Montgomery County Sentinel.

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

By M. Fields. — ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. — Vol. VII.—No. 12.

THE SENTINEL

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☞ Office next door to the house on the south-west corner of the Square.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery co., 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 Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE, JOHN T. VINSON. dec 7—ly

ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of "FERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

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

One pound of coffee can be roasted to a nicety in twelve minutes, and in from twenty to twenty minutes. It is constructed so that coffee is kept from burning, as it is in the old way, and all the grains are roasted alike, exactly the same flavor—[illegible] required from ever[illegible] enough. A glass window in the end of the cylinder, so that the operator can inspect it as much as [illegible] vessel, obviating the danger of burning, and the aroma passing off, as necessarily occur did the roaster need to be opened whenever you wish to see how your coffee is doing. It will, beyond all doubt, roast better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING is the sole proprietor and exclusive right to manufacture and sell this machine for this County; here[illegible] would be pleased to show them to any one, the *modus operandi* of them, to the trade and the public.

They can be seen at the store of [illegible] Hinrichs, Clk., where all orders may be left, and prompt attention will be paid to sell the [illegible]. Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—ly WM. A. CUMMING.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Patented March 12th, 1860.

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

Family Rights.

Also, SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process.

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

Cheapest and Best Soap

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

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

Several hundred per cent.

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

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

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

PERRY TEAHL, Rockville, Md.

dec 7—tf

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

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

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend sales in any portion of this county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. dec 16—tf.

The National Crisis.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL.

Review of Late Affairs in Maryland.

The London Times contains a letter from Mr. Russell, its special correspondent, dated Baltimore, Sept. 19, which is mainly devoted to a consideration of the position of Maryland, and the events which have transpired in Baltimore since the war commenced. Although it contains little that is actually new to our readers, we make a few extracts:

ORIGIN OF TROUBLES IN MARYLAND.

All the troubles in this State may be said to have commenced with the lawless outrages of the Baltimore mob—the days of evil repute—on the volunteer regiments passing to Washington from New York and Massachusetts, in obedience to the summons of the President. It is contended by the Marylanders that the case should have been treated as an ordinary riot, but the sympathies of a portion of the people were clearly with the Confederate States, that an act which, in peaceful times, might have been dealt with by the tribunals, assumed an aspect of grave political importance, and indicated such a state of disaffection to the North that it alarmed the government, when it was strong enough, late enough, for occupying Baltimore with troops, overturning their civil power, and treating the State as a hostile province, which, however, they have not as yet formally proclaimed.

The feeling manifested in the South was understood to be favorable to the South, a large portion of the press ridiculed Northern views, and the authorities were accused by slavery opinists in the name of States' rights, of receiving supplies by the aid of the Northern Confederacy, in spite of the Southern Confederacy, which they have [illegible] to have [illegible] the Northern [illegible] Baltimore, in securing the [illegible] of the city at once, it would have [illegible] a doubtful [illegible] government to have [illegible] manner in which the [illegible] constitutionally had [illegible] to leave Maryland in [illegible] which [illegible] Harry, [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] uniform [illegible] little temporizing or [illegible] were at once [illegible] were occupied [illegible] The State was [illegible] notorious sympathizer [illegible] habeas corpus was suspended [illegible] to the writ of the judges showed the people what they had to expect. The police commissioners board was dissolved; the marshal was arrested; the Federal general in command appointed a citizen of Baltimore in his stead, and men who are, it is said, persons well known to the old police, were substituted for the old police, and proceeded without other uniforms or the exhibition of warrants or authority to search houses, to seize upon persons and to institute a rigorous system of surveillance, extending itself to the colors of children's dresses and the trimmings of ladies' gowns and the neckties of passers-by in the streets.

KEEPING THE STATE IN THE UNION.

The satisfaction of being right, no doubt, is something, but in the present instance there are millions of people in the United States who will not give the vanquished of Maryland such a melancholy consolation. But they persisted in their course. They cried aloud, "Why do you treat us as if we were enemies? We are still part of the Union. We are not out of it." To which the Government replied in effect: "We regard you as people who would be open enemies if you could, and who would go out of the Union, if you had the means. Hence, McHenry and Lafayette! We are determined not to let you go out of the Union, and to prevent your passing any resolution to that effect."

[Here Mr. Russell mentions the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature, and the dispersion of that body.]

SLAVEHOLDERS AND SECESSION.

It is impossible, I think, to deny that the great majority of the landholders and the respectable classes of Maryland are in favor of secession principles, and that they hate the New England States as cordially as the Southerners detest the "Yankees." It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the constitution, and that those who attack it are not gentlemen. Your Marylander is a very high aristocrat. If his ancestors did not come over with Lord Baltimore to escape religious persecution, they were actuated by similar motives. He is generally Catholic and anti-Puritan, as his forefather was two centuries ago. In no part of the Union has slave labor been so profitless—nowhere will so many men be found to condemn slavery on principle, though it may be legally right. They say, "We keep on our slaves because we cannot get rid of them at once. Leave us alone, and the thing will die out of itself."

[illegible]

Many families have representatives in the army of the Confederate States, and all the efforts of the Unionists have not sufficed to prevent the passing into and out of the State of men who are [illegible] to join the Southern Confederacy. [illegible] a large number of recruits in the Southern army, as it was [illegible] the moment [illegible] "As I have [illegible] there," [illegible] I hope to be able to get [illegible] Maryland [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] notorious sympathizer [illegible] habeas corpus was suspended [illegible] to the writ of the judges showed the people what they had to expect. The police commissioners board was dissolved; the marshal was arrested; the Federal general in command appointed a citizen of Baltimore in his stead, and men who are, it is said, persons well known to the old police, were substituted for the old police, and proceeded without other uniforms or the exhibition of warrants or authority to search houses, to seize upon persons and to institute a rigorous system of surveillance, extending itself to the colors of children's dresses and the trimmings of ladies' gowns and the neckties of passers-by in the streets.

[illegible]

I send this by Mr. R. Ellis, and you will please acknowledge its receipt, and relieve me by saying, if true, that you look upon what I am doing in this matter at least with feelings of kindness.

Remember me to such persons as are with you, and who may wish to hear from me. Respectfully,

JAMES PRYOR.

LUSBY'S MILL, OWEN CO., KY., September 25, 1861.

HON. JAMES PRYOR—Dear Sir: I had the honor to receive last evening, through Mr. Robert Ellis, of Carroll county, your letter of the 7th, inclosing a note to you from Gen. Robert Anderson, dated at headquarters, at Louisville, on the 24th instant.

Gen. Anderson evidently labors under a total misconception of this whole affair, and has been misled, doubtless, by the sensational paragraphs of a press which seems bent upon mischief, or by the lying reports of evil disposed persons, who desire to set in motion collisions of arms in which they will never be participators. Gen. Anderson treats this assemblage of men in Owen, "with arms in their hands" as an unlawful proceeding. I cannot so regard it.

If they have no unlawful object in view, the men of Kentucky have a constitutional right to assemble with arms in their hands, to bear them in their own houses and to parade with them so long as no efficiency as a military body in the use of arms. His memory must be treacherous indeed when does not recollect that this right was insisted upon as a basis of holding Camp Dick Robinson together, before Mr. Lincoln avowed the fact that they were called together under the auspices and at the urgent solicitation of eminent Union men of this State. If Gen. Anderson may establish a camp in Kentucky, so may I. If we may not, the law is not and is not equal. It is time this matter should be understood by the people of this State. I hold that they have a military organization, may meet to drill, and should be encouraged and aided to protect themselves in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, and to protect their families from insult and violence. If this right be taken from them with the rest, they are no longer free, if they want to be.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

GREEN, Sept. 25, 1861.

COL. H. MARSHALL—Dear Sir: I met with Gen. Anderson yesterday at Louisville. He handed me the enclosed letter, with a request that I would carry out his suggestions. I determined to visit you at Liberty, and this morning, with Maj. Thos. L. Butler, left Carrollton for that purpose. But before reaching this place, we were informed that you were not at Liberty, and that we could not reach you so as to enable me to go home to-night, which is necessary for me to do. I had heard that you and others were apprehensive that you might be arrested, and supposed, perhaps, that your present proceedings were intended only to prevent the arrest of yourself and friends. If this supposition is true, I am authorized by Gen. Anderson, in addition to what is contained in the enclosed letter, to say that no arrests will be made or attempted of yourself, or any one connected in this enterprise with you, on account of any act or acts heretofore committed, provided your camp is broken up. I may be acting officiously, but permit me to assure you that I am doing this solely on the supposition as above suggested, and for the high respect and affection which I have for many persons engaged with you; and if this letter does no good, I hope it will do no harm, and that you will see nothing on my part but good and kind intentions.

which our legislative masters seek to render efficient by bills of penalties denouncing all opposition to their enactments shall desire to collect together and to organize for the protection of their constitutional rights, and of their persons from violence and wrong, I have consented to command any camp they will thus form, provided it be attended by such numbers as to be able to protect itself if properly directed. But I have uniformly made it a condition, precedent to the acceptance of such a position, that the camp organization should not disturb any man in the enjoyment of his rights, nor violate the laws of the land.

You will also observe that I have done nothing nor proposed anything, which, in a land governed by law, should subject me to any inconvenience. I left my residence only because I was apprehensive of an arrest, and I was so only because I was informed the business of arresting gentlemen who belonged to the Southern Rights party had been commenced; and that my name was certainly included in a warrant already in an officer's hands. Conscious that I had done nothing to justify such proceedings, my resolution was at once taken not to submit to it, if I could evade or successfully resist it. I heard that Charles S. Morehead was arrested, and had been carried beyond the State. This was evidence to me that the same wanton and gross violations which have characterized the acts of Mr. Lincoln's Administration in other places, were to be attempted in Kentucky; and my mind was made up that I would protect myself and family as best I could.

I have done nothing, meditated nothing, against the will or interests of Kentucky, and I cannot realize the fact that bad men should be permitted to hunt me like a wolf, lest I shall disturb the combinations which they seek to consign their fellow-men. All that I can say is, that I am an advocate of the rights of the people, and shall never, while life lasts, cease to defend them. If for that I am to be murdered, the silence of my grave will yield a ready response to the air they breathe around my sanctuary.

Kindly yours, your friend,

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS'S FERRY.

[illegible] we send the following graphic account of the battle at Edwards's Ferry, which we shall probably know in the morning. As I intend to make my letter as [illegible] what actually took place during the hour [illegible] I shall not attempt to describe the movements, but only those which I saw. The firing [illegible] this morning from Van Allen's and Frink's guns—12 in all—the shells going well over to the Virginia side, to the north of Conrick's Creek. The position is very [illegible] Seven shells have been [illegible] with [illegible] Stone is directing the fourth and eleventh [illegible] range, the explosion being heard for ten seconds. The [illegible] two rapid in five. The direction given to the shells is varied so as [illegible] possible to find out the location of the Confederates, who are supposed to be concealed in a thicket of wood to the southwest, on the hill, and apparently a mile from the mouth of Goose Creek. The fourteenth sounded like a solid shot, and the three following shells, which made a loud explosion, brought no answering shot from the Confederates.

At five minutes to 5 P. M. the battery in charge of Lieut. Frink, situated in a field to the southwest and some quarter of a mile from the Ferry, also opened with shell, the two batteries keeping up the fire with rapidity, each missile exploding beautifully. Just as the sun is going down, the 1st Minnesota and 42d New York come down over the hill, and take the road to the Ferry. The sun shines gloriously, reflecting his rays from the thousands of bayonets which line the road. The firing is renewed again from both Van Allen's and Frink's batteries. The troops are marching to the river with the intention either of crossing or of working a feint to do so, with a view of trying what effect the movement may have upon the enemy.

The air is perfectly still, and the close of this pleasant Sabbath is impressively calm and beautiful. The view of the Virginia hills from where I stand, near the battery, is almost enchanting. The echo of each report of our guns is heard from the opposite hills as distinctly as the report itself, and the explosion of each shell makes the third distinct report caused by each discharge. Something which resembles the sound of a drum-corps is distinctly heard from the Virginia side. The troops are drawn up along the bank in open order, and the order is now again passed along the lines to "Fall in." There goes a boat-load of troops across the river, which looks like a real movement.

The two companies, after landing, were recalled, but at 12 o'clock three regiments crossed over, encamping on the Virginia side. This was evidently designed as the opening of the campaign in Upper Virginia, and to-morrow, no doubt, the whole force encamped near here will be thrown over. There is every prospect of lively, I hope not of disastrous, times. The Confederates will not do anything we wish them to. I now proceed to the camp near the Monocacy, to observe movements.

MONDAY MORNING.—The engagement has been renewed this morning. At daylight, portions of the Massachusetts 20th, Col. Lee, and the Massachusetts 15th, Col. Devens, not over 300 in all, crossed over three-quarters of a mile below Conrad's Ferry. They crossed the island, which at this point is about 150 yards wide, and three miles in its extreme length. These two companies—viz: I and D, commanded respectively by Captains Bartlett and Crowninshield—met with no opposition on landing, and pushed on until they had reached the open space. This company (H, of the 15th regiment) went ahead as skirmishers, and were met in an open field by a company of seventy Confederates, who fired the first volley, wounding ten and taking two prisoners. The company charged on them and drove them back, but were in return driven back by a large cavalry force, besides a Mississippi rifle company.

This ended the contest for the morning; but a straggling fire was kept up on both sides until 1:30 P. M., when the Confederates renewed the engagement with great fury. They attacked in front and on the right flank. At this time Gen. Baker's brigade was arriving. They consisted chiefly of the Philadelphia Zouaves, under command of Colonel Baxter.

Colonel Vaughan, of the Rhode Island, had also arrived, and, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in getting one of his six-pounder guns up the ascent, being obliged first to dismount the gun. This piece, with the two mountain howitzers belonging to the 20th Massachusetts, were all the heavy guns on the field. The fire was kept up from the right flank and front with great activity, the Confederates raining a perfect storm of balls upon the Union forces. The Twentieth, although mostly raw recruits, stood the enemy's fire like veterans. They ran up to the brow of the hill: delivered their fire, and only fell back to reload and repeat. This continued until 3½ P. M., the Union forces maintaining their position steadily against the deadly, raking cross-fire from the front and left of the woods.

At this juncture Gen. Baker, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, Eye-like but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's clothes bespattered Capt Crowninshield, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed in a scow, and transported to the island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His remains were sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolesville. His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot. A small canvas satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. Confederates were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down the hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The Confederates were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six-pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The Tammany regiment covered itself with glory. Capt. O'Meara often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the Confederates that he could scream equal to the worst of them. Captain O'Meara took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the Confederates. His conduct was very gallant throughout, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieut. Messer took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the Confederates fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men.—The fourth boat load was capsized by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One-half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run.*

The officers of Company A, Massachusetts 20th, are reported safe. Officers of Company C—Captain Dreher, wounded in the face. Lieut. Wessellhoeft swam the river, but has not been seen.

Captain Crowninshield, of Company D, was slightly wounded in the arm, and has not reported. Lieut. Perry has not reported. Neither has the Captain. Lt. Messer, same company, was exposed to great danger, the balls whistling all around him, but he escaped unhurt.

Of company E three officers were wounded. Among the wounded of company A is Lieut. Holmes, who was shot in the breast. He is the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Captain Babo, of company G, swam the river with young Wessellhoeft, but has not been seen.

Captain Putnam, of Company H, lost his right arm, which was amputated at the old farm house on the island. He is doing pretty well.

Lieut. Hallowell, company H, swam the river, and constructed a raft on which to transport the wounded from the Virginia shore.

Lieut. Sturgis is unhurt. Company I—officers all safe.

Wilson Sibley, company G, 15th Massachusetts, swam the river by advice of an officer, who plunged in and went ahead. When they got half-way across and in the strongest of the current, some twelve Confederates fired at him. He saw their movement and dived at the flash, thus escaping their bullets. The officer was shot through the head, gave one loud outcry and sank to the bottom.

A young man who, a moment before, appealed to the Captain to help him, on seeing his friend shot, sank exhausted.

Charles Head, of company D, 15th Massachusetts, says that when he was swimming across, he saw at least one hundred persons also making the same effort to escape from the tender mercies of the Confederates. Among them he observed Col. Bevins. There were many crying for "help," but he thinks not more than two-thirds reached the island in safety. He himself gave out when several rods from the shore, and sank to the bottom, but contrived to walk ashore.

I arrived at the Ferry, and crossed over shortly after 3 o'clock, P. M. Only three scows were in use, carrying say fifty men each, and occupying at least thirty minutes in getting each load over! I met wounded men returning in their comrades' arms, and bleeding from feet, legs, chest, head, arms, and every other description of wounds. I assisted in conveying them to a comfortable place in a large shed near the river, and proceeded toward the scene of action. Soon I reached an old farm-house, which was being used as an hospital. Groups of soldiers and persons not in uniform were crouching behind a corn-crib, built of logs, to shelter themselves from the bullets, which were now singing fearful music over our heads.

The aim appeared to be at the house containing our wounded. In the yard, and covering its whole space, lay the wounded, dead and dying, in every stage of mutilation. The house contained two rooms, which were full to repletion. Not a square foot of space remained unoccupied by the bleeding, wounded congregation. I took off my coat, and for half an hour rendered such assistance as an amateur surgeon could render. There was, as usual, a plentiful lack of surgical assistance, twenty poor fellows calling for aid, where only one or two could be attended to.

It was dark before the conflict closed, and I then recrossed the river and worked until this hour (7 A. M. Tuesday morning) in transporting the wounded in boats and litters to places of safety. I took my horse and rode to Edwards' Ferry, where I obtained a canal boat, in which a large quantity of hay was placed for the comfort of the wounded. I reached the Ferry, and by 2 o'clock this morning we had about forty poor wounded soldiers on board, and quietly proceeded to the Ferry. Some fifty wounded were taken to a barn half a mile from the line of the canal. A large number who could not be removed remained at the farm-house on the island, and multitudes were left dead and dying on the bank of the Old Dominion, their groans waking mournful echoes from the hills and woods. The officers have suffered severely. There is no way of ascertaining the actual number of casualties.

Direct Taxation.

It is now authoritatively announced that the receipts of the customs for the present year will not amount to more than twenty millions of dollars, ten millions less than even Secretary Chase's estimate. When the Morrill tariff was first enacted it was claimed that the receipts under it would reach sixty millions, but the circumstances of the country have so changed since then that the estimates of that period are valueless now.

It is evident from this state of things that we are about entering upon a new era in the financial history of the country. Hereafter direct taxation is inevitable, as custom duties will be entirely inadequate to the support of the government and the payment of the enormous debts we are contracting. The foreign trade of the country will, in any event, be much less for several years to come than it has been in the past, and the deficit in our revenues in consequence must be provided for in some other way. This matter will assume great importance before the sitting of Congress, and upon that body will be thrown the delicate and responsible duty of originating a new system of ways and means to furnish the government with money to meet its current expenses and pays its debts.

☞ "William," said a [illegible] to one of his pupils, "can you tell me, SASH the sun rises in the east?" "Every-low-sir," replied William, "[illegible] Before the east makes every [illegible] Light [illegible] er fainted.

[illegible] LANS & SLOAN.