S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a Line of Stages between Wash- Rockville, and Rockville and Fre- ing the U. S. mail—leaves the se, 8th and D streets, Washington morning, (Sundays excepted,) at d arrive at Rockville by 11— ave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and ashington, by 5. On Tuesdays nd Saturdays, connects at Rock- line through to Forest Oak, Mid- arksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M. ndays, Wednesdays and Fridays— ity Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 .. and arriving at Rockville in ct with his line to Washington. thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach etween Washington, and Rock- e-Horse Coaches between Rock- derick, with good teams, and in careful and accommodating driv-

avelling on this line may depend pleasant ride, as nothing shall be he part of the proprietor to ren- engers every comfort and con- s power.

BENJ. COOLEY, Proprietor.

also has HORSES, BUGGIES and for hire, or will send passengers f the county or District on reason-

B. COOLEY.

March 22, 1861.

thern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S

D TOILET & WASHING SOAP

ted March 13th, 1860.

criber having purchased of Mr. WORTH the Patent Right for Mont- nty, Md., for his IMPROVED offers for sale

mily Rights.

APS of every description manu- his process.

riber has tested this soap thorough- with confidence, recommend it to of Montgomery county. It is de-

pest and Best Soap

been made, and at the same time manufacturing the simplest that n discovered. It can be made in TES. Any one can heat over the ty of water, and turn the same in- Toilet or Washing Soap. It is ut any offensive smell. There is ase used, being made entirely from It has been analyzed by some of emists, and found to contain no- ill injure the most delicate fibres,

has been used by thousands of fa- e last six months, and it is univer- el to any other, wherever it is n for its superior quality as a wash- et soap, and for the great economy sing it, being cheaper by

al hundred per cent.

ther soap known. Every family es it, and needs only to be known ght after by every household and the land.

chemicals for its manufacture can at any Drug Store, at a very tri- e.

RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, ained of the subscriber. Any one a family right, and are dissatisfied the soap a fair trial, can return it. required by the person purchasing ke some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL, Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

The specimens of soap you gave d to be thoroughly tried, and found ll you represented. I have never ps to equal them, both for their ality, and for the great economy g them. I cheerfully recommend public. A. F. BOSWELL.

ecial Notice.

Addressed to the Citizens of Mon y and surrounding Counties.

scriber begs leave to call the at- of the citizens of Rockville and country to his NEW CLOTHING HMENT, No. 460 7th St., oppo- st Office, Washington, D. C., where d a fine and well selected stock o

HING, RNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS

hich will be sold at the lowest pri- is respectfully solicited. All my ew and made up in nice style. ON'T FORGET to call at the PEO ORE, No. 460 7th Street, opposi ice, Washington city. Yours, respectfully, m J. H. SMITH.

L IN WANT of CLOTHING, ING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, t to their advantage to call at No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post ou can save at least 15 or 20 per ying at the People's Clothing Store, n city. june 29

ME TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTH- o. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post hington city, to get your CLOTH- S AND CAPS. june 29

anted—Every body to know, an buy good CLOTHING, HATS at very low prices, at SMITH'S Street, Washington, D. C. m

mith's, No. 460 7th Street, n, D. C., is the best place to buy G, HATS & CAPS. june 29

HAVING MADE ge Additions TO OUR FORMER K OF GROCERIES, ALL ITS BRANCHES,

now, and will be hereafter, able to ish all articles in our line of busi- bout Baltimore prices. made arrangements so as to pur- s good terms as any house in the e feel confident, with these facilities, n do the buyer justice in every re-

d most respectfully solicit a call from Merchants and Farmers, as we shall pleasure in showing our goods and em contrasted, as regards quality with any house in the District. DORSEY & WOOD, 118 High St., Georgetown, D. C.

arriage for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE for one or two horses, and almost good as new, will be sold at ber- pplication to the subscriber. RICHARD PETTIT, Georgetown D. C.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, :::::: MARCH 14, 1862.

THE NEWS.—Since our last, the soldiers of the Federal army encamped in different portions of our county, with the exception of a few pickets along the river, have left for Dixie. Leesburg, we learn, was evacuated on Saturday last. Winchester, it is stated, was occupied by the Federal troops on Wednesday. The reported abandonment of Manassas seems to be confirmed. The Federal troops took peaceable possession of the deserted fortifications on Tuesday morning. Simultaneous with the evacuation of Centreville and Manassas, the Confederates, we learn, raised the blockade of the lower Potomac, spiked most of the guns that could not be carried away, and fell back to some point which is not yet divulged.

A Richmond paper, of Monday, speaking of the evacuation of Manassas, says that "the movement was purely strategic, and not made on account of the presence of the Union armies;" and says further, that "a new line of defense will be formed, probably extending from Staunton to Gordonsville."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned at a late hour on Monday night last. Several important bills were left without final action, and among those rejected was the one to reorganize the militia of the State. Among the most important measures of the session, which were finally passed, were the treason bill, the increase of direct taxation to 25 cents on the $100, the extension of the stay law, redistricting the State into congressional districts, providing for a State loan of $2,500,000, and others of less importance.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION PASSED.—In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the joint resolution relative to the abolishment of slavery in all the States was called up. On a motion to postpone until Thursday next, the yeas and nays were called, and the House refused to postpone, by a vote of 66 yeas to 67 nays. A motion was then made to postpone the consideration of the resolution until Monday next, which was also voted down—yeas 67, nays 69. The previous question was then demanded, when various amendments were offered, upon which a debate ensued. The vote was then taken on the amendments, which were rejected, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 88, nays 31.

☞ The naval engagement of Saturday and Sunday last, seems to have created great alarm from Washington to New York. In Washington there was great fear that the monster Merrimac would ascend the Potomac, and to prevent this, it is said that a large number of canal boats, loaded with stone, were sunk in the river at Fort Washington. It is said that there was quite a panic in New York, for fear that the Merrimac would come north and shell the city. It is remarkable that the Cumberland, that was sunk by the Merrimac, should have been the vessel, which, in April last, burnt the navy yard near Norfolk, and sunk the Merrimac. As Shakespeare says:

"Time was that when the brains were out, the man would die;
But now they rise and push us from our stools."

At least, it seems to be so with the Cumberland and Merrimac.

BELLIGERENT.—The New Orleans papers are as belligerent as ever. The Delta calls upon men who feel alarmed about their property to defend it with the sword. The Crescent declares that if the Southern cities are taken, the people will retire to the mountains and swamps, and there maintain a warfare which must ultimately prove successful. Sixty-two United States vessels are said to be in the neighborhood of Ship Island, and large bodies of Federal troops are reported to have been landed on Briton and Chandelier Islands.

MR. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—The New York Tribune is jubilant over the recent message of Mr. Lincoln, which we publish elsewhere to-day, in reference to the abolition of slavery, remarking that never before has that paper published "a state paper with more satisfaction," and already sets the ball in motion by which the present incumbent is to roll into the Presidential chair for another term.

A SKIRMISH.—From the Washington Star we learn that a skirmish took place near Pohick on Tuesday of last week, between a party of Texan Rangers and a company of Heintzleman's division. The Star accuses the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of having led his men into a trap. The Federal loss is set down at three killed and six wounded. Among the former were a captain and a lieutenant.

☞ The mails by the Canada contain some few matters of interest. The Paris correspondent of the London Post, writes that he believes the report to be well founded, which intimated some time since "that the Swedish Minister at Washington had undertaken to prove that the Federal blockade was inefficient." "Spain," says this correspondent, "may follow Sweden."

☞ It seems that President Lincoln has taken command of the army, so far as to issue the orders for general movements. He leaves active operations to the generals in the field.

☞ Gen. McClellan is removed as commander-in-chief, and placed in some subordinate position in the army of the Potomac.

☞ Fremont has been made commander of what is called the mountain division of the army. It is strange that a man who was lately removed for fraud, should be placed in such a responsible position.

☞ The First Vermont Cavalry, numbering about nine hundred, passed through this place, on Wednesday, en route for Dixie.

EXCLUDED FROM THE MAIL.—The Frederick Citizen has been excluded from circulation through the mail. The paper will still be printed, however.

☞ John C. Breckinridge is reported to be now lying dangerously ill at Jackson, Tenn.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge BREWER presiding. *Friday.*—State vs. Jim Taylor, a free negro indicted for enticing and aiding a negro girl, the property of Philemon Smith, Esq., to run off, was tried by a jury, and verdict of guilty rendered. Sentenced to be sold in the State for six years.

State vs. Joseph Stang, indicted for shooting Lochner, was tried by a jury; verdict—guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

State vs. Sylvester Holland, indicted for shooting a Federal soldier, was tried by a jury; verdict, justifiable homicide.

The cases of Hiram Burke, for the killing of a fellow-soldier, and Mrs. Easton, for the killing of her husband, were put off until November next. They were both sent to the Frederick jail on Wednesday last.

Court adjourned on Monday.

☞ The Richmond Examiner is satisfied that the number of Confederates, taken at Fort Donelson, has been greatly exaggerated by General Grant in his official report, but it does the latter the grace to believe that he has been really deceived by others. It is of opinion that the effective force at Fort Donelson did not exceed ten thousand men, and cites the Northern journals in proof of the fact that only six thousand prisoners were accounted for. Most of the Confederate troops at Fort Donelson, we are told, were sixty days' men, raw militia from Tennessee and Kentucky, who became completely demoralized after three days hard fighting. The Examiner sees hope for the South in the recent enlistment of troops for the war, instead of the short terms of service.

☞ According to the Richmond Dispatch, based upon the statement of an "intelligent gentleman who has lately arrived from the South," the whole of the Southern country "is in a blaze of patriotic enthusiasm." Men of all ages are hastening to the field, and the Government is invoked to keep pace with the energy of the people. In another article the Dispatch states that by the last of April the Confederates will have a larger disposable force in the field than the Federals. In this, however, the writer's hopes evidently cloud his judgment, for he assumes that it will take two hundred thousand men to guard Maryland and the city of Washington.

☞ The New York Times states that the exploits of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads created great consternation in New York.—Many persons believed she would speedily make her appearance in the harbor and lay that city in ashes. It was at once gravely proposed, under the influence of the people, to sink stone boats in the channel for the purpose of keeping the terrible vessel out, but the Times now remarks quietly, that "this scheme may be safely postponed for a few weeks."

☞ The release of Col. Corcoran appears to be doubtful. It is stated that he has been detained in consequence of maps and drawings having been found on his person. A number of Union men, principally Germans, have been arrested at Richmond. The Confederate House of Representatives have passed a resolution recommending military Commanders to destroy all cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the Federal troops. The Federal troops are said to have possession of Murfreesboro'—Gen. Johnston falling back to Decatur, Alabama.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN EX-SECRETARY CAMERON AND CONGRESSMAN VAN WYCK.—A New York paper says:

"The investigations of the congressional committee appear to rankle like thorns in the sides of some of the great men of the nation. On Sunday night an altercation occurred at Willard's hotel, between the late Secretary of War, General Cameron, and Mr. Van Wyck, chairman of the congressional committee. The late Secretary was hot and choleric, and wanted a pretext to whip the chairman of the committee; but the latter was cool, and declined politely, but firmly, to accord that favor to his very urgent assailant, who was obliged reluctantly to subside without a fight over the grievances inflicted by the committee."

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived at this port on Sunday night, from Roanoke Island, bringing one hundred and twenty-five sick and wounded soldiers from that quarter, under the care of Dr. Alfred Aitchcock, of Massachusetts. The Terry also brought the bodies of Lieut Colonel Vignier de Monteuil, of the d'Epineuil Zouaves, Corporal Randall Mann and private W. E. Halloway, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, killed in the action of the 8th February, at Roanoke Island. The sick and wounded were taken on to Philadelphia, in the early train, as were also the bodies of the slain. Charles U. Woolsey, Esq., bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside to the government, came up in the Terry, and went on to Washington in the 4.20 train yesterday morning.—*Sun of Tuesday*

PASSED THE SENATE.—The bill from the House of Representatives, which we noticed two weeks ago, as having passed that body, making an additional article of war, so as to prohibit any officer from employing the forces under his command for the return of fugitive slaves, passed the U. S. Senate, on Monday last.

☞ The Norfolk Day Book, of Thursday of last week, states that two vessels run the blockade into New Orleans, having cargoes of 50,000 pounds of powder and a large number of rifles, muskets and other arms. Three vessels, with cargoes of cotton, run the blockade out.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, six Southern men voted aye and nine nay, on Mr. Lincoln's emancipation resolution. Others from the border States were either not in their seats, or withdrew.

☞ An order has been issued by General Halleck granting permits to trade between Missouri and the countries bordering on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

☞ It is said that General Beauregard remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, "that General Pillow had fought the greatest battle on this continent."

THE GREAT NAVAL CONFLICT.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, arrived at Baltimore at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, from Old Point, having left the latter place at eight o'clock on Saturday night. She brought the important intelligence of an engagement between several United States and Confederate vessels in Hampton Roads, between the mouth of James river and Sewall's Point.

It appeared, after careful inquiry, that passengers who came up in the Adelaide, and seemed to be intelligent, stated that the Confederate steamer Merimac came out at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while the Federal frigates Congress and Cumberland were lying off Newport Newspoint. She headed for these vessels, and was soon within range of the Congress, which opened a broadside on her without any perceptible effect. She passed the Congress, when the Cumberland opened a broadside on her, but that likewise had no injurious effect, and in a few minutes more the Merrimac struck the Cumberland amidship, and so crushed in her side that she sunk in a few minutes.

It was reported that one hundred and fifty of those on board were known to have been saved, but how many were lost was not known. The Merimac next turned her attention to the Congress, which had not ceased to fire on her; and after a short engagement captured her and all on board. The officers and crew of the Congress were sent to Pig's Point, and the Congress was immediately manned by Confederates.

The frigate St. Lawrence was engaged by the Confederate steamers Jamestown and Patrick Henry, and is said to have been disabled and run ashore in a sinking condition.

The steam frigate Minnesota left Old Point to join in the engagement, when the Confederates turned the guns of the Congress against her, but she grounded, and was still aground when the Adelaide left Old Point. The Congress, after her capture, was found to be in a sinking condition, and her captors fired and burned her.

The steam frigate Roanoke also started to take part in the engagement, but the battery at Sewall's Point opened against her and so disabled her that she was obliged to put back under canvass. Several smaller gunboats also started toward the scene of action from Old Point, but withdrew. Capt. Buchanan, formerly of the United States navy, and a native of Maryland, was in command of the Confederate fleet. It was said by persons who came up in the Adelaide that the conflict was to have been renewed yesterday morning.

The Congress and St. Lawrence were first-class sailing frigates, each carrying fifty guns. The Cumberland was a first-class sloop-of-war, carrying twenty-two guns, and the Minnesota and Roanoke are first class steam frigates, each carrying forty guns, besides which the Minnesota carries two heavy pivot guns. The whole engagement was of but a few hours' duration.

We have a list of the names of the officers attached several months ago to the U. S. vessels which participated in the engagement, but since it was made out so many changes have taken place that we omit it until we are able to give it in a more correct form.

The Congress, which carries 50 guns, is of 1,667 tonnage, and was built at Kittery, Me., in 1841.

The Cumberland carries 24 guns; was built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1842. She is of 1,726 tonnage.

The St. Lawrence was built at Gosport, Va., in 1847. She carries 50 guns, is of 1726 tonnage. She is commanded by Capt. Hugh Y. Purviance, of Baltimore, and sometime since engaged and sunk the Confederate privateer Savannah, off Charleston harbor. She was engaged for about six months in blockading Southern ports, but returned to New York on the 8th ult., for temporary repairs.

The Roanoke was also built at Gosport in 1855. She is of 3,400 tonnage.—*Sun.*

Another Account.

About one o'clock on Saturday the much talked of steam ship-of-war Merrimac was observed to leave Norfolk and steam directly for Newport News. The frigates Cumberland and Congress were lying near Newport News, the Congress some half mile nearer Norfolk than the Cumberland. When the Merrimac got within range the Congress opened upon her, but there was no response from the Merrimac. She steamed past within two hundred yards of the Congress and made directly for the Cumberland, struck her amid ship and cut her almost in two. The Congress kept up the firing, and the crew of the Merrimac went to work to save the crew of the Cumberland, as she was sinking very rapidly. Many of the crew of the Cumberland swam ashore to Newport News.

After the Cumberland was sunk, the Merrimac turned upon the Congress, fired two broadsides, when the latter ran up a white flag and made an unconditional surrender. The crew of the Congress were sent ashore at Pig Point, and the officers were detained on board the Merrimac. As soon as the fight commenced the Minnesota, St. Lawrence, Roanoke and a number of gunboats, were despatched from the Fortress to Newport News, and at the same time the Confederate steamers Yorktown and Patrick Henry made their appearance in the mouth of James river and were soon at the side of the Merrimac. As the Federal boats passed Sewall's Point, the batteries opened on them, and one shot struck the Roanoke, seriously disabling her, and on coming within range of the Confederate vessels, the Congress, on which a Confederate crew had been placed, opened her guns on the Minnesota, and at the same time the Patrick Henry engaged the St. Lawrence, doing her serious damage, and, in her efforts to escape, she ran ashore above Newport News. The Minnesota also ran ashore near the same point. While this was going on, the Merrimac took a position near Newport News and opened on the fortifications. Her fire was so vigorous that the troops were compelled to leave their guns and retire from their fortifications. The Roanoke, in her disabled condition, attempted to return to the Fortress, but on coming within range of the guns of Sewall's Point found it impossible to pass, and went back out of range of the guns. All the small gunboats returned to the Fortress. The injury done to the Congress in her contest with the Merrimac, and afterwards with the Minnesota, was of a most serious character, and put her in a sinking condition. At night it was found that the Congress would certainly sink, and a little after seven o'clock she was fired and burnt. The conflagration illuminated the Heavens for miles, and the scene is said to have been grand. It was reported that General Magruder was in the rear of Newport News with a very large force, and it was feared that he would capture the force at that place.

Later.

The excitement (says the Baltimore News Sheet of Tuesday last) in regard to the operations of the Merrimac off Newport News was not lessened yesterday by the tenor of the latest dispatch sent over the wires from Fortress Monroe by Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, nor by the additional details brought up by the steamer which left Old Point the previous evening. Lieutenant Worden, the commander of the Monitor, who was severely injured across the eyes, by cement, by a splinter of iron, or by the fragment of a shell, came up in the boat and proceeded to Washington. The damage inflicted by the Merrimac appears to have been infinitely greater than was at first stated. In addition to sinking the Cumberland, capturing and burning the Congress, and disabling the Minnesota, it is stated by passengers who came up in the steamer, that she either sank or disabled several transport vessels, killed a number of the soldiers at Newport News, and destroyed an immense quantity of sutlers stores at that point. There was intense excitement at Fortress Monroe during the whole of the engagement, and crowds of fugitives came pouring into Old Point Comfort from Newport News, all anxious to escape the danger that seemed so imminent. We publish this morning the account furnished by the Associated Press, which adds to the list of casualties the loss of the Federal gunboat Oregon—struck and blown up by the Merrimac—and reports that the gunboat Zouave, was also seriously injured. It is likewise stated that one of the Confederate gunboats was cut in two by the sloop of war Cumberland, and that the Monitor in her encounter with the Merrimac, battered a large hole in the side of the latter—which may possibly be true, but which is certainly not confirmed by Lieut. Worden, who stated whilst here that he was not conscious that the Merrimac had received any injury at all. Secretary Fox telegraphed to Washington to the same effect, and passengers by the boat assert that she fired the last shot and steamed away as easily as if she had been wholly untouched, notwithstanding the severe struggle through which she had passed. The loss in killed and drowned of the Federal marines and seamen is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty—the number taken prisoners is not stated. The general opinion is, but whether true or not we cannot say, that the Merrimac ran short of ammunition and retired to take in a fresh supply.

Was the Merrimac Injured?

A. B. Smith, pilot on board the Cumberland at the time of her battle with the Merrimac, has furnished a statement to the New York World, from which we quote the following:

The Monitor fired one hundred and seventy-eight-pound cast-iron shot. The wrought iron shot were not used, because their great weight and peculiar construction render the guns much more liable to burst. The Merimac fired about forty shots on the Monitor, which replied as rapidly as possible, but so far as it is known, neither vessel is damaged. Those on board the Monitor say the balls rattled and rang upon both vessels, and seemed to bound off harmless. The Merrimac is probably not injured, at least more than the starting of a plate or so of her iron covering; and her machinery being uninjured, she is probably fit to come out again. It is impossible to keep the Merrimac from coming out. She can sail three knots an hour faster than the Monitor. From her evolutions I should judge she can go at the rate of eight or nine knots per hour. It is impossible to board the Merrimac. Should she come out again she will be obliged to pass within range of the Union gun at the Rip Raps, and a shot from it might, perhaps, crush her sides, but it is very difficult to manage so heavy a piece of artillery, and the Union gun, in all probability, might be fired fifty times without touching her. I do not think the Merimac is calculated to carry much coal, and that might have been a reason for her retiring from the contest.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The following extracts are said to be taken from late Richmond papers:

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN BELL.

The Atlanta Commonwealth says that John Bell, of Tennessee, would not remain in Nashville to be insulted or imprisoned by the invaders of his State, but is safe, along with the rear of the retreating army. It is reported that all he possessed about Nashville is lost, the Federals having destroyed a large establishment in which he was interested, if not sole owner.

SOUTHERN CREDIT AND FINANCES.

Notwithstanding all the assaults of Northern editors, we are gratified, says the Charleston Courier, rather than surprised, in finding that the financial credit of the Confederate States and of South Carolina, is maintained abroad above question or suspicion.

We have seen a letter, under date of January 18, 1862, from a leading bank in Liverpool, authorizing drafts to the amount of £20,000 sterling, or, in round numbers, $1,000,000. The letter is addressed to the president of a bank in this city, and that by no means one of the largest or most prominent banks in capital or resources, but a bank which is, has been, and will be, ready for all engagements. This is also a bank which has no deposit or credit with the Liverpool bank which has made this flattering offer.

This proposal, unsolicited and unexpected, is a gratifying tribute to the financial facility and resources of Charleston and South Carolina, and an additional expression of the good will and favor borne by many of the bankers, capitalists and merchants of England towards the Confederate States.

FEDERAL TROOPS AT SALISBURY, N. C.

A correspondent writing from Salisbury, N. C., to the Raleigh Standard, says:

I understand that one of the Federal prisoners confined in this place was hung by his comrades, night before last, for using strong anti-Lincoln doctrine—that he intended to remain in the South when released, and battle for its institutions, instead of being under the dominion of Lincoln & Co. He was rescued from death by the timely interference of some of the guard, who heard his supplications, &c.

GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S MOVEMENTS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, in making the announcement that the army under Gen. A. S. Johnston, had fallen back from Murfreesboro' and Columbia, Tenn., to Decatur, Alabama, says:

We do not look upon this with any degree of alarm, or special concern whatever. It is not because we are unable to hold Murfreesboro' or many other places between there and Decatur, but of choice, and we predict the fruits of this judicious movement will be manifest to every one in due season, when all will acknowledge and approve it. If the enemy will only attempt to follow, it is all we ask. We have assurances from other sources that General Johnston is making the very best disposition possible of the forces under his command.

DISTILLERIES IN GEORGIA.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, ordering each distiller in that State to desist absolutely from the manufacture of ardent spirits after the 15th day of March, 1862. The superintendent of the State road is forbidden to transport any whisky over that road, and other railroad superintendents are requested to do likewise. In case of distillers refusing to obey this order, their stills are to be seized and sent to Rome, Ga., to be manufactured into cannon, and all liquor brought near military encampments is to be emptied upon the ground.

THE PROPOSED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The Richmond Examiner says:

We learn that there has been some hesitation in Congress to pass the bill creating the office of commanding general to direct the movements of the war before the President decides on the re-organization of his Cabinet. The bill, in its present shape, gives the appointment of the commanding general to the Executive; and in that quarter it is said to be already a foregone conclusion that General Lee is to have this important post in the government.

With reference to the delay in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, we may say that it is reported, in well-informed quarters, that nominations have already been sent into the Senate, and that of Mr. Mallory as Secretary of the Navy, has, by a large vote, been rejected.

Important from New Mexico.

Desperate Battle Ten Miles South of Fort Craig—Great Loss on Both Sides.

DENVER CITY, Friday, March 7, via Julesburg, Saturday, March 8th.—The following news was received here to-day by military express:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February. The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d.

The loss is great on both sides.

Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of New Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panton, ran away.

Capt. McRae, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command were killed at their post, and their cannon was taken by the Confederates.

Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Firing was heard from his direction, with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

Rumored Battle.

A Federal dispatch gives the details of a battle in Arkansas, in which the combined forces under Price, McCulloch, Van Dorn and McIntosh were defeated after three days hard fighting—the main body falling back to Boston Mountains. The dispatch states that the Federal loss is heavy, whilst the loss of the Confederates could not be ascertained. The retreating forces are said to have retired in great confusion, but "rather safely," through the deep, impassable defiles of cross timbers. Gen. Ben McCulloch is reported to have been killed in the action.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1862.

GRAIN.—Only 4,000 bushels of Wheat were offered at the Baltimore and Maryland Corn and Flour Exchanges this morning, and sales were limited at about our previously quoted prices, viz: $1.20a$1.50 for inferior to good white, and $1.55a$1.60 per bushel for prime to choice do. 2,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1.32 per bushel; we quote fair to prime Pennsylvania red at $1.28a$1.32, and good to prime Southern $1.33a$1.35 per bushel. Some 24,000 bushels of Corn offered; demand fair, but prices of white further declined, some 8,000 bushels white selling at 53 a60 cents for inferior and damp to fair and prime dry lots; and some 9,000 bushels good to prime yellow sold at 56a58 cents per bushel. Of Oats only 5,000 bushels offered, and with a moderate demand prices were unchanged, viz: 34a36 cents for Maryland, and 37a38 cents per bushel for Pennsylvania.—*Sun.*

DEATH.

DEPARTED this life, on the 2nd instant, at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN WHITE, near Poolesville, Miss SUSAN A. GOTT, daughter of the late RICHARD, sen., and MARY E. GOTT, in the 21st year of her age.

Death is a penalty which the law Divine inflicts upon nature. The inevitable hour comes for all. That measure of Time came not to this lovely young lady, when disease had racked her physical nature, or weakened the energies of her elastic mind, which, combined, might have made death a welcome visitor; but it broke upon her in the vigor of her life, when all her fond ambitions—all her noble and generous impulses were active, hope seemed to be decking scenes for her enjoyment, or weaving garlands of beauty for her domestic happiness; but, unfortunately, she was taken with this new disease, that is stalking amongst us, called the "spotted fever," with unparalleled fatality.

She was admired by all who knew her; and those who knew her best, loved her most. She bore, to the last moment, the character of mildness, which constituted the principal trait of her existence. She passed from this world without a struggle—leaving a memory that will ever be cherished—a memory which, like the setting sun, reflects the most beautiful rays on all that is good, noble and admirable in human nature. With truth we may say, though affections weep—heaven rejoices.

J. M. V.

S. A. MATLACK,

General Agent for Buying and Selling

REAL ESTATE,

AND ALL OTHER KIND OF PROPERTY,

☞ AT HIS OWN RISK. ☜

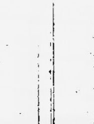
Persons wishing to buy or sell, will please address him, at Rockville, Md. He would respectfully refer them to the following names:

ROCKVILLE, March 5th, 1862.

We, the undersigned citizens of Rockville and Montgomery county, recommend SAMUEL A. MATLACK as General Agent for buying and selling Real Estate, and all other kinds of property, in Montgomery and adjacent counties, and the District of Columbia.

John W. Spates	Samuel C. Veirs
David H. Bouic	C. H. Orme
William Mullican	Lawrence Lyddane
Wm. A. Chiswell	E. S. Wootton
W. C. Fowler	Henry Lyday
C. W. Moore	M. Morgan
Rev. J. Dougherty	S. M. Lyddane
Lewis Shots	Edward M. Veirs
Bernard Monday	A. J. Hoskinson
Elijah Thompson	C. M. Butler
Hazel B. Cashell	Geo. W. Spates
H. F. Veirs	Benj. H. Marlow
Wm. H. Spencer	Madison F. Day
Samuel Dyson	John H. Higgins
Thomas English	Thomas L. Baily
John R. Miller	W. A. Cummings
Rob't W. Carter	Zadok Talbert
John T. Benson	W. Thompson, of C.
George W. Dove	U. H. Griffith
W. Thompson, of R.	Noa Luzee
L. A. Dawson	John L. Du Fief
R. A. Baker	Washington Duvall
J. T. Baker	John G. England
Perry Trail	James G. Hening
Benj. R. White	Jas. W. Campbell

mar 14—tf



Fine Watches, Time-Pieces and Jewelry, of all kinds, Repaired in the neatest manner, at the Store of Mr. D. H. Bouic, Rockville, by N. WINNE, feb 28—tf From Georgetown, D. C.

Maryland, Montgomery County--Sct:

ORPHANS' COURT, February Term, 1862.

ORDERED, this 7th day of March, 1862, by the Court and the authority thereof, that TUESDAY, the 15th day of April next, be assigned THOMAS REID, Administrator of Dominicus Stang, late of said county, dec'd, to pass his final account in the personal estate of said deceased, and make distribution of the assets in his hands among the creditors of said deceased; and they are hereby notified to file their claims on or before said day: Provided a copy of this notice be published in some newspaper printed in Rockville, Md., for four successive weeks prior to said day.

Test— JOHN W. SPATES,
mar 14-4t Register of Wills.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, as a Court of Equity, in the case of George Peter and others vs. Eliza Gassaway and others, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale,

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of John H. Gassaway, the following

Valuable Tract of Land,

of which John Gassaway, late of said county, died, seized and possessed, containing 160 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, known as the "Walker Place," near and adjoining the lands on which John H. Gassaway now resides; about 2½ miles north of Darnestown, and lying on the public road leading from Neelsville to the public road from Darnestown to Poolesville. The land is well WOODED and WATERED, and is kind and susceptible of improvement.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the balance to be paid in equal instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale, and the payment thereof to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE PETER,
march 14-ts Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

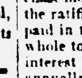
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, as a Court of Equity, in the case of George Peter and others vs. William A. Gassaway and Laura Gassaway, the subscribers, as Trustees, will offer at public sale,

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,

at the residence of JOHN H. GASSAWAY, a good and desirable—

SMALL FARM,

containing about 110½ ACRES OF LAND, more or less. This farm is situated in Medley's District, about three miles north of Darnestown, and about four miles from R. C. Clopper's Mill.



The improvements consist of a good FRAME BUILDING, nearly new, and necessary out-buildings. This farm is well WATERED.

Any one desiring to view the premises before the day of sale, can do so by calling on John H. Gassaway, who will show them.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the balance to be paid in three equal annual instalments; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale; interest on the deferred payments to be paid annually, and the deferred payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sureties to be approved by the Trustees.

GEORGE PETER,
JOHN H. GASSAWAY,
march 14 ts Trustees.

NOTICE.

THE Judges of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, this 6th day of March, 1862, according to Article 15, Section 60, of the Code of Public Local Laws, relating to Montgomery county, Md., appoint the following persons as a Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of said county, to serve for two years from the date aforesaid, viz:

For the 1st Election Dis.—THOMAS LANSDALE.
" " 2d " — ROBERT SELLMAN.
" " 3d " — GEO. W. CHISWELL.
" " 4th " — ROBERT W. CARTER.
" " 5th " — WM. H. FARQUHAR.

In testimony that the aforegoing is a true copy from the minutes and proceedings of the court as aforesaid, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 6th day of March, 1862.

Test, JOHN W. SPATES,
mar 7—2t Register of Wills.

Maryland, Montgomery County, Sct:

ORPHANS' COURT, February Term, 1862.

ORDERED, this 4th day of March, 1862, by the Court and the authority thereof, that TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, be assigned Christian R. Hershey, Administrator of David Hershey, late of said county, deceased, to pass an account in the personal estate of said deceased, and make distribution of the assets in his hands among the creditors of said deceased. The creditors are hereby notified to present their claims on or before said day: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed at Rockville, Md., for four successive weeks prior to said day.

Test, JOHN W. SPATES,
mar 7—4t Register of Wills.

Orphans' Court of Montgomery Co., FEBRUARY TERM, 1862.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THOMAS PRICE, DEC'D.

ORDERED by the Court and the authority thereof, that the sales of the Real Estate made by the Executor of Thomas Price, and reported to this Court, the 25th day of February, 1862, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 25th of March next: Provided a copy of this order be published in some paper printed in Rockville, Md., once in each of three successive weeks before said day.

The Executor reports the amount of sales to be $269.06½.

Test— JOHN W. SPATES, Reg.
feb 28-3t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of

JEFFREY P. T. MAGRUDER,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March, 1863; otherwise, they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of March, 1862. RICHARD H. GRIFFITH,
mar 7—4t Executor.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring my wife, SARAH E. CROWN, as she has left my bed and board without provocation. I hold myself responsible for no debts of her contracting from this date.

Nov. 20, 1861 SAMUEL B. CROWN.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, of every description for sale at this office.