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 Union House, 8th and D streets, Washington every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—returning 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—leave the City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

This is 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 charge 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 the comfort of passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

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

Rockville, March 22, 1861.

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.

FAMILY RIGHTS of every description manufactured by his process.

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

Cheapest and Best Soap

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

The soap has been used by thousands of families the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it is used. Both for its superior quality as a washing and toilet soap, and for the great economy 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 put in the hand.

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

FAMILY RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one buying a family right, and are dissatisfied after trying the soap a fair trial, can return it and have the money refunded, if required by the person purchasing it, who has made some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The specimens of soap you gave me I have tested to be thoroughly tried, and found them to be all you represented. I have never seen soap to equal them, both for their quality, and for the great economy in using them. I cheerfully recommend them to the public. A. F. BOSWELL.

Special Notice.

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 Post Office, Washington, D. C.*, where he has found a fine and well selected stock of

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS

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

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

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. SMITH.

mar 21—3m

ALL IN WANT of *CLOTHING, GOODS, HATS & CAPS,* will do well to visit the subscriber at the People's Store, No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office, Washington city, to get your CLOTHING, GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, where they 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, GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. June 29

Wanted—Every body to know, that they can buy good CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, at very low prices, at *SMITH'S, 7th Street, Washington, D. C.* June 29

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

MILLWRIGHTING.

The undersigned adopt this method of informing the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery and the surrounding counties, that they have this day entered into a co-partnership and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and on such terms as will suit the times.

Determined to give 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 JONVILLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, which, when built and set to work, we guarantee to yield from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. of the power of the water used.

Satisfactory references given when required.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

Brookville, Montgomery Co., Md., 1860. [may 3-tf]

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased at the sale of the late NICHOLAS BROOT's personal property, and gave their notes, are hereby notified that I have been due for two months past, and respectfully request that they be forthwith paid.

LEMUEL CLEMENTS, Jr.
Trustee.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, ::::::: MARCH 21, 1862.

THE TREASON LAW.—On the first page of today's issue will be found an official copy of the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, "defining treason, and providing for the punishment of treason and other kindred offences." It differs slightly from the copy we recently printed, having been slightly amended in the Senate. It goes into effect on the 15th of next month. Many persons are under the impression that it requires every one applying for a license to take the oath of allegiance. This, it will be seen, is not the case, that proposition having been embraced in another bill, which, we believe, failed to become a law.

"THE WAR MUST BE ENDED."—By the mails of the Africa (says the Baltimore *News Sheet*) we have many interesting particulars of the state of opinion in Europe in regard to American affairs. The London *Times* has an article which starts out with the proposition that "the war must be ended." The *Times* professes to give expression to the commercial and financial feeling at the North "borne in confidential whispers across the Atlantic." This feeling, we are told, "has found birth in Wall street, it stirs gently in its cradle, and it is swathed"—adds the *Times* sarcastically—"in unconvertible rags." The *Times* then goes on to describe the patient waiting for the rebellion to be crushed; the merchants, the bankers, and the trading classes withstanding from hour to hour the withering of the Atlantic cities—"the warehouses empty, the larger dwelling houses untenanted, property valueless, and trade dying. Still they are told to wait another ninety days and all will be well. The Federal successes on the Tennessee and the Cumberland are regarded as of comparatively little value. The decisions upon the coast are slightingly spoken of as "mere trifles rather than wounds," and the opinion is expressed that "a year of successes would only give the Federal Government possession of two States,"—Kentucky and Tennessee—"which were never among the more zealous in the Southern cause," and it is confidently predicted that at the rate at which the war is now proceeding "it will take not only ninety days, but ninety years to crush the rebellion."

* * * "In this state of things" says the *Times*, "the commercial adage, "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to say openly—"This war must be ended." The whole spirit of the article, from which we quote the above extracts, is trenchant in the extreme.

WENDEL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.—Wendel Phillips, in a lecture delivered by invitation at the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, on Friday night last, eulogized the memory of old John Brown as having been of more value to the country than those of any other living man except William Lloyd Garrison. He construed the President's recent message to the "Border States, now is your time to sell." He regarded the proposal to purchase the slaves of loyal men, by and with the consent of the States, "as a small thin wedge—a small wedge, but still a wedge." "The President," he said, had opened the door of emancipation a foot, and he (Phillips) with a crack and six, and with William Lloyd Garrison for a driver, would drive right through. He would send a hundred thousand men to conquer South Carolina, and when the yellow fever drove them out he would garrison the forts with negroes, under white officers, and hold them against the world.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.—Letter from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 13th instant, writes:

"The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was the special order in the Senate to-day, and was discussed at length. No one has any doubt of its passage. Should the President veto it, on the ground that it should be submitted to the vote of the District people, there will still be a two-thirds majority for it in both Houses."

APPROVED.—The President has signed the bill providing for a new article of war—so that it has become a law that no person in the army or navy shall hereafter be employed in the business of returning fugitive slaves to their masters.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—The latest advices from the Tennessee river state that skirmishes had occurred, in which several men had been killed on either side. The Confederates are reported to be concentrating at Corinth, Miss.

FEDERAL LOSS AT PEA RIDGE.—A dispatch from Gen. Curtis states that his loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge was 1,460. The Confederates have retreated south of Boston mountains.

☞ In the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, a bill was introduced to abolish all distinction of color in persons carrying the U. S. mails.

☞ The Judges of the several Courts in Richmond have suspended all judicial proceedings, in compliance with the usage of martial law, proclaimed by President Davis.

ARRIVED AT MANASSAS.—The Washington Star, of Tuesday, announces the arrival at Manassas of a portion of the division under Gen. Banks.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Grant has asked to be relieved of his command, as trouble exists between him and his generals.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RENTS IN BOSTON.—It was stated, in a case on trial in the Supreme Court at Boston, that the reduction of rents upon State street recently had in some instances amounted to two-thirds of the amount.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—From the Southwest, we have a Federal report of the capture of New Madrid, and that Gen. Foote had gone down the Mississippi to attack Tenth Island. A later telegram from Cairo, dated the 18th instant, states that the bombardment of Tenth Island, on the Mississippi, was continued until nightfall. At that time the Confederate works had been badly damaged, and one of their guns silenced. Some injury had been inflicted on the Federal gunboats, but not sufficient to disable any of them. The bombardment was to have been resumed on the 19th instant, when it was expected that additional mortar boats would be brought into action.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from Washington, dated the 19th, which says: "A despatch received from Cairo, dated 3 o'clock to-night, says nothing has been received from Island No. 10 to-day."

THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.—An official dispatch from Gen. Burnside, announces the capture of Newbern, on the 14th instant, after a hard fought battle, lasting between four and five hours. It is evident, from this dispatch, that, although the gunboats, by shelling the Confederate batteries, cleared the way, and effectually for the advance of the troops, the resistance which was offered by the Confederates was of a most determined character. The Federal troops, who are acknowledged to have fought with great gallantry, numbered, as estimated by Burnside, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men. The force of the Confederates, according to General Burnside's despatch, did not exceed eight regiments of infantry and one hundred cavalry. If the Southern regiments were composed of the usual number of men, six hundred, the entire Confederate force could not exceed five thousand three hundred men. Assuming that the batteries were equivalent to the gunboats, the number of Confederates opposed to the attacking force was as sixteen to five, according to the data furnished by the Confederate dispatch and the number of Federal troops engaged, as given in the Northern papers—which publish a list of the killed and wounded as far as heard from—Gen. Burnside puts the Federal loss at ninety-one killed and four hundred and sixty-six wounded—the aggregate being five hundred and fifty-seven killed and wounded—many of the latter, he says, "mortally." This estimate, however, does not include the killed and wounded in the Third Brigade, which Gen. Burnside states was so far distant as to prevent his communicating with it in time for the mail. The Confederate loss, though severe, is said to have been less than that sustained by the Federal troops, from the fact that the former were effectually covered by their breastworks.

THE STAY LAW.—Among the measures which became laws, at the late session of the Maryland Legislature, is an act providing for a conditional extension of the "Stay Law," the effect of which may be gathered from its second section, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That as to all judgments or decrees or orders for the payment of money rendered or to be rendered by any court or justice of the peace of this State, in pursuance of powers vested, contained in any mortgage, or in all decrees for sale of mortgaged property there shall be a further stay of execution after the period limited in sec. 1, until the first day of November next, and on condition that debtor then pay all the interest then a-accrued and due, and an instalment of one-fifth of the whole debt, there shall be a stay of execution for four months thereafter, when, upon payment of the interest then due, and a second instalment of one-fifth of the original debt there shall be a stay of four months thereafter, and upon the payment of the interest then due, and a third instalment of one-half of the balance of the original debt at the expiration of that time, there shall be a further stay of four months thereafter, at the expiration of which time the entire balance of said debt with interest and costs accrued after the first payment shall have become payable; provided, however, that if the debtor shall fail to pay any first or any subsequent instalment at the time, or in the manner as aforesaid, then the whole of said debt, with interest and costs then due, may be collected by the process of law, and the whole or any part of the debt, with interest and costs then due.

Other sections provide that magistrates, constables, sheriffs, officers of court, executors and administrators shall have no protection against the stay.

ABOUT THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—We copy the following from some extracts from dispatches forwarded to Earl Russell by Lord Lyons, and lately published in the New York Times. The despatch from which this is taken, bears date the 4th day of Nov., 1861:

"I mention to say that there was another matter which caused me still more serious alarm. The numerous military arrests of British subjects, and I was pained to add, the ill-treatment to which, in some instances, British subjects had been exposed, constituted in me even a graver danger to the cordial relations between the two countries. I mentioned the case of the nine seamen so unjustifiably treated in Fort Lafayette, and said that there were, I was afraid, instances in which the crews of British vessels captured for alleged breach of blockade, had been placed in irons or subjected to other indignities. These tidings had, I know, made a very painful impression upon her Majesty's Government.—They would have a great effect upon public opinion in England; the English people did not enter far into abstract questions of national dignity, but they felt very strongly on the subject of the treatment of their fellow-countrymen abroad; nothing inspired them with so strong or so lasting a resentment as injuries and indignities inflicted by foreign Governments on her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Seward replied that he had already sent me a written answer respecting the nine seamen, and that as to *the recent arrests, they had almost all been made in view of the Maryland elections*; that those elections would be over in about a week's time, and that he hoped then to be able to set at liberty all the British subjects now under military arrest."

ANNEXATION.—The Snow Hill (Md.) Shield publishes a statement to the effect that a bill has passed the Assembly of Virginia ordering a vote, on the 15th of this month, to be taken in Accomac and Northampton counties, on the question of annexing those counties to the State of Maryland.

GEN. SICKLES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, as Brigadier General, was unanimously rejected by the Senate on Monday.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ARMY MOVEMENTS.—An order was issued on Monday morning for the seizure of the printing office, and the arrest of the publisher and printers of the Washington Sunday Chronicle, and their trial by a court-martial, that paper having on Sunday published news of military operations and movements, thereby disregarding the order of the Secretary of War and making itself liable to be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war. The order of arrest was placed in the hands of the military Governor of the District of Columbia, and the editor of the paper was brought before him. The editor stated that the news was handed in at a very late hour, and the paper went to press without his personal supervision. He expressed his regret at the violation of the order and promised to guard carefully against a recurrence of similar publications, whereupon at the request of the military governor, he being satisfied that the offence would not be repeated, the execution of the order was suspended.

"A GREAT FARCE."—The Washington National Republican is of opinion that "human history contains no parallel to the military performances on the Potomac." Under the caption of "A Great Farce," it gives a description of the fortifications of Centreville. There were nine batteries we are told, the aggregate number of embrasures is set down at fifty-four, in which were mounted thirty-one wooden guns. "The guns were pine logs, charred black, with muzzles delineated with chalk. No real guns had ever been mounted. "It was," says the Republican bitterly, "for the nineteenth century and for this new world that these performances on the Potomac were reserved."

A QUIET COMMENT ON MCCLELLAN'S RECENT ADDRESS.—Napoleon, upon his entry into Milan after what he always called "the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi," issued the proclamation, immortal as his own history, closing with these words:

"You will return to your homes, and your fellow-citizens will say of each of you in passing, "He was a soldier in the army of Italy."

General McClellan says:

"And when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac."

The coincidence, people will say, is at least very remarkable.—*Washington Rep.*

UNPARALLELED COOLNESS.—If the stories that are told of the Confederates at Centreville be true they must have behaved with unparalleled coolness and with a self-confidence bordering upon contempt. Their fortifications were mounted with wooden guns which they asserted, "were just as good to scare with as any," and so late as Saturday night, twenty thousand of them, after proceeding southward for some distance, "marched back to Centreville slept soundly, and the next day started anew for Gordonsville."

A BOLD MOVEMENT OF CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.—On Monday last as a train of cars was proceeding from Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., it was intercepted at Gallatin by a body of Confederate cavalry, who threw the train from the track and captured thirty men who were going to Tennessee to repair the bridges recently destroyed by Guerillas in Sumner county, about twenty-five miles northeast of Nashville.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—We Illinois passed the Kentucky Legislature, inflicting a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500 on any minister or priest who shall solemnize marriage unless he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and sworn that he has never aided the Confederate States.

THE VOTE.—Upon Mr. Lincoln's emancipation resolution, the Northern Democracy, to a man, voted against it. The following is the vote from the slave States:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, of Mo.; Blair, of Va.; Brown, of Va.; Clemens, of Tenn.; Fisher, of Md.; and Whaley, of Va.—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Chrisfield, of Md.; Crittenden, of Ky.; Dunlap, of Ky.; Harlan, of Ky.; Leary, of Md.; Norton, of Mo.; Pheanis, of Md.; Wadsworth, of Ky.; and Wickliffe, of Ky.—9.

THE END NOT YET.—The New York Post warns its readers and the public generally, that notwithstanding the Confederates have met with a series of overwhelming reverses, the end is not yet, and calls attention to the Message of President Davis, in which he alludes to the near completion of a class of vessels on which the South may rely for contesting with the Federals the control of the Southern waters.

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—With our noble river nearly entirely free from obstruction, the humblest angler indulging in his sport without apprehension, we venture to hope for an active business at the forty-five fishing shores which, for years, have been so celebrated on the margin of our Potomac. The cool weather, the brief space of time necessary to have the tackle and appurtenances at each landing, and the numerous hands out of employ in Baltimore and elsewhere, seems to render it certain that there will be little diminution in the supplies of the present spring for the seines. We note the great anxiety manifested all over the country for large and constant "hauls" of Potomac herring and shad.—*National Intelligencer.*

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—On Friday night last, the barn of Mrs. Mary Mines, residing near this place, was broken open, and about forty bushels of oats stolen. Search was made, on Saturday, by officer Miller, and some twenty-five bushels was found in the possession of Basil Bell, a free negro. Basil was arrested and brought before Justice Houic, who committed him to jail, in default of bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its late meeting, in Baltimore, appointed the following gentlemen for the Rockville circuit: F. S. CASSIDAY and J. R. EFFINGER.

FRESH HERRINGS.—The first herrings of the season (says the Cecil Democrat) were taken in the North East river on Monday last. A good catch is anticipated this season.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Louisville papers contain the subjoined extracts from Southern papers:

ADDRESS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

Soldiers: I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defense of our homesteads and liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses since the commencement of the present war, in killed, wounded and prisoners, are now about the same as those of the enemy. He must be made to atone for those reverses we have lately experienced. Those reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination to drive back our invaders. Should any one in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home. Our cause is as just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms; and if we are true to it and ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty we must and shall triumph. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Commenting on this the Memphis Appeal says:

"The exact limits of his department, which is distinct, it appears, from Gen. Sidney Johnston, is not known to us.

"Generals Polk and Bragg will be connected with him in command of the army—the former making his headquarters at Humboldt, and the latter probably at Memphis.

"As affairs now progress, we may well expect that General Beauregard will very soon perfect the organization and discipline of his army, and increase its numbers to such an extent that it will compare favorably in efficiency to the army of the Potomac."

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Under this head the Richmond Examiner has something to say of the manner in which a "new line of defense" is about to be taken up in Tennessee, as well as in Virginia:

"We published yesterday a brief statement of the position of our forces in Tennessee. It will be seen from this statement that it will now become necessary for General Johnston to reorganize a line of defense. The new line must be organized south of Nashville, and it is understood that its principal object now will be the protection of the Memphis and Charleston railroad—Chattanooga on the right, and Corinth, Grand Junction and Memphis on the left, are suggested as bases for such a line. Covering these positions, even if the enemy should cut off railroad connection with Virginia at or beyond Knoxville, the Confederate forces in Tennessee would still command the railroad system of the southwest, connecting through the Carolinas with Virginia, and would, moreover, have the benefit of the Mississippi river."

FIVE MORE GUNBOATS ORDERED AT MOBILE.

It will be seen by the proposals in our advertising columns that five more gunboats are ordered by the Government to be built at this point. This is a step in the right direction.

These boats are not for temporary service. They need not be built in reference to the duration of the war. When we shall have secured our independence, they will be a part of the necessary flotilla of the Confederate States. We shall have to maintain an efficient navy, though it may be small, and these gunboats are just the very thing that we shall need. They will be our coast and harbor guard, and if the new ones be built as well as those which we have now afloat, they will serve the country after its flag shall have been recognized and honored in all parts of the civilized world.—*Mobile Tribune, March 4.*

CONFEDERATE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress has appropriated for the use of the Navy Department $6,275,000. This sum does not include $2,000,000 more, which have been specifically appropriated for floating defenses in the Mississippi river and for the Merrimac. Of the former sum $2,000,000 are for the purpose of equipment and repair of vessels, for ordnance and ordnance stores, and for the purchase and building of steamers and gunboats for coast defences of the Confederate States. For this latter object $500,000 of the $2,000,000 are appropriated.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Gen. McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA,
March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you in inactivity but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed! The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your Generals, will be a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in *esprit*, admirable in discipline and in action, excellently equipped and armed; your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure presage of victory—I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the Rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is our business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children; and you know that your General loves you from the depth of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us; yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.

I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. Perhaps we will share all these together; and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

SUPPOSED EVACUATION.—A vessel which arrived at Washington at a late hour on Tuesday night reported that when she passed Aquia creek the depot and wharf there were burning, and it was supposed that the works had been evacuated by the Confederates, and the property fired by them before they left.

☞ Louisville papers say it would be no wonder if the spirit of rebellion were to burn fiercely in that city, considering how many pettifoggers it is fanned with.

From Newport News.

From N. Y. World's Special Correspondent.

JAMES RIVER BLOCKADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 15.—Last night two Confederate steamers ran close in shore, nearly opposite Newport News, and disappeared in one of the numerous inlets which exist along the coast. In fact, my last communication, quite a number of Confederate craft—generally of small dimension—have run the blockade at this place. This morning a Confederate steamer was observed hugging the land on the opposite side of the river, between this place and Newport News. She evidently hails from Norfolk. There is now no armed vessel stationed off Newport News to render the blockade effective. The distance across the river at that point is about four miles, and the heaviest guns posted on the land batteries can hardly attain a correct range at that distance. The Monitor cruises in the Roads opposite Sewall's Point, and thus pretty effectually blockades the Confederate craft there; but at Newport News the Confederate vessels pay no more attention to it than if none existed.

CONFEDERATES IN FORCE AT GREAT BETHEL.

There can be no doubt that the Confederate force concentrated at Yorktown, Little and Great Bethel, and other places near by, number not little short of 15,000 men. On Sunday last, while the contest between the Merrimac and Monitor was progressing, there were about 10,000 Confederates drawn up in order of battle not far from camp. It is generally believed that Magruder is in command of the Confederate forces in the vicinity, notwithstanding the stories some time ago set afloat to the contrary.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT NEWPORT NEWS.

To-day's returns of the sick and wounded under medical treatment at Newport News, including those recently transferred to the fortress, foot up 133. This does not include the sailors wounded during the late naval engagement.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE MERRIMAC.

Jewett, a marine, who was employed on the Congress during the late engagement off Newport News, and wounded at the time, died to-day in the Camp Hospital of the 20th Indiana regiment.

LATE FROM FORT CRAIG.

A Bloody Fight Between Texan and Federal Troops--The Texans Gain the Day.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to February 23d, giving details of a recent battle at Fort Craig. The fight commenced on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until two o'clock. Colonel Canby then crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery. He had also a small battery of two howitzers. The Texans are supposed to have had eight pieces. The battle was commenced by the artillery and skirmishers, and soon became general. Towards evening most of the Confederate guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plunton's company, of United States infantry, and a portion of Col. Pinos' regiment of Mexican volunteers. The Texans charged furiously and desperately with their picked men, about six hundred strong. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven-pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance they drew their revolvers and reached the battery, and a storm of grape and canister. The Mexicans of Pinos' regiment now became panic-stricken and tumultuously fled. Captain Plunton and his infantry bravely stood their ground, and for a time kept at bay the chief of the Texans, until more than one-half of the company were numbered with the dead. With his artillery upon one arm, and his supports reported killed, wounded, or flying from the field, Captain McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of the guns, and with revolver in hand refused to fly or desert his flag. He thus fought to the last, and died like a hero, the last man by his gun. The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Major Donaldson, who was the chief of staff of Colonel Canby, and who participated in every part of the field. His horse was wounded, but the Major escaped unhurt. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well. We have to name the loss of Lieuts. Mecher and Stone. Many other officers were wounded. The Federal loss is about two hundred killed and wounded; that of the Confederates is also severe.

☞ Gen. Jim Lane has written a whining letter, announcing that he cannot make any satisfactory arrangement with Gen. Hunter to be commanded in an expedition, and giving his intention accordingly to go back to the Senate. Rather than have the Senate longer disgraced with his presence, Mr. Lincoln thinks Gen. Hunter should have his command of Kansas troops, and start him to fight with the Rebels.

DEATH.

Died, at her residence in this county, on Friday, the 7th instant, after a severe illness of a few hours, Mrs. RACHAEL, daughter of the late JOSEPH N. CHISWELL, Esq., and wife of Mr. BENJAMIN WHITE, aged 68 years.

By this sudden dispensation of Providence, a heavy stroke is dealt. The deceased was one greatly beloved—a fond and devoted husband, afflicted and confiding children, attached and united sisters, together with a large circle of relatives and friends are sorely bereaved. Much might be said of the departed as it regards the manner in which she had sustained the many and varied relations of life, but her memory is indelibly impressed upon many hearts, and her record is on high. Her afflicted family sorrows not as those without hope. She had for many years witnessed a good profession before men, evidencing that her life was hid with Christ in God. Therefore, when He shall appear, shall she also appear with Him in glory. "She sleeps in Jesus and is blessed."

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1862.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat at the Baltimore Exchange this morning added up some 4,000 bushels, and the demand was very limited at our quotations of yesterday, viz: inferior to medium white $1.15a$1.30, good to prime do. $1.35a$1.45, and prime to choice do. $1.50a$1.55 per bushel; red was quoted at $1.25a$1.30 per bushel for fair to prime. Of Corn some 25,000 bushels offered, and the demand was good, white selling at 54a58 cents, and yellow 53a57 cents per bushel, though really prime dry yellow would bring 58 cents per bushel—a large proportion of the receipts of both colors is damp and unsuitable for shipment. Only some 3,000 bushels Oats offered; market again very dull at 34a36 cents for Maryland, and 35a37 cents per bushel for Pennsylvania.—*Sun.*

HORSE-BILLS, with or without cut, neatly executed at this office.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

5 HHDS PRIME P. R. SUGAR, at 10c per lb.
8 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, at 43c per gal
10 Bbls Crushed Sugar, at 13c per pound
5 Bbls B. Coffee Sugar, at 12c per pound
5 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar, at 10½c per lb
20 Bags Prime Green Rio Coffee, at 22c pr lb
Jamaica Coffee, prime article, at 30c pr lb
Laguira Coffee, do. do. at 28c pr lb
10 Bbls Pure Old Rye Whiskey, a prime article, warranted pure;

With a varied assortment of GROCERIES too numerous to mention.

Hotel keepers, and others who buy to sell again, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

DORSEY & WOOD,
Adjoining the Montgomery House,
on High street, fronting Second,
mar 21 Georgetown, D. C.

BARGAINS!

FOR SALE, at very low prices, 12 VERY FINE HORSES, suitable for farm work, or for driving horses. They are sold for the reason that the proprietor has no further use for them. Apply to

S. A. MATLACK,
mar 21—3t General Advertising Agent, Rockville, Md.

At Our Expense.

ALL kinds of PERSONAL PROPERTY and REAL ESTATE advertised at our own expense, and if sales are made, a very liberal per centage charged, by

S. A. MATLACK,
mar 21 General Advertising Agent, Rockville, Md.

The Time to Sell!

ANY person having a TRACT OF LAND, for sale, in Montgomery county, or the adjacent counties, will find a purchaser by addressing

S. A. MATLACK,
mar 21 General Advertising Agent, Rockville, Md.

Small Farms.

IF YOU WANT A SMALL FARM in Montgomery county, at a reasonable price, all that is necessary is to address

S. A. MATLACK,
mar 21 Gen. Ad. Agent, Rockville.

AUCTIONEERING

ATTENDED to in all parts of the county, at very reasonable rates, by the undersigned.

S. A. MATLACK,
General Advertising Agent,
march 21 Rockville, Md.

MONEY!

COLLECTING attended to in any part of the county, at a low per centage.

S. A. MATLOCK, Gen'l Adv'g Ag't,
march 21 Rockville, Md.

Maryland, Montgomery County--Set.

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 Bird, 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 three equal annual instalments, with interest on the deferred payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser, with 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 P. 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.

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

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, of every kind, constantly for sale at this office.