

Montgomery County Sentinel

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Vol. VIII.—No. 84

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1862.

By M. Fields.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

WYRIS DOUGLAS THOMAS ANDERSON, having entered into copartnership in the practice of law, will give prompt attention to all business put into their hands. Feb 7-17

A CARD.

D. R. E. WOOTTON offers his professional services to the citizens of Rockville District, and particularly to those of the neighborhood in which he is located. His office is at the residence of Mr. RICHARD J. BOWIE, unless called away professionally. Oct 18-12

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON have entered into copartnership in the practice of law. They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE, JOHN T. VINSON. Dec 7-17

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. HOSWELL respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery County as Auctioneer. From his long experience in selling, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction. He will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Demosthenes, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. Dec 14-17

Auctioneering.

W. W. ALLAN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any part of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. Dec 14-17

Undertaking.

THE UNDERTAKING is being prepared to attend to all calls made in this line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. **GRACE HILGERS**, and all articles generally used in funerals, furnished at Washington City retail prices. As soon as all orders left at E. G. DUELL'S or A. C. STANLEY'S, Second Street, Plank Road, will be promptly attended to. B. C. KING, Oak Grove, D. C., Oct. 18, 1861-2

Washington Hotel.

ROCKVILLE, Maryland.

Perry Trial.

THE celebrated having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generally bestowed upon it. He is confident that he can do all that is required of him, and that his part will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. **HIS TABLE** will always be supplied with the best market articles, and at the best prices. The best brands of Liquors and Segars. **THE STABLES** attached to the house are large and commodious, and as none but the best material will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to. **His charges** will be very moderate. Feb 10-17

Attention.

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of **BREWMAN'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 firmer, 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 provided at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it were in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the coffee pouring 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 modes of operating 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 of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store. Feb 15-17

Small Farms.

IF YOU WANT A SMALL FARM in Montgomery county, at a reasonable price, all that is necessary is to address **S. A. MATTLE,** mar 21 Gen. Ad. Agent, Rockville.

Auctioneering.

ATTENDED to in all parts of the county, at very reasonable rates, by the undersigned. **S. A. MATTLE,** mar 21 General Advertising Agent, Rockville, Md.

Money!

COLLECTING attended to in any part of the county, at a low per centage. **S. A. MATTLE,** mar 21 Gen. Ad. Agent, Rockville, Md.

Foreign Extracts.

[From the London Review, Feb. 22.]

THE RELATIVE RESOURCES OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

We pointed out, a few weeks since, the superiority of the North in warlike resources was rather apparent than real; that superior wealth was only available if its owners were willing to spend it, or could be forced to contribute it; that superior numbers were only valuable if they could be organized, disciplined, paid, and moved; that strength for defensive warfare was often the reverse of strength for aggressive enterprises; and that the undertaking in which the Federals are engaged was essentially aggressive. We showed that 100,000 good men would be really more serviceable than the 500,000 motley troops they have summoned to the field, both because they would exhaust the Treasury less and would harass the enemy more. We concluded that an army of half a million could not be any contrivance to keep the foot by a Government that is spending \$600,000,000 a year, when it only possesses \$60,000,000, and can only borrow \$225,000,000; and that, therefore, the failure of the North, and a disastrous and discreditable collapse, were absolutely certain ultimately, and might surprise us any day. In spite of the new plan of Mr. Chase, of paying in convertible paper—in spite of the reported success of the North and their various means of expedition—and in spite of the unpopularity and embarrassment and privation of the Southerners, we are not in the least shaken as to the correctness of our anticipations.

Fig. as we showed only recently, the limits of really available paper money are soon reached, and unless large sums are realized by direct taxation—of which we see no appearance, and in which we place no belief—no currency contrivance can long enable the Federal Government to meet its daily expenses. As soon as the soldiers cease to be paid regularly, and to be fed well, we have little confidence in their zeal or steadiness. The three months' volunteers would shirk home to the sound of the enemy's cannon, on the morning of the third year's troops will probably do the same, because their contract has been broken. In the second place, we place very little reliance on the statements either of the formidable expenditure which we are assured are on the point of setting out to invade the South, or of the successes achieved by those that have already sailed. These accounts all come through Federal sources, and most of them have already proved either wholly false or grossly exaggerated. The vast quantities of cotton said to have been seized at New Orleans, New York have amounted to an amount equal to about a week's consumption. Indeed, as we will know to all applicants with the truth, the entire crop grown in the district occupied by the rebels was only a few hundred bales, and is not of a kind fitted for ordinary consumption, being Sea Island, and wanted chiefly for the finest muslins. The expedition upon the Mississippi is still talked of, but we cannot conceive it being seriously undertaken by people in this sense. If they have decided to risk such a venture, they will not only be unable to finance it, but will be unable to transport it, and will be unable to sustain it.

The truth is that an agricultural people, inhabiting an extensive, well-watered, sparsely-populated district, cannot be conquered or forced to yield, if they only are resolute and hearty in their cause. Their coats may be ravaged, their outposts torn down, and their trade impeded or destroyed; but they have only to wait, and to wait. They can get food and clothing in abundance, and with luxuries, if they are determined they can easily dispense. Now, there can be no doubt that the citizens of the Confederate States are, at this moment, suffering considerable privation from the scarcity of many of their accustomed comforts. The prices of New Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, is a measure of the pressure. But who that knows the sentiments of mingled ambition, hatred and contempt that have long been festering in the bosom of the Southerner; his passion for the independence and grandeur of his native province; his love for his State; his profound indifference to the Union; his dread of Northern interference with his slaves—can believe for a moment that the want of coffee, of wine, of luxurious clothing, or of European fancy articles, will induce him to come to terms with his antagonist—much less to yield, and throw down his arms?

The dislike which existed towards the North before the war began, and which was confined to classes and sections, has ripened and deepened into ferocious animosity now, and has become general and all but unanimous. The South will never yield except under compulsion; and this compulsion the North cannot apply. Therein lies the whole kernel of the question.

The South has two marked advantages over the North, one of which we have already referred to. It is standing on its defence, and the composition of its army is decidedly superior. The size of the Northern army is injurious to it in other ways besides its enormous cost. It is impossible that it should become as efficient as the army of the United States, as we all know, a very small one. The officers commanding it, who were educated at the Military Academy at West Point, were, as a rule, very competent and scientific men. The majority of these, however, were of Southern extraction, and when the severance came, they were in their native States. The consequence is, not only that the Confederate army is incomparably the best officered of the two, but that the Northern army is scarcely officered at all. With few exceptions, its generals, who have seen no service, who have received no training, who observe no command, and who have obtained their appointments either by the election of their own volunteer troops, or from political or social considerations. In addition to this, the army is essentially mercenary, heterogeneous, and only to a limited extent national. We do not mean that thousands of the troops, perhaps a majority, are not as true Unionists, hearty in the cause, and not averse to the adventures and exertions of the war. But only a small portion of them are native Americans, and among the most of the best soldiers are Irish and Germans, whose patriotic sentiments cannot be either very deep, very consistent, or very strong. All of them, too, require to be paid, and to be well paid. Lastly, few of them are accustomed, or are inclined, to discipline or obedience. They are free citizens, and do not choose to be coerced. They have never been either drilled at home or abroad at school. They cannot get out of their heads that, as abolitionists and Republicans, and as planters, although they have a right to have their own way, and to hold their own opinions, even against their commanding officers, they are in the service of a just cause, and that the democratic efforts of a pure Democracy is being fairly against the selfishness of the Federal army. The result of the war, in the Old World, never gave their officers so much thought or relief to them as such absolute loyalty, or so intelligent and independent spirits.

The constitution of the Southern army is superior upon all these points. The men are better officered, and much more inclined to obey. These officers, who are for the most part, men of social rank and position, as well as of military knowledge and experience, are usually a regular and to be respected to the rank of arms, nearly all native Americans, and patriotic citizens, according to their own notions, and in a great proportion gentlemen of independent means, who either do not receive pay, or receive only an indemnity, or are not. Some entire companies composed of paid soldiers, especially in the artillery corps, were recruited out of New Orleans, of which the leading troops were "worth" in the aggregate, two millions of dollars. A very common arrangement for men of substance to agree to furnish to the Government, and to keep in the field as long as the war lasts, six or ten men fully armed, equipped, and paid, and to provide substitutes for any who may fall, desert, or become invalid.

An army thus formed, fighting on its own territory, and fighting for its own cities and plantations, its own families, its own institutions, its own passions and prejudices, if you will, is scarcely susceptible of defeat in a war, whatever may be its fate in a single campaign.

[From the London Standard, March 11.]

NOT ANOTHER COMPLIMENTARY TO THE NORTH.

It would seem that the Confederate States are much more closely blockaded by land than by sea. They can import arms; they could if they would export cotton and tobacco. But that which used to come to us overland, through the United States postoffice, has not yet found a safe channel for itself. Letters and newspapers seem but rarely to run the blockade, and we are left with comparatively little information as to the condition of Southern affairs. What we receive through the North is so untruthful, and so wilfully perverted as to be worse than none. Strict precautions have been taken to prevent unpleasant truths from reaching the ears of the Northern people, or of foreign readers of the Northern newspapers. Nothing can be published by these organs without the permission of Seward, who has caused military possession to be taken of the various lines of telegraph, and has made use of very effective means of terrorism, exclusion from the mails, prosecutions before servile tribunals, and the severities of club law, in order to check the publication of any obnoxious reports which the editors may receive through such channels as cannot be closed in a similar manner. Consequently the Northern press has a monopoly of falsehood, and the independent journals are wholly stopped from contradicting it. We may, therefore, place the least reliance on any statements relative to the condition of the Confederate States, or the policy of their government, or the feelings of their people, which rest on the authority of the Northern journals, or the partisans of the Federal Government in this country. The utmost pains are taken, first, to preclude them from knowing the truth; and, secondly, to deter them from speaking it. On the other hand, we receive very little intelligence direct from the South, but what we do receive seems to be thoroughly trustworthy. The exigencies of the struggle have had a sobering effect upon the journals, and a strengthening upon the public mind. And, moreover, they do not write or speak for an audience like that to which Mr. Seward and the New York Herald or Tribune address themselves. Their appeal is to men of property and education, commanding the confidence and guarding the destinies of their fellow-citizens; and to the ablest and most patriotic of the Southern population. There has always been a remarkable difference between the political opinions of the two sections of the United States, and the difference between the political opinions of both have been absolutely democratic, but the Northern democracy has been governed by its tail, the Southern by its head. The Senators of the North generally, its representatives almost invariably, have been demagogic, intemperate, or both; those of the South have been more frequently statesmen and gentlemen. The same difference still exists, and while the demagogues of Washington are obliged to be moderate and temperate, the patriots and the brave are free to be as bold and as daring as they please, and to speak for an audience like that to which Mr. Seward and the New York Herald or Tribune address themselves. Their appeal is to men of property and education, commanding the confidence and guarding the destinies of their fellow-citizens; and to the ablest and most patriotic of the Southern population.

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As this place is probably destined to become the theatre of great events, we have before our readers the information regarding its situation, &c., we possess. The village of Corinth was formerly called Farmington, and is so mentioned by the gazetteers. It is a post-village of the Tennessee county, distant 202 miles northeast from Jackson, the capital of the State. There are but three or four stores in the village, and of course its population must be relatively small. The village is a very fine one, and has an area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The Tennessee river rises in the county; the Tennessee flows along the northeast corner, and it is drained by Tuscumbia creek. The surface is diversified by small hills; the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys, and generally has a substratum of sand. A large part of the county is covered with forests of oak, hickory, walnut and pine. The head-streams of the Tennessee furnish valuable motive power. The route of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad intersects the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Jackson, the capital. The county was organized in 1835. The population in 1850 amounted to 16,400, of which 13,529 were free, and 2,871 slaves.—N. Y. Herald.

Tears at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into.

LETTER FROM WINCHESTER.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Register.

Winchester, March 29, 1862.

MISSISSIPPI. It may interest your readers to have some account of the severe battle of Sunday last near this town. You have already the main facts stated in the dispatches of the telegraph agents, and it is therefore needless to repeat them. The plain story of the fight, as ascertained and believed by the substantial people of this place, is as follows: Late on Saturday afternoon some two or three hundred of Col. Ashby's cavalry unexpectedly to all parties, military and civilians, made their appearance on a high ridge of hills south of the town, and signalled their presence with the discharge of a few shells, but not in the direction of any of the houses of the citizens. This, of course, produced great commotion among the Federal militia, who immediately commenced moving in all directions; cavalry, infantry, and artillery went thundering and plunging through the town all night, giving our citizens a very impressive idea of the great commotion and fierce energies of war.

At sunrise in the morning, the Federals, to the number of from ten to twelve thousand, infantry and cavalry, with numerous batteries of artillery, were drawn up opposite the Confederate position, under the command of Gen. Jackson, had been posted about two miles from the town, numbering in all, as it is believed, about forty-five hundred to five thousand men. The infantry were generally posted behind a stone wall or parapet, while the artillery occupied some elevated positions on the surrounding eminences, while Ashby's cavalry could be seen manoeuvring in various directions. The conflict began shortly after sunrise between the artillery, which kept up an incessant roar, the shells flying and exploding among the hostile ranks, carrying death and wounds upon their iron wings. The contest reached its height about 12 o'clock when the battle of musketry and the roar of the artillery was most terrible. The distance at which some correspondents were compelled to stand, enabled him to see in the midst of the clouds of smoke, only the movements of the masses of troops as they deployed or rushed forward or backward in the charges.

The battle raged evenly all day, when the Confederates, exhausted and overpowered by the number of the foe, slowly fell back on the Strasburg road, stopping at every advantage to point to dispatch every advantage to the ranks of the retreating enemy, who soon gave up the advanced position, and retired for the night. The Confederates lost but two pieces of artillery, which have been brought into town. I can learn of no capture of small arms of any description.

A committee of citizens, with the Mayor at their head, next day proceeded to the battle ground, where they found and buried eighty-five Confederate dead. Fifteen of their wounded were captured and brought to town, where they are receiving every possible attention. Two hundred and thirty-six other prisoners were taken who lay beyond their lines. No further losses in dead, wounded or prisoners can be ascertained here, as if there were any they were carried off by their friends. In regard to the casualties of the Federals, I can only say they are very great.

The sights at many of the largest public buildings in the place are truly awful. They are filled with poor dead, dying creatures, the shrieks and moans of the latter chilling our blood to hear them. The large Union hotel, the Methodist Church, the Seminary, and other buildings, are crowded with them, the living receiving aid at the assistance they need, and the dead being buried as fast as convenient. The general opinion here is, that the entire Federal loss will not fall short of three hundred killed, and from five to six hundred wounded. Certainly the numerous wagons, ambulances, and other conveyances which were seen continually bringing loads of the unfortunate creatures, seemed sufficient to have conveyed these numbers. The sights I have seen were my first experience of the horrors of war, and I sincerely hope they may be my last.

Beauregard's Address to the Army.

Previous to leaving Manassas, to take the command of the troops further South, Gen. Beauregard issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS,
First Corps, Army of the Potomac,
Near Centerville, Jan. 30, '62.
Soldiers of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac: My duty calls me away, and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again, to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights, to lead you to new battles, to be crowned with signal victories. You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life: the one by which

his discipline and capacity for endurance are thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great, that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal unscathed and triumphantly. Still, I cannot quit you without deep emotion, without even deep anxiety, in the moment of our country's trials and dangers.

Always all, I am anxious that my brave countrymen here, in arms, fronting the haughty array and muster of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the army of the Potomac—the month of March—to shirk their duty and quit, even for a brief period, the standards they have made glorious by their manhood. All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending, the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and unflinchingly as you have met the enemy in line of battle.

To the army of the Shenandoah, I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance last July, their timely, decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle. These of their comrades of both corps, and of all arms of the army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave with all confidence that our nation they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Reverend J. R. Graves, editor of the Tennessee Baptist, lately published at Nashville, has published a card, in which he informs his patrons that owing to the sudden and unexpected fall of Nashville, he was unable to move any of his press, type or paper, and that the publication of the Baptist will be suspended for the present—probably till the termination of the war. Mr. Graves also announces his purpose of entering the military service, proposing to raise a legion, battalion or company of pikemen or lance, to soon as President Davis announces that such will be received in the service.

Boys as Soldiers.
Among the New Orleans soldiers who have responded to the call of General Beauregard, is a regiment, made up mainly of youths, many of them coming from their schools to take their places in the ranks. It is said to be a splendidly equipped corps of the best blood in Louisiana, and numbers nine hundred muskets. The regiment arrived at Jackson, Tenn., on the 7th.

A call has been made in Norfolk for all the boys between 16 and 18 years to enroll themselves.

A Frightened Reporter.

It seems pretty clear that the reporter who prepares the despatches from Winchester has just seen his first battle, and is pretty effectually frightened. In no other way can we account for the extraordinary terms in which he describes the fight at that place. For example the despatches which we printed yesterday morning spoke of a movement executed by our troops "with a terrible loss," and of a general fight occurring "with a terrible massacre on both sides." And this when according to the same despatches the number killed on our side was 65 out of 8,000! Burnside had more men killed in taking Newbern, but we do not remember that he spoke of a "terrible massacre" in his report.

And so the despatches received from Winchester last night opened with the absurd statement, that "the details of Sunday's fight record more deeds of daring than any battle in history." With a disposition to give our troops the fullest credit for gallantry in the recent action, we venture to doubt this statement—at least until we have opportunity for a more thorough examination of military history than this despatch-writer has probably made. We cannot help wishing that the military superintendence of the telegraph might cut short some of this bombast. It has been kept up so systematically as to discredit even authentic information, and to throw a doubt upon every statement made as to any achievement of our troops, while it expresses the whole country to ridicule and contempt, as a nation given to gaudiness, not to say falsehood.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mrs. French, the wife of an abolition clergyman, who was sent as a kind of a missionary to Beaufort to look after the darkies, on arriving there rushed towards and embraced a colored female, who was startled not a little by the peculiar style of the salute, and, in the words of the resolutions, exclaimed: "You are my sister!" (Clasp embrace.) "You are no longer a slave; you are free—free as I am. You are my equal, and you are my sister!" &c., &c.

So says the correspondent of the Herald.