession sheet in the State. When it was declined, the place was given to Richard M. Smith, who obtained it on account of his heroic running out of Alexandria, and losses thereby. The Richard M. Smith is a native of Warrenton, Va., where for years he edited *The Fleg of '98*. He has always been a loading and shouting Methodist, and signalized himself when the division of the M. E. Church took place by his violent attitude toward the Methodist Church North. He has his reward.

In a recent letter on the probabilities of insurrection in Virginia, I gave you an account of the Lacy slaves, and how they were robbed of their liberty. I will just add here, that the slaves so defrauded were 93 in number, and that they have all, except a very few feeble or aged ones, been sold to the far South—chiefly Arkansas. The slaves in the region of Acquia are now laboring hard in many ways for the army, and are apparently loyal. This is due immediately to the presence of a large army under the head of a tar-and-feathery-looking man with the appropriate name of Capt. Lynch, but still more to the systematic falsehood which has been at work. They have been told that our army was for their extermination—told it by men in whose piety they have always believed, each gravely repeating it to his assembled household, and putting the lie by the plea of a life-and-death necessity. Thus we have enemies at the South in our natural friends, and the eagerly seized and read proclamations of our leaders about negroes, and the tidings of our slave-hunting, have really done us a harm whose results may be more than we imagine. Perhaps it is thus we are to be reminded once more that "man never puts a chain about his brother's neck but God is sure to fasten the other end of it about his own."

The Rumored Death of Jeff. Davis.

The Washington Star, of Wednesday last, has information from three different sources, which it says confirms the rumor of the death of Jeff. Davis, at Richmond. One of its informants, who left Manassas Junction on Monday night, states "that on Monday morning information reached there by telegraph that Jefferson Davis died at 7 A. M., of that day; and that ere his departure (from the Junction) the officers there who could raise a piece of crape, had each donned it on account of the death of Davis." Another of the Star's informants says the cause of his death was "congestive chills."

Notwithstanding all these statements, however, the Richmond Despatch, of Tuesday morning, received in Baltimore on Wednesday, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, (through a flag of truce,) not only makes no mention of the death of Mr. Davis, but does not even speak of his serious illness. On the contrary, the Dispatch contains the following:

"We publish this morning the proclamation of President Davis, calling Congress this day in the capitol. The occasion of this proclamation is simply what is stated in the proclamation, i. e. the failure to deliver to the President, for his signature, a bill passed Congress authorizing him to continue the appointments made by him in the military and naval service during the recess of Congress, or the present session, and to submit them to Congress at its next session. This, and this only, is the cause of convening Congress to-day."

Thus, we presume, settles the fact that Mr. Davis was alive up to the time of Monday last, if indeed he was not dangerously ill.

Since the above was written the following despatches have been received, showing that the reports published in the Washington papers were wholly based on rumor:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Executive Department has no information confirmatory of the reported death of Jefferson Davis. Intelligence received in army circles to-day renders such an event as merely probably true.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A Nashville telegram of to-day says there is no truth whatever in the reported death of Jeff. Davis.

School Commissioners' Report.

The School Commissioners of this county have published, in pamphlet form, an able report of the condition of the public schools of this county, and of the working of the school system thus far. We advise every one who feel interested in the education of the youth of our county to procure a copy and read it. (it being rather too lengthy for insertion in our paper,) which, we doubt not, can be obtained of either of the Board. We publish, however, the following general summary, which embraces, in a condensed form, such information as will be read with interest by the people generally:

Total number of schools in the county	22
Greatest number of pupils attending school at the same time	1342
Average number attending the year	1074
Average number of paying pupils	696
Average number of free pupils	378
Number of male teachers	29
Number of female teachers	14
Average number of male pupils	629
Average number of female pupils	445
Amount paid teachers (out of school fund)	$7,614.12
Amount paid for incidental expenses of schools	361.36
Amount paid Board of Commissioners for 1860	174.50
Cost of books and stationery	145.95
Am't received from tuition fees	2,389.36
Average salary of teachers per annum	288.00
Average cost of each pupil per annum	8.10
Number of new school houses completed	15
Number of new school houses in course of erection	4
Cost of school houses	$3,861.28
Salary of District Commissioners	213.50

The report concludes with the following very appropriate remarks:

"We take it for granted you are sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the great cause we advocate. You must know and feel that, in all events, in peace or war, union or disunion, it is necessary to provide for the education of the whole people. Doubtless you all know this, and want the object accomplished. The practical question is—*what price are you willing to pay for it?* Everything has its price, and you cannot secure a great benefit without paying proportionally for it.

"All we ask of you, then, is, to weigh well the issues involved in the support or abandonment of a system of Public Schools. If you choose the latter, it seems inevitable that the chasm that separates the intelligent and the ignorant classes, must grow wider and deeper. We know that the more enlightened portion of the community, though compelled to pay a larger amount than would be necessary under a good school system, will not, in this age of the world, suffer their own children to lose the priceless blessings of education. But without some *system*, well and vigorously sustained, the four hundred and fifty white people now in our county, over the age of twenty, who cannot read and write, must become the progenitors of an ever increasing number, compelled forever to grope their way through the darkness of hopeless ignorance."

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Inquirer.]

Contraband Teamsters.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Considerable merriment was occasioned today, by the passage through the streets of one hundred and twenty-two large baggage wagons, each drawn by four horses, and each driven by a negro. The negro drivers, three weeks ago, were all slaves; they are now in the service of the United States Government, and receive the same pay as "any other men." I watched them closely, and saw among them some intelligent faces, although the majority looked stolid and stupid. Every one of them, however, understood his business, and drove his horses well and properly. In this respect they are really superior to many of the drivers that one sees every day here, who nearly kill their horses with ill-treatment. It is a common practice with the latter to lock one of their hinder wheels, and make the poor beasts draw the heavy wagons up hill and down all day, with the wheels locked.

A Large Disunion Force Advanced Opposite the Chain Bridge.

The Washington "Star," of Wednesday last, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a reconnoitering force, a considerable force within three-fourths of a mile of General McClellan's pickets in front of the Chain Bridge. The long roll was beaten, and every preparation was made to meet the enemy, not only by our troops in the immediate vicinity, but all on both sides of the river. We do not feel at liberty to state what these preparations were; but we may not improperly say that the completeness of the preparation of each and every regiment of the army in so brief a time as that took place, demonstrated not only the great improvement in its discipline, but it is now thoroughly prepared and reliable for any emergency that may possibly arise, sudden or otherwise.

"Up to nooning we have not heard whether the force advanced in that particular quarter remained or retired. The movement was evidently a reconnoiter, a part of Beauregard's army advance to immediate proximity to our lines."

FROM MISSOURI.

Proclamation of General Fremont—Martial Law Proclaimed throughout the State of Missouri—Rigorous Measures Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The following proclamation was issued this morning by Gen. Fremont:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, } St. Louis, August 30, 1861. }

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency, render necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition—the helplessness of the civil authority—the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the security of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who *find an enemy wherever they find plunder*, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State. In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In brief, therefore, to suppress disorders and maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, I hereby assume to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established *martial law* throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson city, Rolla and Ironton to Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court-martial and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall have taken active part with the rebels, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared freemen.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION IN KENTUCKY.—An *Associated Press* despatch from Louisville, published in the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday, says:

The *Journal* of this morning strongly condemns General Fremont's recent proclamation, and urges the Legislature of Kentucky by its influence of such action being taken in this State by the Federal authorities as will now decide whether we will organize a body of local soldiery for State purposes strong enough to enforce the obligations of loyal neutrality, or whether we will suffer things to go on as they have been going, with the prospect of lapsing at no distant day into the condition which, in so brief a time, has brought civil war in the sway of martial law in Missouri."

DEATH.

DIED, on the 28th ultimo, at Locust Grove, Montgomery county, Md., HELLEN MARIA WILLIAMS, daughter of R. WALTER and MARY J. WILLIAMS, in the 14th year of her age.

A bright link in the golden chain that binds the home circle has been broken. In the boyancy of hope and the innocence of youth, she has been consigned to the cold and silent tomb. God has removed one loved as a dutiful daughter, cherished as an affectionate sister, and, now, remembered as a pure friend from earth to eternity.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

☞ It is suggested that the Democrats, and other opponents of the Republican party, meet at the usual places, in the several Election Districts of this county,

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate DISTRICT CANDIDATES, and to send Twenty-five Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate COUNTY OFFICERS and MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It is suggested in Cracklin District the meeting be held at Unity [sep 6—2t

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞ THE Mt. Zion Baptist Meeting House, near Magruder's School house, will be Dedicated the SECOND SABBATH IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, Dr. G. W. SAMPSON officiating. Services 10½, A. M., and 3½, P. M. [aug 30

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. R. G. 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 Justice of the Peace.

MR. PIERCE: 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

Commissioners' Meeting.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county will meet, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for the purpose of appointing Judges of Election, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

JOHN W. JONES, Clk.
to Commissioners.

sep 6—2t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer, at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 21st of September, (instant,) at Middlebrook, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

VALUABLE STOCK:

One Sorrel HORSE, 7 years old next spring, and works well any where; also, Three very superior COLTS, 2 years old next spring.

TERMS—Cash, or its equivalent.

☞ Propositions for the purchase of any portion of the above stock, at private sale will be considered at any time previous to the day of sale. GEO. C. PATTERSON.

sep 6—ts Rockville, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, administrator of Reginal Poole, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale,

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant,

at the late residence of said deceased, near Poolesville, all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

Three Head of Horses,

THREE HEIFERS, TWO PEN HOGS, ONE SOW & FIVE SHOATS.

Farming Implements,

Such as—1 Pennock Wheat Drill, one 1-horse Wagon and Harness, Barshear and single and double Shovel Plows and Plows, Cultivators, Corn-Coverer, Harrows, Hay Forks, Mattocks, Hoes, Corn-Cutters, Ox Yoke, &c.

One 1-HORSE SLEIGH & HARNESS
Lot of Old CORN and Corn fodder
Lot of WHEAT in the Straw
Lot of OATS in the Straw; Lot of Hay
Lot of POTATOES growing
Lot of Garden VEGETABLES
Lot of BOXES & BARRELS
One SHOT GUN and Fixtures
Pair of PISTOLS, &c.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Work Stand, Carpets, Knives and Forks, Crockery-ware, Tinware, &c., with a great many other articles too tedious to mention.

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

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

sep 6—ts THOMAS POOLE, Adm'r.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ELIZABETH B. OFFUTT & OTHERS.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Alexander Kilgour, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas L. Offutt, 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 second Monday of October next.

The report states the amount of sales of the land to be $3,421.20.

JAMES G. HENING, Clk.
Cop.—Test.
sep 6—3t JAMES G. HENING, Clk.

Stray Horses.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County—to wit:

THERE CERTIFY that John B. Davis of Montgomery county, brought before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in said county, and formerly on the 21st day of August, 1861, as a stray, trespassing on his premises, TWO HORSES, one a dark bay, about 16 hands high, with a tail and mane shaved all round, about 6 years old, and appears to have been worked in harness; the other an Iron Gray, about 15 hands high, both of a peculiar build, and remarkably smooth; the latter has a little scar on the forehead, about 10 years old, has been worked in harness, shod all round. Given under my hand.

THOMAS FAWCETT, J. P.

The owner of the above described horses is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. J. B. DAVIS,

Living near the District line.

sep 6—3t Post Office, Brighton, D. C.

Stray Cow.

State of Maryland, Montgomery County—to wit:

THERE certify that on this 5th day of August, 1861, Joseph Johnson brought before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county a white, red and brindle mixed colored BUFFALO COW, trespassing on his enclosures, near Hyattstown, as an estray. Said cow has no cut marks. Given under my hand. SAM'L S. HAYS, J. P.

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

sep 6—3t JOSEPH JOHNSON.

☞ ALL KINDS OF SILKS AT LESS than the old prices, notwithstanding the advance in Europe and the new tariff.

Persons needing Silk Goods for autumn and winter will effect a solid saving by making their purchases now.

The wholesale and retail business of the country being now reduced to the cash standard enables us to offer all articles at a reduced tariff of profits.

ONE PRICE ONLY, marked in plain figures.

Newcomers, sojourners, citizens, and strangers will inspect our stock at their pleasure; it incurs no obligation to purchase.

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c., Upper Floors.

All parcels for the interior properly packed free of charge. PERRY & BRO.,

Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.

sep 6—tf

☞ SEEKERS OF COTTON GOODS can procure their autumn supplies of all kinds of COTTONS, white and colored, at the old prices.

We secured large lots of all such fabrics prior to the rise in prices.

We also offer our usual full Stock of all kinds of DRY GOODS for the general and special wants of families.

One price only; marked in plain figures.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Rugs, &c., Upper Floors. PERRY & BRO.,

Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.

sep 6—tf

☞ LADIES' HOOPS & SKIRTS, new supplies, reduced rates.

Long, medium and short black SILK NETMITS, handsome styles.

With all kinds of DRY GOODS for general family wants.

An inspection of stock solicited; it incurs no obligation to purchase. PERRY & BROTHER,

Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.

sep 6—tf

Notice to Tax-Payers.

PERSONS indebted to the late SIMEON PRATHER, for taxes, are hereby notified that I have been appointed to collect the same, and request all interested to make payment without further notice.

I will, for the convenience of those who may avail themselves of it, duplicate bills with JNO. R. MILLER and JNO. H. HUNTER, whom I have authorized to receipt for tax bills.

CHARLES A. C. HIGGINS, Trustee of Singleton Prather, dec'd.

sep 6—tf

☞ AT THE OLD RATES.—BLK. SILKS, extra glossy and fine, all widths.

Plain and Fancy SILKS in choice styles.

With all kinds of DRY GOODS adapted for the general and special wants of families.

ONE PRICE ONLY, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is deceived.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, OILCLOTHS, &c. Upper Floors. PERRY & BRO.,

Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.

sep 6—tf

☞ WHITE COTTONS, WOOL FLANNELS, and Canton Flannels.—A full Stock of choice grades at the old prices, notwithstanding all such goods are daily advancing in value. PERRY & BRO.,

Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Buildings," Washington, D. C.

sep 6—tf

Rockville Academy.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY NEXT, the 2d of September. For Circulars, address

J. G. CANNON, A. M.,
Acting Principal.

aug 30—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscribers, Executors of Simon Nicholls, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale,

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of September next,

at the late residence of said deceased, a portion of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

8 Head of Work Horses,

Two 3-year old Colts, One 1-year old and Two Spring Colts

Three YOKE OF OXEN,

Head of CATTLE,

Consisting of Milch Cows, Bulls, Heifers, Heifers and Calves.

40 Head of Sheep and Lambs,

Thirty-one Large Hogs,

(among the lot some superior Brood Sows,) and Thirty SHOATS AND PIGS.

Farming Implements,

Consisting in part of 1 McCormick Reaper, 1 Wheat Drills, 2 Grain Thrashers and 2 Fans, 1 Cutting-Box, 1 Corn-Sheller, 1 four-horse Wagon and Gear, 1 Spring Wagon and Harness, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 Carryole, 1 Ox Cart, Barshear and single and double Shovel Plows and Plow Gear, Corn-Coverers, Horse Rake, Hoes, Mattocks, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axes, Chains, &c.

Set of Blacksmith's TOOLS,

Set of Carpenter's Tools and Bench
Lot of Iron, Lot of Window Sash
Lot of Plank, 1 Cider Mill, 2 Saddles
Lot of Corn, 30 Tons of Hay
Lot of Straw, 10 Bee Hives, &c.

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 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS S. NICHOLLS, } Ex'rs.
EDMUND G. DULY, }

aug 30—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, administrator with the will annexed of Ann Maria Nicholls, 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.

☞ POSTPONED.—The sale of the above Negro Man is postponed to **Tuesday, the 17th of September next,** at the same place, and at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.

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

August 27, 1861.—[aug 30-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Remus Snyder,

On MONDAY, the 23d day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of the said Remus Snyder, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of Land, called "Gray's Neck," containing 62½ ACRES, more or less. Also, two pair of Mill Stones, Set of Mill Irons, 1 Bay Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Yearling, and 1 Carriage.

ALSO—ON THE SAME DAY, at hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Nathan C. Dickerson, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of the said Nathan C. Dickerson, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of Land, called "Leakin's Lot," containing 50½ ACRES, more or less. Also, one Negro Boy, Tom, Two Mules, Four Horses, Eight Cows, One Wagon, and one Carriage.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Remus Snyder and Nathan C. Dickerson, at the suit of Walter Magruder, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

aug 30-ts SAMUEL GLOYD, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Remus Snyder, for cash,

On MONDAY, the 23d day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of the said Remus Snyder, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of Land, called "Gray's Neck," containing 62½ ACRES, more or less.

ALSO—Two Pair of Mill Stones, Set of Mill Irons, 1 Bay Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Yearling, and 1 Carriage.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Remus Snyder, at the suit of Henrietta D. Peugh, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

aug 30-ts SAMUEL GLOYD, Sh'ff.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE,
JOHN T. VINSON.

dec 7-1y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Grafton Duvall,

On TUESDAY, the 24th of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of Grafton Duvall and Rezin Duvall, surviving obligors of John Duvall, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All the right, title, claim and interest of Grafton Duvall, in and to all those pieces, parcels or tracts of Land, called "Hickory Ridge," "Rogues Harbor," and "Richardson's Range," containing in all 400 ACRES, more or less. Also, one Negro Boy, Tom, to serve until he is 45 years of age; one Negro Boy, Gabriel, to serve until he is 50 years of age; one Horse, three head of Cattle, and one Wagon. Also, all the right, title, claim and interest of Rezin Duvall in and to Two Head of Horses and Two Cows.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Grafton Duvall and Rezin Duvall, at the suit of Ulysses Griffith, use of Samuel Riggs, of R., and will be sold to satisfy the same.

aug 30-ts SAMUEL GLOYD, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Horace Waters, Esq.,

On Wednesday, the 25th of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.,

for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest, both at law and in equity, of Robert Clendenin and George Merin, of, in and to the following property—viz:

ONE WHEAT DRILL.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Robert Clendenin and George Merin, at the suit of Horace Waters, and will be sold to satisfy the same. SAMUEL GLOYD,

aug 30-ts Sheriff.

STRAY HORSE.

Montgomery County—to wit:

I hereby certify that Richard Willson, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on this 20th day of August, 1861, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a Dark Brown Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, very old, the hair worn off on the outside of the right fore leg about the knee, a small black mark on the right thigh, near the tail, has no shoes on hind feet. Given under my hand.

THOS. FAWCETT, J. P.

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

RICHARD WILLSON,
Residing on the Stone turnpike,
near the District line.

aug 30-3t

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