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U. S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a Line of Stages between Washington and Rockville, and Rockville and Frederick, carrying the U. S. mail—leaves The Franklin House, 8th and D streets, Washington D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—same days leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive in Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville with his line through to Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and arrive at Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leaving the City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

He has a Thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach on the road between Washington, and Rockville, and Two-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in the hands of careful and accommodating drivers.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on a safe and pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

N. B.—He also has HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES for hire, or will send passengers to any part of the county or District on reasonable terms. B. COOLEY.

Rockville, March 22, 1861.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Patented March 13th, 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 heat over the fire a quantity of water, and turn the pure 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 fibres, 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 TRAIL,
dec 7—tf Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

MR. TRAIL: 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. F. BOSWELL.

ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, 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 in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat: consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the *modus operandi* of them, to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of JOHN H. HIGGINS, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—1y WM. A. CUMMING.

MILLWRIGHTING.

THE undersigned adopt this method of informing the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery and the surrounding counties, that we have this day entered into a co-partnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

☞ We would call special attention to the fact, that we are the only authorized agents in the State of Maryland for the sale of STEPHENSON'S IMPROVED JONVILLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, which, when built and set to work by us, we guarantee to yield from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the power of the water used.

Satisfactory references given when required.
Address ZEIGLER & CARR,
Brookville, Montgomery Co., Md.
April 1, 1860. [may 3-tf]

The Greatest Invention of the Age!

CALL AND SEE HEERMAN'S CELEBRATED COFFEE ROASTER, which can only be obtained of the subscriber, at the store of JOHN H. HIGGINS, Esq., in Rockville.

feb 5 WM. A. CUMMING.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY.: : NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

BURNING OF THE JAIL.—On Wednesday morning last, the jail of this county, with the exception of the walls and chimneys, was destroyed by fire. About half-past three o'clock the jailor, Mr. Lawrence Lyddane, was aroused by the cry of fire at the jail, and was among the first who reached the scene of the fire.—Finding, on his arrival, that the fire had made too great headway to be checked, he immediately set to work to save the inmates, numbering some nineteen, and, by great exertion, succeeded in rescuing them all, without their receiving the least injury.

A soldier, calling himself Collins, from New York, who had been committed to jail on the charge of firing the stackyard of Mr. Elbert Shaw, of this county, sometime during the night left the room in which he and two other Federal soldiers were confined, (carefully bolting the door on the outside,) to prevent his companions from thwarting his plans, should they awake, and went into an unoccupied room, and set fire to the lower sill of the window, thinking, if he could burn out the window frame, he would then be enabled to escape. But, before the frame was burned sufficient to admit of his getting out, the fire communicated to the roof, and had not one of his companions awoke about this time, and give the alarm, it is more than probable the whole of the nineteen inmates would have perished.

None of the prisoners escaped. They were placed in the court-room, and a guard put over them. On the afternoon of Wednesday they were removed to the house in the Fair ground, where they remained until yesterday. They were then moved back to the village, and placed in a small log house, which had been temporarily fixed up as a jail. The prisoners, we understand, will be sent to the jail of an adjoining county, so soon as Sheriff Gloyd can make the arrangements.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and humanity with which our worthy fellow-citizen, Lawrence Lyddane, has discharged the highly responsible duty of jailor, under very trying circumstances; and so far from any censure attaching to him for the fire, we can cheerfully say, without disparagement to others, he has been one of the most diligent and humane jailors the county has ever had. Apart from the temporary inconvenience, at this particular time, we think the county will be benefited, other than injured by the fire: for the building has been, time and again, condemned by successive grand juries, and was not only insecure, but unfit, as a place of security for criminals.

THE "SHAM BATTLE" OF FRIDAY LAST.—Whatever movements may have taken place on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, says the Baltimore News Sheet, no report of them has been suffered to emanate from the War Department. The official answer to all inquiries on the subject is uniformly of the same tenor: and in the face of many rumors to the contrary, the public is informed that nothing of importance has transpired, though the phrase is sometimes varied by the substitution of the briefer announcement that "all is quiet." We hear, nevertheless, from outside sources, that this quiet has recently been more than once rudely disturbed; that foraging parties have not uniformly returned to camp without loss; that reconnoissances in force have met with far greater opposition than is permitted to be recorded in the papers; and that so late as Friday last what was originally but a skirmish swell[illegible] the course of the day [illegible] succession of fresh combatants to the proportions of a battle in which more than twenty thousand men were engaged. The conflict is said to have occurred in the neighborhood of Pohick Church, and the fact that it did take place reaches us from a variety of sources, each independent of the other, but all bearing the same general testimony. As, however, the War Department ignores entirely the rumors current in Washington, and reports "all quiet along the lines," we must assume that the official announcement is correct, unquestionable authority to the contrary notwithstanding. There are those who confidently expected to obtain ere this, the particulars of the battle, but they have not yet come to hand.

SKIRMISHING.—The Philadelphia and New York papers contain accounts of a skirmish at Hunter's Mills, on Tuesday last, between a detachment of Federal troops and a party of Confederates, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. Eighty men are said to be missing.

On the same day Col. Bayard started from camp Pierrepont with 700 cavalry, and succeeded in surprising a small body of Confederates near Drainsville, killing two, wounding one and capturing eleven only—eight of whom were citizens. During the skirmish Colonel Bayard was slightly wounded, as were also two of his command.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—On Monday next the first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress will be convened in Washington city. The organization of this body was effected at the extra session in July last, so that the business will not be impeded by any of the delays incident to an organization, and if the House contains a quorum on Monday next, the message of Mr. Lincoln will probably be sent in at once.

EMBARGO.—A Washington correspondent states that Secretary Cameron, in his forthcoming report, will take strong ground in favor of the emancipation of all slaves owned by Confederates who have taken up arms against the Government.

A CLERK APPOINTED.—The newly elected Board of Commissioners for this county, at their meeting on Tuesday last, elected H. Franklin Veirs, Esq., their Clerk.

☞ We understand that the Fair grounds and houses, near this place, are to be occupied during the coming winter, with a portion of Gen. Banks' division.

What are the Americans Fighting About?

Lincoln and Seward, their secretaries and their generals, have all held the same language; have all asserted, as solemnly as words can affirm anything, that they have no desire to interfere with slavery; that they are fighting, not to emancipate the negroes, but to enforce a Constitution which binds the free States to assist in maintaining and perpetuating the system of negro servitude, a Constitution which embodies in a most carefully worded clause a distinct and unequivocal fugitive slave law.

The men of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts cared as a rule very little about the "domestic institution" of the South until this war broke out. The merchants of New York were bitter partisans of slavery. But the ironmasters of Pennsylvania and the manufacturers of New England have taxed the South for their benefit so long that they cannot bear the thought of losing the power of doing so for the future: the brokers of the Empire City are furious at the prospect of seeing their lucrative trade diverted to Charleston or New Orleans, and carried on with English capital. The lust of money has had ten times more to do with the sudden patriotism of the North than their love of liberty.

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Every act of Mr. Lincoln's since the taking of Fort Sumter, has been a violation of that "fundamental law of the Anglo-Saxon race beyond the Atlantic"—or would be so, but that the Constitution has ceased to exist, and therefore, cannot be correctly said to be violated. Secession, perhaps, is unconstitutional, but coercion is equally so. Mr. Davis governs by the authority of a successful revolution. Mr. Lincoln governs in the name of an authority which forbids everything that he does and cannot help doing, and if the Constitution were in vigor he must be impeached for high treason, without a chance of defending himself, and would be liable at the same time to actions for false imprisonment which would ruin a Rothschild.

He has ordered his officers to set at defiance the Supreme Court of the Republic. He has suspended the *habeas corpus*. He has proclaimed martial law. He has set up a new Legislature in Western Virginia in opposition to the authority of the lawful Governor. He has suppressed the Constitution and imprisoned the collective Legislature of Maryland. He has put down freedom of the press and annulled the right of petition. In a word, he has committed many hundred distinct acts of high treason, or what would be such had America any longer a law or a legal Government.

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Are we, then, to believe that a war undertaken in defiance of every constitutional principle is a war in defence of the Constitution—that President, Ministers and Generals are fighting for a law, the operation of which, if really enforced, would be to hang them all? We waive the obvious impossibility of constitutionally governing the South, if reconquered because the contingency is too improbable to be worth discussion. But we think it is too bad to accuse Sir John Falkington of "hatred to free institutions" because he desires to see an end put to the war. In the first place, free institutions in the North are much less, and in the South vigilance committees; what we understand by the phrase is nowhere known in the United States. In the next place, the necessary effect of the restoration of constitutional law in the North would be to stop the war at once.—*London Morning Herald.*

A MILITARY VILLAGE IN CHARLES COUNTY.—A letter dated Camp Stiles, near Bud's Ferry, Charles county, Md., says:

"The village of Fredonia (which is to be the name of the place which we are building) is going up finely, nearly half of the houses being already done. Col. Small's house is as fine a log cabin as can be seen in the country for its size, while Major Berry's is just such a one for comfort as he would have. The privates' houses number sixty, and are to accommodate sixteen men each. Each company has one house for its commissioned officers, and one house for its commissary sergeant, to keep the company's stores in. Then there are to be the adjutant's house, the quartermaster's house, and a number of others for hundreds, servants, cooks, teamsters, &c. The streets are laid out at right angles, and forty feet wide."

FROM MISSOURI.—There is nothing of special interest from Missouri. Gen. P[illegible] is [illegible] with 25,000 men. Some of the government cattle and freight wagons have been recaptured from the Confederates. Col. Jennison, in imitation of the notorious "Jim Lane," threatens with confiscation of property and burning of homesteads all persons who are now in arms, and who refuse to surrender them to him in accordance with his proclamation.

☞ General Patterson, whose military ability has been so frequently and vindictively exposed by the Northern journals, has at length seized an occasion to defend himself. In a speech, he attributes all the embarrassments to which his division on the Upper Potomac was subjected, to the instructions which emanated from the General-in-Chief, and by which his movements were perpetually fettered or thwarted.

RELEASED.—The following named prisoners, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren: John J. Heckart, Leonard G. Quinlan, William G. Harrison, Geo. W. Landing, Thos. Shields, George Thompson, A. Williamson, David Lucchesi, George A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, J. L. Boulden, Robert Rae, Charles D. French, Robert A. Carter, S. B. Frost, and J. H. Maddox.

REFUSES TO TAKE THE OATH.—A telegram from Boston, dated Wednesday, states that a portion of the Maryland prisoners at Fort Warren, whose release was previously reported to have been ordered by Secretary Seward, are still held in durance in consequence of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance, which had been tendered to them.

THREATENED FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The news from Ireland in relation to the destruction of the potato crop, by rot, continues to be of a very gloomy character, and the most serious apprehensions seem to be entertained that the want and distress which marked the period of the famine of 1847 will again ensue.

GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.—The Frederick Union says: Rumors have prevailed in our midst for a week past, that this vicinity had been selected for the headquarters of General Banks, and that his division would go into winter quarters in this neighborhood.

☞ The county jail at Port Tobacco, Md., was broken into on Monday night last, and four negroes—the only prisoners—released. How or by whom the deed was done remains a mystery.

SECEDED.—The Legislature, which recently met at Neosha, Missouri, unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.

THE WAR NEWS.

Confederate Account of the Battle of Piketon.

Northern papers publish a telegraphic despatch giving a statement of the result of a battle at Piketon, Ky., in which the Federalists achieved a great victory, so great that they report that they killed 500 Confederate troops and took 1,000 of them prisoners. A letter received yesterday at the War Department, from General Humphrey Marshall, gives quite a different result. He states that the Confederate force was 300, and the Federal 1,500. We had one killed, four wounded and seven reported as missing. The Federals have 207 killed, (they were counted on the field,) 140 wounded and 200 prisoners. This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambushed, and that the enemy fell into the trap.—*Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.*

Retreat of the "Wildcat Brigade" from the Mountains of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 20th inst., contains a singularly graphic narrative of the retreat of the "Wildcat Brigade" from the mountains of Kentucky. The Federal troops, by order of General Thomas, who had learned that Zollicoffer was marching up from Tennessee with a strong column to form a junction with Buckner, retraced their steps by forced marches, carrying with them all their sick, many of whom were removed in opposition to the vehement protests of the regimental surgeons. For four days the march was continued over execrable roads. The Tennessees rebelled—broke out into open mutiny, and finally became completely disorganized. The sick, packed away in wagons and ambulances to the number of seven or eight hundred, suffered fearfully from the incessant rains, which saturated their blankets and clothing, and formed pools of water about them. Those who were previously in health, exhausted by fatigue and exposure, threw themselves down by the wayside, and refused, when called upon, to continue the march.—Twenty-two tons of ammunition were left behind at the little town of London. As the march progressed one baggage wagon was capsized in a creek, and all the commissary stores and baggage were lost; others, stuck fast in the mire, had to be lightened of their contents before they could be moved. The provisions thrown out were left lying in the forest. At Rockcastle river six wagons were lost, containing, besides commissariat stores, over one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition. "How much more was lost," says the writer, "I do not know. Finally, however, the sorrowful fragments of the Wildcat Brigade reached Crab Orchard, where, at the last accounts, they were encamped—many of the sick being in a dying state, and many of the well, threatened with serious illness.—*News Sheet.*

From Pensacola—Bombardment of the Confederate Fortifications.

The steamer Adelaide, which arrived at Baltimore on the 26th, from Fortress Monroe, brings the following intelligence:

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday has a telegraphic despatch from Charleston, dated on the 21st, stating that on the 19th instant Fort Pickens, together with the Federal steam men-of-war Niagara and Colorado, opened fire upon the Confederate batteries, Forts McRee and Barrancas, and the navy yard at Pensacola, all at the same time and that after some hours bombardment the vessels were compelled to haul off, not being able to get near enough to the navy yard to do mischief, without too great a risk to themselves.

The Niagara and Colorada were badly damaged—the Niagara particularly, as the batteries appeared to pay especial attention to her. Fort Pickens was also considerably battered, and showed marks of injury in several places. The damage to the navy yard and Confederate batteries was slight, as the vessels could not get near enough to hurt the yard or town to any extent.

From Richmond.

The following items are taken from Richmond papers, to the 20th instant:

The Confederate Congress on Thursday passed an act to remove the Capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tennessee. It is presumed that the newly elected Congress will assemble at the latter place.

During a riot at the Dome House in Richmond on Monday night last, a man named John O'Donnell, a Baltimorean, accidentally shot himself with a pistol. The thigh of the wounded man was so badly shattered that amputation will probably be necessary to the safety of his life.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation for thirty additional infantry companies, to aid in the coast defences of that State. They are required to be armed with a good country rifle or double barreled shot gun, or with a good military gun, fit for immediate use.

Ex-Governor Brown, (now Captain Brown, of the 17th regiment of Mississippi volunteers) and Mr. James Phelan, have been elected Senators from Mississippi in the Confederate Congress. Mr. P. is reported to be one of the most gifted and true of the public men of his State.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that General Winder contemplates sending a large number of prisoners of war, at present in this city, to North Carolina and Florida; and that hereafter Richmond will be regarded merely as a receiving depot for such prisoners as may be taken, the intention being to send them further South as soon as their numbers become burdensome.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th instant, announces that Gen. Floyd had retreated to Raleigh Court House, and also that Col. Williams would return to defend Pound Gap, Ky.

Col. Wofford's eighteenth regiment of Georgia Volunteers left Richmond on Monday forenoon for Manassas, via Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Pearce, the venerable mother of the Mayor of Tallahassee, Florida, a lady almost eighty years of age, has carded, spun, and knit twenty-six pair of woollen socks, which she has presented to a company from that city, at Memphis Tennessee.

From South Carolina and Savannah.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday says:

There was no later news of importance from the seat of war in South Carolina, except that there had been a fight on the Island, between a portion of the Federal troops and a small body of Confederates, in which the Federals are reported to have suffered, but no particulars are given.

Beaufort had not yet been occupied, and the Confederate position was daily being strengthened.

Port Royal Ferry has been strongly fortified by the Confederates, and also all the creeks and inlets leading into the mainland.

The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified by entrenched works around the city, as also the line of railroad connecting Charleston with Savannah.

The Columbia South Carolinian states that General J. R. Anderson, in command at Wilmington, offered South Carolina 5,000 men in case of invasion.

The Courier of the 5th says: Nineteen officers and seamen, being part of the crew of several prizes captured by the privateer Sallie, have reached here and been placed in proper quarters.

From the Upper Potomac.

A letter from Darnestown says there are no fixed bodies of rebel pickets' stations from opposite the mouth of Muddy run up to half a mile south of Goose creek. Above the creek on the sidling they have dug rifle pits, and keep up a regular system of pickets of considerable strength. They still occupy the fort in view of Edward's Ferry, and on Sunday displayed a full regiment on parade, just below the fort.

Gen. G. W. Smith is now commanding at Leesburg and over the surrounding country.

Exchange of Prisoners.

It will be seen by our news columns, that the Lincoln government is retreating from its position in regard to prisoners, and is now seeking an exchange. Not, indeed, in that frank, honorable manner in which it should be sought, but covertly and indirectly. It is strange that Lincoln and his Cabinet do not see how they thus expose themselves to ridicule, and increase the shame which they seek to hide. They virtually tell the world that "their poverty and not their will consents"—that it is an exceedingly bitter pill they have to take, but that necessity compels them to it. Among the prisoners whom they thus propose to exchange, are five resigned U. S. Naval officers, whom they arrested in Boston, at the moment of resigning. Prisoners thus captured, they ask us, in the deaf and dumb dialect, to exchange for men taken on such fields as Manassas and Belmont and Leesburg! The proposition disgraces them.—*Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 15.*

No Lack of Salt.

Mr. Hill, residing near Bethany, Iredell county, in company with seven wagons, returned from the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Virginia, last Saturday, heavily freighted with salt, of the best quality, which was purchased at fifty cents per bushel. Mr. Hill says the works are turning out 3,000 bushels a day, and the article can be had by the 20,000 bushels any day. This indeed is good news. But let salt likewise be made at Wilmington and Norfolk.—*Iredell Express.*

The President's Message.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday, in commenting on the message of President Davis, says:

"We are two people from this time forth—we are aware the Yankees are determined, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us their calculation is they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we shall have great aversion to the task. Our choice is that of drubbing them soundly and making them pay the expenses of war, and turn them loose upon themselves a prey to their own wild passions.

Negro Fidelity.

The Savannah Republican, of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph:

We have heretofore stated that in the retreat from Hilton Head, Capt. Read was compelled to abandon two brass field pieces, and leave the horses grazing on the Island. Saturday last, a faithful negro man, the property of Mr. Pope, who resides on the Island, captured all the horses of the battery, sixteen in number, placed them in a flat, brought them to Savannah, and delivered them to the Captain. We also learn that the guns have been recovered, and will be up in a day or two.

TYRANNY IN AMERICA.—The London *Review*, in an article which commences by giving Lord Chatham credit for a well known saying, whose authorship in reality belongs to Fletcher of Saltoun, has undertaken to amuse its English readers with what it calls "specimens of the war minstrelsy of Yankeedom." The Review takes up first of all the song of the Massachusetts 12th, which we are told was sung by that regiment in the streets of Baltimore, (and Rockville) "greatly to the disgust of the Southerners. That—

"Ellsworth's body lies a mouldering in the grave,"

the English critic regards as correct enough as a matter of fact. But that when the minstrel further asserts—

"His soul's a marching on,"

the declaration must be taken "rather as the confident expression of an hypothesis." On the whole the Review is of the opinion that the stanzas about Ellsworth and Greble and Lyon "as poetry, would disgrace the bellman at Christmas." The next song critically considered is about "one Benny Havens," which is summarily dismissed as "doggrel." In conclusion, some ballads from the pen of Mr. Tupper, which "have lately appeared in the American papers," are taken up and dissected. The sarcasm which pervades the entire article is certainly not undeserved; but, whilst the published specimens of Northern war lyrics are discussed with contempt, the Southerners do not escape censure for adopting "a New York nigger melody as their national air."—*News Sheet.*

A STEAMBOAT IN A BATTLE, AND HOW A REGIMENT CAME OUT OF IT.—The steamer Memphis, which boat was in battle near Columbus the other day, has arrived in port again. She is badly riddled with balls, and some fifteen or twenty bullet-holes were made entirely through her chimneys. Several balls passed through her texas and cabin, tearing their way entirely through the boat. One man was killed by a shot in the cabin. Two hundred men, all that were left of the Seventh Iowa regiment, came up on the Memphis, and will go into camp at Benton Barracks to recruit. The only officer left in the regiment was one Captain. Most of the wounded were sent to Mound city. A few of the wounded and twenty-five or thirty sick came up on the Memphis.

☞ The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Boston last week for the benefit of the families of soldiers absent at the seat of war. The receipts amounted to $100, of which the reverend gentleman received $100, and the poor women $6.

EXACTING AN OATH.—Judge Freese, of the Provost Court at Alexandria, has issued an order exacting an oath of allegiance from all attorneys practising in the Courts of that city.

NO FURTHER NEWS.—Flags of truce were exchanged between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk on Tuesday, and parties came through from the South, but no further intelligence concerning the attack on Pensacola could be obtained.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 28, 1861.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat have been larger during the last five business days, amounting to some 80,000 bushels, and prices have receded in consequence. To-day the offerings were small, not exceeding 5,000 bushels; inferior to medium white closed at $1.15a $1.25, fair to good do. at $1.55a$1.65 per bushel; for the previous four days it has ranged 3 a 5 cents higher than this range; red has also gradually declined, closing at $1.28a $1.33 per bushel for Southern—the demand to-day was moderate. Of Corn, some 65,000 bushels have been offered, and old white advanced on Saturday, but has since declined about 6 cents, new do. 4 cents, and both old and new yellow 3a4 cents from our quotations of Thursday last, old white closing at 64a67 cents, new do, at 55a58 cents; old yellow at 57a60 cents, and new do. at 60a63 cents per bushel; the demand to-day was fair, but prices were 2a3 cents lower than yesterday. Of Oats, some 40,000 bushels offered, and prices have ruled steady at 39a43 cents for fair to prime Maryland, and 41a44 cents for Pennsylvania; demand good for government use. Of Rye, only about 2,000 bushels offered, with sales of Maryland at 65a70 cents for common to prime, and Pennsylvania at 75 cents per bushel.—Sun.

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

Fair Hill Boarding School FOR GIRLS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL TERM of this Institution commenced the 1st of the 10th mo. (October.)

Circulars containing further information in regard to the School can be had by applying to R. S. KIRK, or WM. H. FARQUHAR, Olney, P. O., Md.

nov 29—3t*

Estray Hog.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber about the 10th of October last, a large white HOG, with a crop off the right ear and underbit in the left. The owner of said hog is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. S. A. WEST.

nov 29—3t

Flour, Corn-Meal, &c.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville, that, after this date, I shall attend regularly every Tuesday and Friday of each week, with FLOUR, of the best brand, Corn-Meal and Buckwheat Flour, which I will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. GEORGE GINGLE.

nov 22—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of the Judgment of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door, in Rockville, on *TUESDAY, the 17th of December next*, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.,

NEGRO BOB,

to serve for three years as a slave in the State of Maryland. Said negro is about 21 years of age, healthy, and a good farm hand.

nov 22—ts SAM'L GLOYD, Sh'ff.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, November Term, 1861.

WILLIAM MILLER, an Insolvent Petitioner.

THE Trustee appointed in this cause having filed his bond with approved security, and the said petitioner having duly executed his deed, conveying all his property to said trustee, but the said petitioner having failed to give the notice to his creditors required by the previous order of this Court, it is therefore, upon, this 15th day of November, 1861, ordered that the first Monday of March next, be and the same is hereby fixed, for the said William Gant to appear and answer such interrogatories, or allegations, as his creditors, endorsers or sureties, may propose, or allege against him: Provided, notice of said day be given by said William Gant to his creditors, by publishing a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in said county, once a week for not less than three months before the said first Monday of March next.

NICH. BREWER, Circuit Judge.

True copy—Test,
nov 22—3m JAS. G. HENING, Clerk.

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 NETTS, 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

AT THE OLD RATES.—Bl'k 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

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Seminary of the Misses WILEY & DUGAN, will open for the reception of pupils the 26th day of August, 1861.

For Board and Tuition, per year,	$140.00
Day Scholars, per quarter of 11 weeks,	6.00
Fuel, per session,	50
Music on the Piano, Guitar and Melodeon per quarter each,	10.00

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

august 23—3t

Special Notice.

Respectfully Addressed to the Citizens of Montgomery and surrounding Counties.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Rockville and surrounding country to his NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 460 7th St., *opposite the Post Office, Washington, D. C.*, where may be found a fine and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. A call is respectfully solicited. All my goods are new and made up in nice style.

N. B. DON'T FORGET to call at the *PEOPLE'S STORE, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city.*

Yours, respectfully,
June 29-3m J. H. SMITH.

☞ ALL IN WANT of *CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS*, will find it to their advantage to call at SMITH'S, No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office, as you can save at least 15 or 20 per cent. by buying at the People's Clothing Store, Washington city. june 29

☞ COME TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING Store, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city, to get your CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS. june 29

☞ **Wanted**—Every body to know, that they can buy good CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, at very low prices, at *SMITH'S' No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C.*
june 29-3m

☞ **Smith's**, No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C., is the best place to buy CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS. june 29

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Prices to suit the Times!

CALL AT No. 118 HIGH STREET,

And examine for yourselves!

PRIME BROWN SUGAR, at 7 cts per lb
Extra do do at 8 cts "
Clarified do at 9 cts "
Raisins, at 10 cents per pound
Whiskey, at 30 cents per gallon
Tea, at 28 cents per pound

Together with a general assortment of well-selected Groceries.

Heavy discounts made for cash.

No. 118 High street, Georgetown, D. C.
jan 18 DORSEY & WOOD.

P. S. All persons indebted to us, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their respective accounts, with as little delay as possible, as their bills are ready for them. (January 1, 1861,) and we expect they will be closed up without further notice. D. & W.

jan 18

Guano! Guano! Guano!

JUST RECEIVED and for sale a large Stock of—

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

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

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

R. GAMBRILL,
aug 9-3t Ellicotts' Mills, Md.

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.

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 to Rockville, or from the neighborhood, by giving notice to the undersigned.

may 17—2m B. & J. FAWCETT.

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.

FOR SALE,

ONE LIGHT SIX-SEAT CARRIAGE, with Glass Doors; Two Large Bay HORSES and One Gray MARE & COLT; One Running Gear of Wagon, 4-inch tread, near