THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : : OCTOBER 4, 1861.

War and other News.

From the Washington Republican we copy a positive report of the taking of Munson's Hill by Gen. Wadsworth's division, supported by Gen. Keyes' command. Both Munson's and Upton's Heights had been occupied.

The advance of Gen. Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge, was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerkin's and Vanderberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Col. Owen's Irish regiment, of Philadelphia, in the darkness of the night, mistaking, for Confederates, Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by Col. Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Colonel Freedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number.

Gen. Fremont, and part of his staff left St. Louis for Jefferson city on the afternoon of the 27th. Gen. Price is said to be preparing for a determined stand against Fremont.

The new defences of Philadelphia and Cincinnati continue to hold the attention of the journals of both cities.

The special correspondence of the Baltimore News Sheet from Missouri affords interesting particulars of the fight at Lexington. Price's loss is here stated at 42 killed and 32 wounded—the Federal loss at 172 killed, 237 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners.

Gen. Price is said to have captured 4,000 stand of arms, 2,400 pistols, 1,200 sabres, 1,000 saddles and bridles, 870 horses, 7 pieces of cannon, 2 mortars and 4 howitzers. Money amounting to $900,000, besides a large quantity of clothing, stores and munitions, is said to have fallen into the hands of Gen. Price. At Lexington there are said to [illegible] State troops. A curious feature of the siege was the rolling and piling of hemp bales, and the capture of several free negroes who took part in the fight.

About sixty negroes that had run off from their masters were taken at Lexington. The masters came in after the battle and took them home.

General Martin Green has, it appears, seized the steamer Sunshine, with a Federal guard and Confederate prisoners and a freight of blankets, arms, &c., and crossed the Missouri at Glasgow. Gen. Green has also positively denied that his troops have ever fired upon a train or bridge.

Gen. Price's men are described as charging on Federal bayonets with shot guns, with six-inch knives fastened to the muzzle.

General Fremont is reported to be sending large reinforcements to Jefferson City, since the capture of Lexington; and it is asserted on Federal authority, that Gen. Prentiss and his command have been captured in Northern Missouri. Where McCulloch or Hardee is, no one knows.

From Romney we learn that near that place on the 24th, a smart fight occurred. We cannot state the result with confidence—both sides claiming the advantage.

The occupation of Mason's, Munson's, Edsall's and Upton's heights seems not to excite enthusiasm among the Federal force. No Confederate troops or guns were found at those points, and their movement is regarded as a purely stragetic one. The Washington Star declares that an attack from Beauregard is considered imminent.

The interruption of ordinary navigation on the Potomac is acknowledged by Northern journals "a fact accomplished." The vessels engaged in the transportation of stores up and down the river, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, are frightened off by hostile demonstrations from Matthias Point to Occoquan. The plans to restore this navigation are, it is said, already laid by the Federal commands.

Although the advance on Munson's Hill was, according to the New York *Evening Post*, intended to surprise the Confederates, they seem to have been fully apprised of the advance, and retired without trouble. Their movement is still quite involved in mystery. The correspondence of Northern journals is full of speculation and vague conjecture on this point.

The attacks on Gen. Fremont, his friends, and his measures, are growing in number and virulence. Openly or covertly, he is assailed on many sides in the interest of the Administration. The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* indulges in a sharp *expose* of the antecedents of some of his confidants, and the New York *Herald* treats itself to a characteristically bitter sneer. It is asserted that Fremont has re-arrested Col. Blair, and his "court" is amusingly ridiculed.

Gen. Price's pickets are said to extend to within eight miles of Georgetown—sixty-seven miles west of Jefferson City. Scouts report that McCullough was advancing on Jefferson City by way of Linn Creek.

A special letter to the Chicago *Tribune* takes the ground that Fremont will be beaten unless he can bring 50,000 men to Lexington. The writer thinks Mulligan's surrender added 25,000 to Price's force. Fremont, on the other hand, maintains strict silence, but is bestiring himself with vigor.

Nominations.—The Convention of the Peace party of Prince George's county, met at Upper Marlboro', on Saturday last, and made the following nominations:

For the Senate, Oden Bowie; House of Delegates, Fendall Marbury, John M. S. Maccubbin, and E. Herbert; Clerk, John B. Brooke; County Commissioners, R. W. G. Baden, T. H. Osborn, J. P. Kirby, R. B. Mulliean, and R. N. Darnell; Sheriff, Notley D. Anderson; Surveyor, James Callahan.

Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States.—We have received from the publisher a copy of this accurately compiled and truly valuable map and gazetteer. It contains, in addition to a very accurate map of the whole country, a perfect volume of information and statistics in regard to the Southern States, viz:—The names of the counties, cities, towns and villages, and their populations; the mountains, rivers, railroads and county roads, and the counties through which they range, flow and extend—together with much valuable information in regard to the soil, productions and geological formation of the country. Published by J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, New York, at 53 cents.

Will there be an Election?

This question (says the Frederick *Citizen*) is propounded to us daily by the advocates of peace. We are unable to anticipate the designs of the government, but still we are hopeful that, notwithstanding the gloom which overhangs our beloved State, our people will be permitted to vote for such delegates to the General Assembly as they may suppose will most truly reflect their will, without the interference of federal soldiers. At all events we hope this privilege will be conceded to the people of the counties. As to the city of Baltimore, now that the Police Commissioners, whose duty it is, under the laws, to appoint the judges of election, &c., have been displaced, and imprisoned by the federal government, we confess to an entire incapacity to understand how a legal or constitutional election can take place in that city. Possibly, however, the government at Washington will, in due time, relieve the apprehensions of all law-abiding citizens on this subject. It may be that we shall have what all constitution-loving and law-abiding citizens will regard as a free and fair election.—This depends, however, of course, upon the will of "the powers that be." But our friends should not condemn the Administration at Washington, in advance of the fact. We advise all to be prepared to vote, or, at least, to attempt peaceably and quietly to deposit their ballots. And preliminary to the election it is important that trustworthy and competent candidates, entertaining the sentiments, and advocating the principles of the Peace party, should be nominated for the various county officers. Our State candidates are already nominated. The next thing we have to do, is to nominate, in this county, a candidate for the Senate, six candidates to the House of Delegates, a candidate for the Sheriffalty, candidates for County Commissioners, and candidates for the various district offices. There is no [illegible] in all this, and we think it [illegible] to suppose that the President will permit any interference with the right of the people to meet in convention for [illegible] purpose.

By virtue of the authority vested in the [illegible] of our late County Convention [illegible] upon the [illegible] of [illegible] for the holding our county [illegible] We [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] from the various districts to it, and it is a most sacred, and patriotic duty to attend the convention and discharge the obligation which has been imposed upon them by the people. Let us do what it is our duty to do to-day. When to-morrow comes, it will be quite time to consider the exigencies by which we may be surrounded, whether, as citizens of Maryland, we still have any rights to defend or duties to perform. No [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] candidates for the various [illegible] under the Constitution, no law has been passed by Congress on the subject not forbidding an election to be held, or prescribing new and unheard of qualifications [illegible] and, hence, as matters now stand, it is but reasonable to suppose that our ancient Constitutional right, in these regards, will be respected by the President. At all events let us *attempt* to exercise our *constitutional rights* so that we may not have cause hereafter to reproach ourselves with the failure to discharge the most sacred duties of a *free self-governing people*, through, what may turn out to have been, unfounded and unreasonable apprehension of military violence.

The Skirmish at the Great Falls.

The Washington Star of Monday evening contains the following in regard to the skirmish at the Great Falls that morning:

A SKIRMISH THIS FORENOON.

At 9 A. M. to-day, a disunion force, embracing eight regiments, made its appearance, reconnoitering in the immediate vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, when General McCall—opposite the head of whose division the Falls are—put a battery in position on this side of the river, and treated them to half a dozen rounds of shot and shell, which soon caused them to retire beyond the range of our guns, separating hurriedly as they did so.—Thus they retired both up and down the stream. There could be no design of attempting to cross the river in this movement of a small portion of Johnson's force, that being an impossibility there. The river is to-day full five feet above fording mark everywhere above the Little Falls.

There is an error in the above statement, and we think it is best to state the truth at all times, if anything at all is stated. A gentleman who was at the Great Falls, on Monday morning, on business, informs us that a Confederate force, whilst passing up the Potomac, on the other side, fired a number of shells across the river, the first of which passed through the tavern at Crommelin, in which he was at the time. The second shell struck the lock-gate, near the house, killing four Federal troops, who were sitting on it. The troops scattered and ran all about the neighborhood. The officer in command ordered them to their guns, but they could not well get to them on account of the firing. Not a gun was fired from this side. We learn that eleven of the Federals were killed. A number of wagons which had gone down into that neighborhood after hay, on hearing the cannonading, came back empty, at a rapid rate. And this is the truth about that battle.

Another Shooting Case.—On Wednesday evening last, a shooting affair came off at the camp, near Darnestown, which came near resulting in the death of Col. Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, by the hands of Samuel D. Martin, a private of said regiment, and half-brother of Lanpahan, who shot Maj. Lewis, on Sunday week last. It occurred immediately after dress parade. The Col. having reason to suspect something from Martin, ordered him to take off his belt. He immediately drew his revolver and commenced firing, one of the shots taking effect in the shoulder of Col. Knipe and another in his right arm. His son, who was near, was also shot through the hand, making a painful wound.

Capture of Generals Sturgis and Prentiss. The St. Louis correspondent of the Baltimore "News Sheet," under date of September 25th, writes: "A rumor, believed here, states that Price, after the capture of Lexington, started two divisions of 4,000 men each up and down the river, and crossing over by means of the steamers to the rear of Gen. Sturgis, captured his whole command, without firing a gun.—Sturgis, you will remember, was opposite to Lexington with about 2,000 men.

"From Federal accounts we have reason to believe that the rebels have taken Gen. Prentiss and his command in Northern Missouri."

THE WAR NEWS.

Munson's Hill Taken--An Important Forward Movement.

On Saturday afternoon, General McClellan, having predetermined to make a forward movement, crossed over the Potomac, accompanied by his staff, and upon his arrival at Fort Corcoran, the centre and right wing of the army were put in motion, and took up their line of march for Munson's Hill. Brigadier General Wadsworth's division was in advance, supported by Gen. Keyes's command. The main body of the army advanced on the road to Ball's Cross Roads.

Between Ball's Cross Roads and Upton's, they expected to encounter masked batteries, but the columns marched on without impediment to Upton's Hill, where the rebels some weeks since erected earthworks, but when the chivalry saw the "Yankees" advancing, they evacuated the place, and taking everything with them. The army then passed on to Munson's Hill, where it was supposed the enemy was in force, protected by strong works, but, whatever their number, they ingloriously fled, leaving nothing behind them, but two pieces of stove pipe mounted like cannon, which they were intended to represent, and a wooden gun painted black, and mounted on wheels. The gallant 37th New York, Col. Burk, holds possession of Munson's Hill; the Colonel raised the glorious old flag at nine o'clock that night.

The only works at Munson's Hill consisted of a ditch about two feet deep, dug around the hill, the dirt thus excavated being thrown up to form a breastwork. No appearance of having had tents, as the bottom of the ditch was covered with straw. Another evacuated fort in the vicinity of the hill was more scientifically constructed. It was formed of pork and flour barrels, with an occasional hogshead filled with earth, closely packed, these were used instead of gabeons, and certainly were a very good substitute. At this place they had five or six guns mounted, but they were taken by the retreating rebels.

A detachment of the fourteenth New York volunteers, Col. McQuade, by a flank movement in the rear of Munson's Hill, cut off and captured a mounted officer, a lieutenant, and six privates. The officers and men were brought in to Fort Corcoran, and one of them, being wounded, was brought over to the Georgetown hospital. He declines to tell his name, or to give any account of himself. He [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Serious Mistake.

[illegible] twenty-five and thirty were killed, who are now in the Georgetown hospital. Of this affair there are a variety of reports, but this is supposed to be the true one.—*Wash. Republican.*

Wanton Destruction.

It pains us to again read of the [illegible] destruction of houses and other property to a large amount during the advance of our troops upon Falls Church on Sunday last. Both Unionists and Secessionists suffered alike in this wanton raid. It appears that the colonels of the different regiments have made but little progress in the discipline [illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible] which they have received since the [illegible] They [illegible] to see the [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] down the [illegible] this way who [illegible].—*N. Y. Herald.*

More Destruction of Property.

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church, near Washington, by the Federal troops, still continues. Among the houses burnt to-day were that of Maj. Nutt, together with his barns and outhouses, the adjoining residence of Dr. Bowen, who is now a surgeon in the Confederate army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Perry's estate, with one exception.

The residence of Murray Mason, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than $50,000.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, Sept. 30.*

Position of the Enemy.

We have positive information that the main body of Beuregard's army were yesterday afternoon, at sunset, in position stretching from Fairfax Court-House back to Manassas, and from a point near Occoquan Creek (their right) in a direct line passing through Fairfax Court-House, for many miles past that point in the direction of Leesburg. The force, judging from their camp fires, cannot be less than 100,000 in the field there, if not more. This proves that the enemy have simply withdrawn their whole force back some miles from in front of our lines.—*Wash. Star, of Tuesday.*

Preparations for a Great Battle.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 1.—Gen. Fremont preserves strict silence regarding his plans, but is actively engaged preparing for the struggle, and is determined to rest his reputation upon the result of the coming contest which will probably decide the fate of Missouri. No blow will be struck till it can be made effective. Gen. Price's pickets extend to within eight miles of Georgetown, (sixty-seven miles west of Jefferson City,) keeping him posted regarding our movements. The St. Louis Republican learns that a statement is forthcoming from Col. Harding, in the absence of Gen. Lyon, in command of this Department, which will show beyond question the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered by Gen. Fremont before the battle of Wilson's Creek.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—Gen. Buckner is said to be at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, with five thousand two hundred men, and is supposed to be on the road to destroy the locks on Green river.

James B. Clay was admitted to bail in ten thousand dollars, before Judge Catron this morning, to appear at the January term. Tom Clay and Tom Jacobs entered his bail.

Harder Helm has taken possession of Rochester, on Green river. The number of his troops is estimated at 4,000, including a Mississippi regiment.

The Glasgow turnpike bridge has been burned.

The Rebels Marching on Paducah, Ky.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The rebels attempted to burn a bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning. They were met and repulsed by Capt. Nolen's cavalry. Three rebels were killed by the first volley, and others killed and wounded afterwards. Only one Federal soldier was wounded.

A wounded rebel said that as death was sure, he might as well tell the truth. He stated that Gen. Pillow was in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, 27,000 strong, and that Jeff. Thompson's movements are a feint, to direct attention from that quarter. Information reached Paducah yesterday that Gen. Pillow had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah from Tennessee. The united forces of the rebels will amount to 42,000.

The Fatal Article of the St. Louis News.

The following is the article which appeared in the St. Louis *News*, and proved so offensive to Gen. Fremont that he caused the editor to be arrested, and the paper suspended:

"The Fall of Lexington.—Lexington is fallen. We write it with sorrow, for it is a heavy reverse to our arms in Missouri—the twin disaster to the reverse at Springfield, and, like that reverse, easily avoidable, had prompt steps been taken to avoid it. The gallant garrison, under their heroic Irish commander, after resisting with unflinching courage for six days, and repulsing the assaults of the quadruple besieging force, beleaguered on every side, penned up within the narrow limits of earthwork defenses, wearied to exhaustion with incessant watching and fighting, was compelled, at last, to yield to that foe more terrible to the brave soldier than bullet or bayonet—thirst—and surrender his courageous band as prisoners of war. He might, and no doubt would have resisted longer, had not his supplies of water been cut off; but the entrenchments at Lexington were not supplied with wells and other conveniences of a stone fort, because they were not constructed with the design of resisting a week's siege. Hence, when the garrison was cut off from its supplies of water from the river and the wells in the vicinity, there was no alternative for the famished men but a surrender. They are now in the hands of the enemy, who, by this triumph, secures possession of about 4,000 stand of arms, 700 cavalry horses, with their equipments, a considerable quantity of ammunition, several pieces of artillery, and the most important city of Western Missouri.

"Colonel Mulligan perhaps never dreamed of the possibility of not being reinforced. It never entered into his thoughts, that with 40,000 friendly Federal troops within a few days' march of him, he *could* be neglected and left to the mercy of a besieging force for a whole week, and finally compelled to surrender for the want of the succor which *could* have been sent, and which, no doubt, he confidently presumed *would* be sent. It was with the confident conviction of being promptly supported that, when asked to surrender by Price on Sunday, the 15th, he answered with a ringing defiance, and instantly prepared for a desperate combat. He thought that if he should hold out for three days—and he resolved that he would—he would be reinforced from the river or the enemy attacked in the rear and thus forced to raise the siege.

"But [illegible] other calculated too largely on the cooperation of the authorities at St. Louis. Price arrived at Warrensburg [illegible] miles from Lexington, two weeks ago yesterday. Everybody knew that he was marching on Lexington, and that he would make a desperate attempt to take it.

"But we cannot think that Price himself [illegible] he would be allowed leisurely to [illegible] Lexington, surround the [illegible] and [illegible] it for a whole week, without [illegible] disturbed in his amateur-like operations by any of the thirty or forty thousand Federal troops that were within a few days march of him.

"[illegible] perhaps never conjectured that he [illegible] with a ragged, ill-armed, unpaid, half-[illegible] array; without a baggage train and with a poor supply of war material, march [illegible] from Springfield over a rugged road, attack and capture a Federal garrison [illegible] supported, or that ought to have been supported [illegible] and [illegible] that has hundreds and thousands of tons of shot, shell, powder, cannon, artillery, muskets and rifles [illegible] all the rivers, all the [illegible] and all the steamboats in the State, for the speedy transportation of men and material to any point of danger.

"But so it is, and Price, and Jackson, and Parsons, in their exultations over their unlooked-for victory, must feel even more surprise than we do, at being allowed to achieve it without interruption.

"Misfortunes seldom come singly, and in addition to the surrender of Lexington, and the repulse of the Federal troops at Blue Mills Landing, we have to chronicle a reverse in Miller county, brought us by despatches from Jefferson city. A portion of Col. McClurg's regiment of Home Guards, while on their way from Jefferson city to Linn Creek, Camden county, was surrounded by a large force of the enemy, near Tuscumbia, and, it is supposed, [illegible] of them were captured."

From the Potomac—The Advance of the Confederate Army.—A letter in the Delta, dated Camp Leesburg, September 7th, says:

"Thank Heaven, our commanders are fully informed of all northern movements [illegible] wires ran into the offices of the departments in Richmond, and despite all the threats of Fort Lafayette, our agents are numerous and sleepless, braving every danger and successfully accomplishing their hazardous missions with the stealthiness of Crow or Blackfeet Indians.

"Of our numbers and preparations in and around here, I shall not speak; *but everything is as our best friends could wish.* Maryland, opposite all our camps, is in a fever of excitement, and large bodies of men are nightly joining us at Aquia creek, whenever they can elude the Federal craft; but should the enemy ever dream of advancing into Virginia again, none of them will be left to tell the tale."

Fresh Beef.—We are glad to see that our friend [illegible] Suckells has again commenced furnishing our citizens with choice beef and other kinds of fresh meat. Those in want of anything in his line will do well to give him a call, as he sells a good article at the lowest market price.

Good Flour.—We have received a bag of flour from our friend, Geo. Gingle, which we can recommend as being of the best quality, and rather too good to be presented to poor printers, in these hard times. Any of the millers in our vicinity wishing their flour inspected, will please send us a sample.

Humors of the Campaign.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* gets off the following. It is a fair hit, and reasonable in everything but the offer to buy the gun. "A countryman was in the town of Lumpkin, and some one asked him how he liked the war news. He replied, 'Very well.' 'Are you ready to go?' he was asked. 'Yes,' he replied. 'Are you not afraid?' 'No, if I should see a Yankee, with his gun levelled and looking right at me, I will draw out my pocket-book and ask him what he will take for his gun, and right there the fight will end.'

"The reign of Old King Cotton being over," says a Pennsylvanian, "now let us see what we can do for Old King Coal."

"Nearly all the cannon in use by the Confederates have been *rifled*—from the United States."

A soldier at Paducah, who had been paid off, and squandered his money, nailed a board to a tree, and chalked on it in large letters—"There was a time when men without brains died, but now they go to war."

The Rebel Retreat.—We are all in the dark yet so far as the understanding of the rebel retreat goes. We can only conjecture, and as we have nothing but the fact that they have gone, of course guessing is all we can do. It is certain that Gen. McClellan never had a thought that such a retreat was contemplated, and did not know that it had taken place until several hours after the last rebel pickets had strolled away; and, as it appears, not until the main force had been gone for two days.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Largest Pontoon Bridge.—A number of barges have now been stretched across the Tennessee river at Paducah, forming the largest pontoon bridge ever constructed in America. What use is to be made of the work is best known to the commanding officer of that district.

That Other Fatal Blunder.

We obtained the following interesting information of the blunder committed on Saturday night by our men, during the advance on Falls Church, from an officer of Capt. Mott's Flying Artillery, U. S. A., who was present. The cause emanated from the fact that the officer in command of Col. Baker's regiment, without orders from General Smith, deeming it expedient, sent forward a company of his regiment to deploy through the woods, as skirmishers to the right, Gen. Smith having ordered him to deploy only to the left.

Three companies of Berdan's sharpshooters were specially deployed by Gen. Smith to reconnoitre the left, and Gen. Smith, knowing that he had ordered no troops to the left, except the sharpshooters, gave them directions to fire on any armed bodies they might meet. Unfortunately they met Col. Baker's men, opened fire on them, but owing to the thickness of the underbrush, no one was seriously injured.

A number of the sharpshooters being inexperienced, were very much startled by thus suddenly stumbling on a fancied foe, and some of them inadvertantly threw away their arms and ran, being charged upon by Baker's men with bayonets, his men being now nearly as well disciplined as regulars. Baker's men found out who Berdan's men were by picking up their rifles and discovering they were of all patterns, twenty-five sorts, some heavy and some light.

But the mischief did not end here. As Baker's men returned to their regiment by another route, and as they were falling back to report what had happened to their commander, they accidentally fell upon Col. Owens' regiment, who in turn mistaking them for the enemy, charged bayonets in great fury, and would have demolished them, but for the fact that the captain of the California men shouted out, "we are friends do not kill us, we belong to the California regiment."

About the same time a panic took place among some of the cavalry, which also caused a stampede among the horses attached to several pieces of artillery, and the road being narrow, one of the pieces was overturned, when two or three of the men were thrown to the ground and trampled to death by the cavalry, and others were injured. * * *

In the excitement of the moment, a number of Col. Owens' men accidentally discharged their pieces, which sounded very much like the firing of pickets when attacked by the enemy. This attracted the attention of Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, who quickened their pace, and were again, for the instant mistaken for the enemy by the Irish regiment, when the latter, to some extent, opened fire on them, killing several and wounding a number slightly.

At this time one of General Smith's aids rode up, and in a few moments entire order was restored.—*Phil. Ev. Journal.*

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

A few evenings since there was a large gathering of people assembled under Republican auspices at Indianapolis.—They marched about inviting everybody to shout as they shouted, and swear as they swore. Among others they called upon the editor of the Sentinel, who complied with the wishes of the crowd, and the next day came out with a proposition to raise a regiment for the war to be recruited from the leaders of the "patriotic demonstration." He says:

"We propose to raise a regiment for the war, to be composed of bankers, brokers, lawyers, preachers, doctors, editors and gentlemen generally—all of whom must be of the Republican faith. We will not accept a volunteer unless he is able to leave his family in a comfortable condition while he is in service, and provided he should be cut off by the enemy. Bachelors, of course, will not be subject to this condition. We want a class of men who are exceedingly fierce for war, and who, of all others, can best be spared, if they should fall in defence of their country. We want to take with us gentlemen of wealth, who can leave their families in a comfortable condition—not poor men, whose daily toil alone provides subsistence for their wives and children.

"Having been sworn into the 'active militia' by our Republican friends, we feel desirous to serve our country to the best advantage, and we know of no better way than to raise a regiment of those whose condition in life is such that their loss will be least felt to those dependent upon them.

"Now, gentlemen, roll in your names. We promise that you shall see service. If there is any hard fighting to be done, you shall have the post of honor and of danger. If anybody is to be hurt, you shall have the chance. We'll lead you to glory or the grave. Now, no flinching. Here is an opportunity to prove your patriotism—your willingness to pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors, for the salvation of the Government and the honor of your country. We have no doubt that Gov. Morton and President Lincoln will be highly delighted to see such a regiment in the field, and will do all in their power to equip it properly. Step up, Andy Wallace, Judge Coburn, Bill Wallace, and a host of similar Republican patriots, whose talking patriotism has been, and perhaps is, at fever heat. We offer you an opportunity to smell gunpowder, and put into practice the advice you so freely give to others."—*Milwaukie (Wis) Sentinel.*

Reported Burning of Fall's Church.—There is a rumor to-night that Fall's Church has been destroyed by fire by our troops. It is highly probable, as they have been engaged firing houses all day. Mason's Hill contains rifle pits, the same at Munson's Hill. No cannon were left there, or signs of any having been there. Gen. McClellan and staff visited Munson's Hill and the surrounding hills this afternoon.

The cool weather we are now having is sensibly felt by the troops, and they have a hard matter to keep themselves warm.

Fighting Germans.—The Germans enrolled in the Federal army are said to count as follows: New England, 500; New York, 12,000; New Jersey, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 5,000; Indiana, 4,000; Illinois, 6,000; Missouri, 13,000; Minnesota, 500; Wisconsin, 2,000; Michigan, 1,000; Iowa, 1,000; Kansas, 500; California and Oregon, 2,000; Western Virginia, 1,000; Maryland and District of Columbia, 500; Kentucky, 500; Delaware, 100; total, 60,000.

THE MARKETS.

Baltimore, October 2, 1861.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat on 'Change this morning added up some 10,000 bushels, and with a good demand prices ruled very firm, ordinary to medium white selling at $1.16 a $1.25, fair to good do. $1.35 a $1.45, and prime to choice do. $1.50 a $1.53 per bushel; red brought $1.10 a $1.18 for common to medium, and $1.23 a $1.27 per bushel for good to prime. Corn was dull, 2,800 bushels offered, and no sales of white reported; we quote good to prime at 60 a 63 cents, and yellow at 58 a 60 cents per bushel. Oats we quote at 34 a 38 cents for Maryland, and 40 a 42 cts., per bushel for Pennsylvania.—*Sun.*

Mr. Editor: To the call which has been made upon me by "Many Voters," in your issue of the last few weeks, soliciting me to become a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the Fourth Election District of this county, I beg leave respectfully to say, that whilst I feel deeply grateful to "Many Voters," for this renewed manifestation of their kind regards, I would feel constrained, from peculiar circumstances, from accepting any position of a public character which the good people of this county might confer upon me at this time.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
GEO. C. PATTERSON.

September 30, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Having noticed in your paper, of the 20th instant, my name announced as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Election Dis. of this county, without my knowledge or wish, this is to request you to insert in your paper my declension to run for Justice of the Peace, or qualify to act, should I be elected. Express my thanks to my friends of said district for the nomination, and I hope there will be sufficient time to nominate another in my stead. Yours &c.

September 30, 1861. P. PALMER.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

To the Voters of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel and Howard Counties:

In April last in answer to inquiries from every county in this Judicial District, I announced myself as a candidate for re-election to the Court of Appeals with a resolution long before expressed, under no circumstances to accept a nomination by convention, or allow my name to be connected with party arrangements. I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens to suppose that they will degrade the office by associating it with political [illegible] and shall adhere to my present position. For their favorable judgment and support I rely upon my character and experience in the profession, if a knowledge of these shall satisfy them of the propriety of recalling me to a station the duties of which I have endeavored to discharge faithfully according to the constitution and laws. WM. H. TUCK.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1861. [oct 4 te

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. E. 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

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

For Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Editor: The name of GEORGE C. PATTERSON is respectfully recommended to the Voters of Rockville District as a suitable person for Justice of the Peace at the next election. MANY VOTERS.

sep 13

For Justice of the Peace.

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.

A CARD.

J. ALMONEY, Proprietor of the "Montgomery House," Rockville, Md., would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Montgomery county—to the Federal troops who have visited this place, and to the traveling public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and would invite a continuance of the same.

Rockville, September 20, 1861.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to pay their taxes to the undersigned, can do so, during his absence, by calling at his residence, in Rockville, where the money will be received and receipts given them. JOHN E. MILLER,

oct 4-3t Collector Fourth District.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election will be held, **on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next**, in the several Election Districts of Montgomery county, for the purpose of electing the following officers—to wit:

One Governor, one Comptroller of the Treasury, one Judge for the Second Judicial District of Maryland, one Judge of the Court of Appeals, one Senator for Montgomery county, two Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland; also, five County Commissioners, two Sheriffs, one County Surveyor; also, by each Election District, three Justices of the Peace, two Constables, and one Supervisor of public roads.

SAMUEL GLOYD, Sh'ff
oct 4-te of Montgomery county.

NOTICE.

I 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 23 Adm'r.

Lumber, Shingles, Laths,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, DOORS, SASH and SHUTTERS, for sale at the very lowest prices for cash, or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, corner Eutaw and German streets, or at 132 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

mar 22—tf BURNS & SLOAN.

$5 Reward!

LOST, on Wednesday, the 27th, instant, a White and Black HOUND DOG called Dan. Whoever will return the same will receive the above reward. J. G. CANNON,

aug 30—tf Rockville, Md.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ELIZABETH E. 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 $3,421.70.

JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.
Copy—Test,
sep 6-3t JAMES G. HENING, Cl'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 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 7th of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

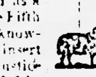
FRANCIS VALDENAR,
C. A. C. HIGGINS,
PATRICK LYDDANE.
sep 27—td Examiners.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Montgomery county jail, on Monday, the 11 day of September, instant, as a runaway slave, a Negro man, who says his name is JACOB JONES. He is about 25 years of age, five feet high, very dark, stout built. When committed he had on military uniform, and says he belongs to the Brooklyn Volunteers, Capt Foster. The owner of the above negro is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail, otherwise, he will be discharged according to law.

SAMUEL GLOYD,
sep 13—3t Sheriff.

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.

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 Roan 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,
aug 30-3t near the District line.

HAVING MADE Large Additions TO OUR FORMER STOCK OF GROCERIES, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

WE are now, and will be hereafter, able to furnish all articles in our line of business near about Baltimore prices.

Having made arrangements so as to purchase on as good terms as any house in the District, we feel confident, with these facilities, that we can do the buyer-justice in every respect.

We would most respectfully solicit a call from Country Merchants and Farmers, as we shall take great pleasure in showing our goods and having them contrasted, as regards quality and prices, with any house in the District.

DORSEY & WOOD,
No. 118 High St., Georgetown, D. C.
june 29

Notice to Tax-Payers.

PERSONS indebted to the late Singleton 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. Higgins, whom I have authorized to receipt for tax bills.

CHARLES A. C. HIGGINS, Trustee
sep 6—tf of Singleton Prather, dec'd.

SILVER WARE.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,
354 Pennsylvania avenue,
(*Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.*)

Call attention to their unusually large stock of new and elegant Silver Ware, consisting of Tea Sets, Waiters, Pitchers, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Also, every possible variety of Fancy Silver Ware, suitable for wedding presents.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av. 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 25 Washington, D. C.

ALFRED LEA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CORN, MEAL, OATS,
BRAN, SHIP-STUFF, &c.

Gentlemen who wish to dispose of their Crops, in the above line, will please favor him with their custom, at the corner of Bridge and Green Streets, Georgetown, D. C.

july 20—6m

NEW JEWELRY.

CORAL, Etruscan, Enamelled, Mosaic, and all other styles of Rich JEWELRY.

A large assortment always on hand, embracing every novelty in our line.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av. 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 25 Washington, D. C.

Engravings.

VISITING, Wedding and "At HOME" Cards, elegantly engraved and printed. The finest quality Cards furnished.

Arms, Crests and Initials cut upon Stone, and Engraving in all its branches promptly executed. M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av., 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 25 Washington, D. C.

SPECTACLES.

GOLD, Silver and fine Steel Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, &c. of every focus. Also Opera and Shell Reading Glasses. A large assortment of the above always on hand.

Particular attention paid to the selection of glasses suited to the eyes of wearers.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
354 Penn. Av. 4 doors west Brown's hotel,
mar 13 Washington, D. C.

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.
aug 30-3t Acting Principal.