Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a line of Stages between Washington and Rockville, and Rockville and Frederick, leaving the U. S. mail—leaves the corner of 8th and D streets, Washington, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, arrive at Rockville by 11—leaves Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive at Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville through to Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Hyattstown, Urbana, and Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leaves Union Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington. This is the only through-brace Four-Horse Coach between Washington, and Rockville, with good teams, and Four-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in charge of careful and accommodating drivers.

Confidence is placed on this line may depend upon a pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render passengers every comfort and convenience they may desire.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

N.B. 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.

March 22, 1862.

Invention.

ODWORTH'S

TOILET & WASHING SOAP

March 13th, 1860.

having purchased of Mr. Wm. the Patent Right for Montgomery, Md., for his IMPROVED Soap, offers for sale

Rights.

of every description manufacture. process.

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

t and Best Soap

made, and at the same time manufacturing the simplest that recovered. It can be made in Any one can beat over the water, and turn the same into Toilet or Washing Soap. It is any offensive smell. There is used, being made entirely from has been analyzed by some of and found to contain no injure the most delicate fibres,

been used by thousands of for six months, and it is unique to any other, wherever it is its superior quality as a washing soap, and for the great economy it, being cheaper by

hundred per cent.

soap known. Every family and needs only to be known after by every household and land.

nicals for its manufacture can any Drug Store, at a very trifling

GHTS, or any of the Soaps, of the subscriber. Any one only right, and are dissatisfied soap a fair trial, can return it, fired by the person purchasing some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
Rockville, Md.

Rockville, Dec. 4th, 1860.

specimens of soap you gave be thoroughly tried, and found to be represented. I have never to equal them, both for their and for the great economy them. I cheerfully recommend the public.

A. F. ROSWELL.

ial Notice.

Dressed to the Citizens of Montgomery and surrounding Counties.

Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Rockville and country to his NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 460 7th St., opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C., where he has a fine and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS

which he will sell at the lowest prices. He respectfully solicited. All my clothing made up in nice style. FORGET to call at the PEOPLE'S, No. 460 7th Street, opposite Washington city.

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. SMITH.

N WANT of CLOTHING, GOODS, HATS & CAPS, their advantage to call at 460 7th St., opposite the Post can save at least 15 or 20 per at the People's Clothing Store, june 29

TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING 460 7th Street, opposite the Post ton city, to get your CLOTHING CAPS. june 29

ed—Every body to know, buy good CLOTHING, HATS very low prices, at SMITH'S Post, Washington, D. C.

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

WRIGHTING.

signed adopt this method of informing Millers and Mill-owners of and the surrounding counties, this day entered into a co-partnership prepared to do all kinds of ING, at the shortest notice and the times.

strict attention to business, to share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

ld call special attention to the the only authorized agents in ry land for the sale of STRUBEVILLE TURBINE WATER-n, when built and set to work antee to yield from seventy-five per cent. of the power of the water.

references given when required.

ZEIGLER & CARR
ville, Montgomery Co., Md.
[may 3-tf]

NOTICE.

who purchased at the sale of the NICHOLAS BROOK'S personal property their notes, are hereby notified been due for two months past, request that they be forthwith

LEMUEL CLEMENTS,
Trustee.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : APRIL 4, 1862.

WAR NEWS.—Commodore Dupont reports that during an expedition to Mosquito Inlet, on the coast of Florida, Captains Budd and Mather, and eight men were killed, and two taken prisoners, by a party of Confederates in ambush.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that, on the 27th ultimo, a party of fifty Confederate soldiers entered the village of Fairfax Court House—tore down the Union flags, and destroyed all the sutlers' stores at that place.

The official report of the battle of Winchester, which is furnished by Capt. Schriber, of Gen. Shields' staff, shows that the struggle was fierce and obstinate, and that the Confederates did not retire from the field until darkness had set in. They fell back fighting, according to Capt. Schriber, at seven o'clock in the evening; but it was not until an hour later that the musketry entirely ceased. The Federal troops captured but one iron cannon and two caissons, instead of three cannon, as previously announced; and they lost, during a flank movement, one of their own brass pieces. There is no mention made by Capt. Schriber of the disastrous rout of which we had previously heard so much; and, what is equally noticeable, we are left in entire ignorance of the number of troops engaged on each side, and of the *losses incurred*.

The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the flotilla, concerning the operations before Tenth Island, puts the following arithmetical question: "If we are detained a fortnight by Confederate batteries at Island No. 10, how long will the same force be detained by the defences of Fort Pillow, Fort Randolph, and such others as bar our progress to Memphis?" The nearest approach which he makes to a solution of his own problem is, that "what has been weeks here, will become months there; and, consequently, Memphis removes itself so far into the distance as to be almost invisible, whilst it would need a dozen eternities to reach New Orleans by such a boat as the Benton." The prospect ahead, therefore, is by no means consoling.

A telegram from Wilmington, N. C., gives what purports to be reliable information concerning the battle at Newbern. The Confederate forces engaged in that affair, consisted, we are told, of five skeleton regiments of infantry, and a few companies of artillery, but that a battalion came upon the scene of action in time to recover the retreat. The entire force is estimated at not more than five thousand men. The troops under Burnside are represented to have numbered twenty-two thousand. The Confederate loss, in killed and wounded, is reported at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The Federal loss is "variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand."

According to the Fredericksburg Herald, 10,000 Federal troops were in the vicinity of Dumfries on the 26th ult.

It is reported that Gen. Magruder burned the town of Great Bethel before he evacuated it on Thursday of last week. The buildings at the place were so few that two thousand dollars will cover the entire loss.

There has been some skirmishing on the Rappahannock; a Major and two captains in the Federal service, were surprised by the Louisiana Tigers, and taken prisoners.

From Strasburg, Virginia, we learn that some two thousand Confederates re-appeared on Tuesday last. One of the regiments drew up in line and offered battle, but, in the language of the despatch—"as we declined going beyond the lines, the enemy did not make an attack." A Federal captain on Monday was surprised and fired upon by the Confederates; he lost his horse, but *escaped* by taking to the wood.

The reason why Gen. Curtis has fallen back from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to Keitsville, Mo., is because his forage at the former place was exhausted. Another reason, we are told, very frankly, was that a retrograde movement was thought "prudent and expedient, as it places the army in a less exposed situation." Gen. Price, who appears to have an astonishing faculty for being routed one day and reappearing in fighting trim the next, after having entirely crossed Boston mountains, with but a small number of troops, is now again reported, on the authority of "the best informed military men," to have a force under his command "fully up to forty thousand." Gen. Curtis has accordingly sent forward urgent despatches for ammunition.

From Tennessee we have it reported by the correspondent of the New York Express, that the Federal troops are anxious to fight in defence of the Constitution as established, but are greatly dissatisfied with the recent proclamation of the President in reference to emancipation. Still more discontent, we are told, exists "with regard to the proposition to prohibit officers of the army from delivering up fugitive slaves." We are also assured further, that the rank and file are anxious for peace, and desirous of returning to their homes—particularly in view of hot weather, which will soon be upon us, with its Southern diseases, which must prove fatal to thousands."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Senate on Thursday disposed of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. After rejecting the several proposed substitutes, the bill as originally reported, was amended in several important particulars—one to admit testimony without regard to color—and then passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 14 nays. It now goes to the House for its action.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MACKALL.—Among the Brigadier Generals recently confirmed by the Senate of the Confederate States, we find the name of Wm. W. Mackall, a native of Maryland. Gen. Mackall is a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction during the Florida and Mexican wars.

HOW THE WORK OF ABOLITION GOES ON.—Since the occupation of Winchester by the Federal army, (says the Baltimore Republican,) a large number of slaves have been inveigled from their owners, and some two hundred sent down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and through this city to Philadelphia. These decoyed slaves were passed over the roads by a Federal officer as *employees of the Government!* What they are going to do with these negroes at the North as Government employees it is hard to conjecture. Judging from what we have seen of the treatment of negroes in Northern cities, we have no doubt these poor wretches, who were comfortable at home, well fed and clothed by their masters, will be left to starve in the cold and inhospitable clime to which they are being carried. While the fanatics of Congress are busy concocting laws for the emancipation of the negroes, the army officers—without law—are taking all they can get, and either keeping them for their own service, or sending them to their abolition friends at home.

☞ The London Times has another article on the victory at Fort Donelson. After speaking of the sudden change from despondency to exultation, the Times pronounces it "substantial victory, well planned, well won, and bravely contested." But the error of the Northerners is, we are told, to be over sanguine. "Instead of using it as a basis of peace, they accept it as an omen of entire conquest." The intrinsic value of the victory, if the South is in earnest, it is contended, is no more in respect to the conquest of the Southern States "than would be the capture of a fort on the banks of the Danube towards the conquest of Europe. * * * It is but as the first mile stone from London towards Exeter. Finally, the Times argues that "if the North be wise it should make the moment of victory the moment for overtures of peace," and points out, as a fact to be well considered, that with their credit strained, their revenues pledged, their treasury drained, and the whole power of their fighting men called out "they do not, after ten months effort towards the conquest of half a continent, occupy an inch of the enemy's land, which is ten miles distant from the sea or a navigable river.

☞ The steamer Jura arrived at Portland on Monday last, with advices from Europe to the 20th ult. President Lincoln's emancipation message had just been received in England and had attracted much attention. The Liverpool Post entertains no doubt that it will be of great service in Europe to the Northern cause. The London Times regards it as the most important news received abroad since the split. The object of the message, in the opinion of the Times, is to recover the border States to the Union: but the proposition is regarded as important solely and simply because it is a proposition, and not because it is likely to be accepted. Attention is also called to the fact that the only reply of the South has been a resolution of the Confederate Congress, to burn all cotton and Tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders.

☞ The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a very lugubrious account of Winchester and its inhabitants. When the Federal soldiers first entered that city, we are told that "they were given the articles they wanted without money." More recently, however, they have had to pay for whatever they require—are scowled at or sneered at by some of the boldest spirits, and, "as a general thing, the natives shun the invaders—those who do not do it on principle, making it their policy." If this statement be true, Winchester, like Nashville, must be a very unpleasant place of sojourn for Federal troops and Federal officers and employees.

FORT DELAWARE.—This fort, to which the Confederate prisoners taken near Winchester, Va., have been sent, is a powerful stone fortification on the Pea Patch Island, in the middle of the Delaware bay:

"The Pea Patch is a large island, in the centre of which stands Fort Delaware, one of the best fortifications in the country, mounting three tiers of guns. It is two miles from the fort to either shore, and the island contains a number of residences outside of the fort, so that it can be made a prison place for at least a thousand prisoners. The present instalment of prisoners will, it is stated, be confined within the stone fortress."

IN EARNEST.—The Sumter (Ala.) Republican, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the overseer of his plantation, in Sumter county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres in corn, potatoes, &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

ANOTHER "WAR ORDER."—Henceforth, in consequence of a new "war order" issued on the 2d inst., no newspaper correspondent will be permitted to accompany any of the respective divisions of the Army of the Potomac. Hereafter only the telegraph and the official reports of military commanders will chronicle the achievements of the Federal arms.

GENERAL MCINTOSH NOT DEAD.—Relatives in the neighborhood of Gen. McIntosh, who was reported killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.

☞ Ninety-seven negroes reached Philadelphia on Tuesday last, per railroad, direct from Harper's Ferry. Some of these negroes are said to be slaves of Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner and Hon. James Y. Mason.

☞ The Senate, on Wednesday last, after a long discussion, adopted the resolution from the House in favor of giving pecuniary aid to any State adopting a system of slave emancipation. The vote stood—yeas 32, nays 10.

STRICT OCT.—The House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, struck out of the tax bill, the three cent tax on leaf tobacco, which was imposed by the framers of the bill.

New Orleans and its Defenses.

At the present time a brief description of the approaches to and defenses of New Orleans will not be inappropriate. The following is from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine:

There are three main passes to the Mississippi, the Northeast Pass, the Southeast Pass and the Southwest Pass. These, at their widest divergence, are about twenty-two miles apart. The Southwest Pass has usually thirteen feet of water on the bar; the depth varies considerably, so that vessels drawing but fourteen-and-a-half feet sometimes lie weeks in the mud, before being able to pass over.

The other passes are still more fickle and changeable, although admitting heavy draft vessels. The land at the entrance of the Mississippi river is nothing but mud banks, continually increasing, with reeds and rushes growing upon it, at the height of ten or twelve feet above the water. From the bar to New Orleans is one hundred and twenty miles.

The various passes converge, forming the delta, about twelve miles from the gulf. At this point in the river two or three steamers could obstruct the navigation of the river for any length of time, and against an enemy approaching from any direction, except by a similar marine from the sea. The city of New Orleans, wholly commercial, finds its available access to the gulf through the Mississippi.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A recent number of the Richmond Dispatch contains a New Orleans letter, which says:

The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with one hundred and seventy guns—68-pounders, rifled by Barkley Britten, and received from England. The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam about a quarter of a mile from the above forts.

No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of one hundred and seventy guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red-hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and every battery.

Between New Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the plain of Chalmette, near Janin's property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep extends from the Mississippi to La Capriere.

In the forts St. Philip and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners, who have served in the navy.

FLOATING BATTERIES.

The same writer says:

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron-cased floating batteries. The plates are four and a half inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron-cased battery will mount twenty 68-pounders, placed so as to skim the water and strike the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, congreve rockets and fire-ships.

New Orleans has no fortifications or defenses in her rear, and the swamps back of it are impassable, except by the shell road and the railroads. Vessels of all character, drawing not over eleven feet of water, can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six miles of the city. There is not an armed vessel of any importance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a fleet.

A fleet entering Lake Ponchartrain will have to pass through one of the two channels (formed by an island at its mouth) called the Rigolets, which were extensively fortified. The fort on the island is called Fort Pike. Opposite this fort on the right there is a heavy battery, and on the left hand side of the other channel is Fort Wood.

Batteries have been erected and entrenchments thrown up within the past year, extending from Chef Mountain, in Lake Borgne, along the border of Lake Ponchartrain, guarding in all directions the approaches to the city, the principal defenses being called Lakeville and Lakeport.

Letter from Frederick.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

FREDERICK, March 31, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am entitled, through a near relation of mine, who has just returned from Virginia, to give you as near as he could remember them, the facts from Gen. Jackson's official report of the late battle near Winchester. The Confederate General says that on Saturday morning, the 22d, Col. Ashby's cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, commenced the attack on the Federal pickets and killed some of their men and wounded others, among them Gen. Shields, who immediately come upon the field—also capturing 150 prisoners.

On the same day Gen. Jackson started from New Market for Winchester, with 2,716 men, and arrived on the ground where he fought the battle of Sunday, with but 2100—the other his men having given out on the road, from the exhausting effects of a forty-two miles forced march. Col. Ashby lost two pieces of artillery on Saturday, and Jackson says he captured on Sunday nine pieces of artillery, and 105 prisoners, in addition to those taken by Col. Ashby.

He states the Federal loss in the two actions at 700 killed and 800 wounded, and 255 prisoners. He puts the Confederate loss at three hundred and eight in killed, wounded and missing.

From information which I have received, I think Jackson has much under estimated the Federal loss. What, I assure you I deem reliable authority, places the total loss at near three thousand. This may seem incredible, but I do not go off half cocked, and it is true or I would not send it to you. I suppose you have read the account in the papers, on Saturday, of Ashby's throwing shell into the Federal camp, at Strasburg, when it was stated two men were killed and two or three wounded.

The truth of this matter is, that near 300 were killed and wounded.

DOUBLE STATE GOVERNMENTS.—The following named five States have a double-headed government, some roving and others stationary:

States.	*Governors.*
Kentucky	Beriah Magoffin, George W. Johnson.
Missouri	Hamilton R. Gamble, C. F. Jackson.
North Carolina	Martin N. Taylor, Henry T. Clark.
Tennessee	Andrew Johnson, Isham G. Harris.
Virginia	F. H. Pierrepont, John Letcher.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.—The Nashville board of aldermen and city council have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.—The Memphis Avalanche states that Gen. Lee, and not General Beauregard, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate States army.

☞ Two bills are before the Pennsylvania Legislature to prevent negroes from entering that State, under penalty of fines, &c.

☞ At Savage, Howard county, Md., Artemus Donelson is appointed postmaster, vice John H. Hall, resigned.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SALES TO-MORROW.—George Peter, trustee, will offer for sale, to-morrow, at the residence of John H. Gassaway, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M., a valuable Tract of Land, containing 160 acres, situated in Medley's district, in this county.

On the same day, and at the same place, at 12 o'clock, M., George Peter and John H. Gassaway, trustees, will offer for sale, another valuable Tract of Land, containing 119¼ acres, situated in the same district.

Our friend, Mr. S. A. Matlack, general advertising agent, auctioneer, &c., will offer for sale, on to-morrow, in front of the Montgomery House, in this place, a lot of valuable personal property.

☞ THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet, on Monday next, and remain in session the remainder of the week, for the purpose of hearing appeals in relation to, and noting transfers of, the assessed property of Montgomery county.

☞ We are informed that, on Thursday of last week, Robert W. Carter, Esq., one of the School Commissioners, called on the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and requested permission to examine the law, affecting the public schools, passed by the last Legislature. The County Commissioners were then in session, for the purpose of appointing a new Board of School Commissioners, under the new law, and had a copy of the law before them, which was the only one in town. Mr. Carter stated his object was to inform himself, as a public officer, of what the law required at his hands, in order to conform to its provisions. The President of the County Commissioners, after having consulted the Board, informed him that the law was a *private* law, and his request could not be granted. On Tuesday last, the old Board of School Commissioners held a meeting, in this place, and succeeded in getting a sight of the new school law. We are informed that the law does not go into operation until the first of June, and is so full of blunders, that it may well be termed a monument of legislative folly. One of the most glaring absurdities is, that it did not pass the Legislature until two days after the time its provisions require the County Commissioners to appoint the School Commissioners. One probable result of this law will be to throw the entire school system into great confusion.

☞ About the year 1856, A. B. Davis, Zach. Waters, F. S. Poole, W. Veirs Bouic, and Frank Valdenar, were appointed a committee, by the County Commissioners, (whigs,) to enclose the Court-House square with an iron railing. When it was completed, the Commissioners placed the same under the care and supervision of Wm. V. Bouic, Esq., with authority to expend not exceeding $10 a year for necessary repairs. Mr. Bouic continued to fill the duties of the appointment, without just complaint from any quarter, until Thursday of last week, when he was removed, and H. F. Veirs appointed in his place. We refrain from comment.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the barn and stabling of Mr. Lewis Kengla, residing about three miles from this place, containing three or four hundred bushels of wheat, four or five hundred bushels of oats, about one hundred barrels of corn, all his farming implements, lot of hay and fodder, with five head of horses and two mules, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, but too late to enable him to save anything. The loss of Mr. K. is estimated at $3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ Levi Kline has been nominated to be the Collector of the port of Havre-de-Grace, Maryland.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 3, 1862.

GRAIN.—The offerings continue fair for both Corn and Wheat, and all articles remain unchanged except yellow Corn, which has ruled dull, and at the close of the week the quotations show a slight decline. We quote prime white Corn at 58a60 cents, and yellow at 50a53 cents. Wheat has been dull. We quote prime red at $1.22a$1.24, fair do. at $1.18a$1.20, and white at $1.35a$1.40 for fair, $1.45a$1.48 for good to prime, and $1.50a1.55 for choice. Oats have been in fair supply, and prices vary but little. We continue to quote Pennsylvania at 35a37 cents, and Maryland at 35a37 cents. Rye is dull at 70a72 cents for Pennsylvania; at 66a67 cents per bushel for Maryland.—*Sun.*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Darnestown, Montgomery county, Md., on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, JOHN THOMAS GRIMES, an indentured apprentice to the farming business. Young Grimes is about 18 years old. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I intend to prosecute.

ap 4—4t* RICHARD CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Montgomery county, on the 27th day of March, 1862, appointed the following persons as a Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of said county:

1st Election Dis.—Dr. FLODOARDO HOWARD.
2d " " " EDWARD LEWIS.
3d " " " GEO. W. DAWSON.
4th " " " LAWRENCE A. DAWSON.
5th " " " WILLIAM H. FARQUHAR.

Test— H. F. VEIRS,
mar 28—tf Clerk to Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors.

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

SUSAN C. SELLMAN,

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 25th 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 25th of March, 1862. WILLIAM T. SELLMAN,
mar 28—4t Administrator.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. March Term, 1862.

Joseph G. White, Trustee; Alpheus Maccubbin, Trustee, and Thomas M. Maccubbin,

VERSUS.

Richard J. Bowie, Wm. H. Birch, —— Chappin, Horatio Trundle and Allison Nailor.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree that an account may be taken under the direction of this court of what is now due and owing from the said Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin to said Horatio Trundle, for principal and interest on security of certain premises, more particularly described in the bill, after allowing to the complainants for all payments and for the proceeds of sale of said Thomas M. Maccubbin's undivided third part of said premises, made on or about the 28th day of October, in the year 1856, by said Richard J. Bowie, Trustee to said Horatio Trundle; and which was afterwards divided and allotted to said William H. Birch, grantee thereof, under said Trundle, and for the rents and profits of the residue of said lands received by the said Trundle, or his grantees, or by any person or persons, on his, her or their behalf, or which might without his willful neglect or default have been received by him or them, since he and they entered into possession thereof, and upon payment by the complainants, what, if any thing shall be found due to said Trundle, on said account, the pretended sales to him, said Trundle, Allison Nailor, Chappin and William H. Birch, which are particularly described in said bill of complaint, except the sale of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin's undivided third part, which has since been divided and sold to said William H. Birch, may be set aside, and that the said parties may surrender and deliver up the said premises to the complainants.

The bill states that, on or about the 20th day of February, 1812, a certain Zachariah Maccubbin and Martha, his wife, did, by their deed, duly executed and recorded, convey to their children the said Mary, Zachariah and Thomas M. Maccubbin, certain lands, lying in said Montgomery county—to wit: "Huntington," and part of a tract of land called "Pritchett's Purchase," containing, together, three hundred and forty-seven acres more or less; of which said lands, the said grantees subsequently sold and conveyed forty-five acres, leaving to them still remaining three hundred and two acres. The said Mary Maccubbin, Thomas M. Maccubbin and Zachariah Maccubbin having given their single bill to one George R. Gaither for $2,000, payable in two years after its date, with interest from date, payable semi-annually, and to secure the same, on the 28th of July, 1843, conveyed said residue of said land to Richard J. Bowie, in trust, to sell and convey the same in case the said Mary Maccubbin, Thomas M. Maccubbin and Zachariah Maccubbin, should make default in the payment of the said principal debt, or the interest thereon; all of which will more fully appear by reference to an official copy of said deed filed in this cause, marked Ex. No. 2.

The bill further states, that said Thomas M. Maccubbin was the principal debtor in said single bill to said George R. Gaither, and that said Zachariah and Mary Maccubbin, were merely his securities, and that said Thomas M. Maccubbin did, on the 13th day of October, in the year 1843, convey unto the said Mary Maccubbin, all his interest in the said lands and premises to indemnify her against loss by means of her said suretyship.

The bill further states, that, on or about the 15th day of April, in the year 1852, the said Mary Maccubbin, having made and duly executed her last will and testament in writing, departed this life, and the said will was duly admitted to probate before the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, on the 22d day of April, in said year.

The said testatrix by said will, among other things devised and bequeathed all her estate, real and personal, to Dr. John W. Anderson, his heirs and assigns, or other trustee appointed in their stead, in trust for the maintenance and support of her brother, said Thomas M. Maccubbin, during his natural life, to which purpose all the rents, issues and profits of said estate were to be applied, and said estate was not to be liable for any debts of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin theretofore or thereafter contracted. The said trustee was also empowered to sell said property, and to invest the proceeds of the same in such real estate, stocks, or other securities, as in his discretion might seem best, and again to sell the same and apply the proceeds to the support of her said brother, and to reinvest the same in other real estate, securities, &c.; all of which was to be done at the written request of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin, and the said trustee was to hold such, after acquired, upon the same trusts that he held the original property, together with the profits and increase arising therefrom, not expended for the support of her said brother, in trust for such persons and for such estate as her said brother should by last will and testament appoint; all of which will more fully appear, by reference to an official copy of said will, filed in this cause, marked Ex. No. 4.

The bill further states, that said John W. Anderson, trustee, under said will, and said Thomas M. Maccubbin, on or about the 16th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, mortgaged the interest of the said Mary Maccubbin, deceased, in the aforesaid real estate, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, with interest, payable to one Horatio Trundle, within twelve months from said date, stated to be borrowed by said Thomas M. Maccubbin from said Trundle, which said mortgage is in violation of the provisions of the will of said Mary Maccubbin, and a fraud upon the rights of said Thomas M. Maccubbin, and is void, and of no binding force in law, and that said sum of money was not in fact loaned to said Thomas M. Maccubbin, as therein stated.

The bill states, that said Thomas M. Maccubbin and Zachariah Maccubbin, having failed fully to pay the amount due on the aforesaid single bill to said George R. Gaither, the said Richard J. Bowie, trustee in the aforesaid deed of trust, did, on or about the 12th day of August, 1856, sell, and on the 25th day of October thereafter, convey unto Horatio Trundle, his heirs and assigns, all the undivided interest and estate, at law or in equity, of Thomas M. Maccubbin of, in, and to all those tracts of land hereinbefore mentioned and described, and all the claims of the parties to said deed, in and to said undivided moiety, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the said purchaser then entered into possession thereof. The interest of said Thomas was an undivided third part, and not an undivided moiety as stated in said deed.

The bill further states, that before the time of the said sale, the said Horatio Trundle had purchased of the said George R. Gaither, his claims against Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, and was then the owner thereof.

The bill further states, that said Richard J. Bowie, trustee as aforesaid, did, on or about the 31st day of March, in the year 1857, sell, and on the 20th day of May in said year, convey unto said Horatio Trundle, the undivided interest and estate of the said Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, at law, or in equity, of, in, and to, the aforesaid lands, containing in the whole three hundred and two acres of land, more or less, at, and for the sum of two thousand dollars, which was paid to said trustee, and the said purchaser then entered into possession of said premises. The said sale was made without due authority, the purchase money was grossly inadequate to the fair market value of the property, the sale was never reported to, and ratified by, this Court, and was made after the death of said parties, and was fraudulent and void.

The bill further states, that the said Zachariah Maccubbin moved to the State of Missouri, and after having made and duly executed his last will and testament, departed this life on or about the 12th day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, which will was duly admitted to probate before the proper legal tribunal of the State of Missouri, and the said testator thereby devised his undivided third part of, or interest in the lands aforesaid, to said Alpheus Maccubbin, in trust for the use and benefit of said Thomas M. Maccubbin, during his natural life, and to his heirs after his death.

The bill further states, that the bill of complaint of Richard J. Bowie, trustee, and Alpheus Maccubbin, executor of Zachariah Maccubbin, deceased, complainants against Thomas M. Maccubbin, defendant, was filed in this Court, on or about the 12th day of December, 1859, and states that said deed of trust was given to said Bowie, to secure said sum of money and interest to said Gaither; all of which will more fully appear by reference to said bill, which, together with all exhibits, the complainants have prayed may be made a part of their bill in this cause, and also the answer of Thomas M. Maccubbin thereto.

The bill further states, that no decree has been passed in said cause, and that the bill in said cause is too deficient in substance and in parties, to enable the Court to do justice between all persons interested in the subject matter thereof. The said Alpheus Maccubbin resides in the State of Missouri, and had no full and accurate knowledge of the true state of the facts, and the said Thomas M. Maccubbin being in necessitous circumstances, was induced by the receipt of small sums of money from said Horatio Trundle, and sundry specious, but fallacious inducements and promises from said Trundle, without the knowledge or consent of his said trustees, John W. Anderson and Alpheus Maccubbin, to combine with said Trundle to deceive and cheat said trustees, as well as himself out of the said property, by means of the pretended mortgage and second sale of said land by said Bowie.

The bill further states, that, on the 25th of February, in the year, 1849, when said Trundle purchased said claim from said Gaither, the amount due thereon was seventeen hundred and nine dollars and eighty-nine cents, on which said Thomas M. Maccubbin, made two payments of one and two hundred dollars, which, together with the proceeds of the sale made by said Bowie, trustee to said Trundle, overpaid the said debt and interest, and left a balance due to said Thomas M. Maccubbin, which has not been paid, but still remains due and owing.

The bill further states, that said Trundle some time in the month of April, in the year 1857, sold to Allison Nailor, three lots of said land, for the aggregate sum of seventy-one hundred and fifty dollars; that the said Allison Nailor, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, exchanged one of said lots with William H. Birch, for horses and lots in Washington, valued at and worth six thousand dollars; and the said lot was laid off from the residue of said lands by the mutual consent and approbation of all parties interested, and on the 26th day of February, 1861, said Nailor, executed to said Birch, a bond of conveyance, therein describing the lot so exchanged by metes and bounds, courses and distances. This lot is the said Thomas M. Maccubbin's full third part of all the lands mentioned in said deed of trust to said Bowie.

The bill further states, that, on the 29th day of October, in the year 1861, said Horatio Trundle, by his agent and attorney in fact, A. C. Trundle, sold and agreed to convey to said William H. Birch, all the lands and premises which the said Horatio Trundle obtained from said Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, or their trustee, except such parts thereof, as the said Trundle had previously sold to said Nailor, and to one Chappin, and for which said Birch agreed to pay said Trundle, the sum of two thousand dollars as soon as he should be advised by his counsel, learned in the law, that the title thereto was good, and which is the residue of the lands purchased by said Trundle, of said Bowie, trustee, and the said Birch fully apprised of the defects in said title, alleged in this bill of complaint; and that this bill would be filed to set aside said several sales before he completed the said contract, and paid the purchase money, if, in fact, he has made such payment at all.

The bill further states, that said John W. Anderson having resigned his aforesaid trusteeship under the will of said Mary Maccubbin, deceased, the said Joseph G. White was duly appointed by this court trustee in his stead.

The bill further states, that said Horatio Trundle is not a citizen of this State, and doth not reside herein, but resides in the State of Virginia; and that the said Allison Nailor is not a citizen of this State, and doth not reside herein, but resides in the District of Columbia.

It is thereupon ordered by the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, this twenty-second day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Rockville, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Monday of November next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

Test, JAMES G. HENING, Clk
Circuit Court for Montgomery county.

True copy—Test,
JAMES G. HENING, Clerk
Circuit Court for Montgomery county.
april 4—3t

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

5 HHDS PRIME P. R. SUGAR, at 10c per lb.
5 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, at 13c per gal
10 Bbls Crushed Sugar, at 13c per pound
5 Bbls B. Coffee Sugar, at 12c per pound
5 Bbls G. 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.

$15 REWARD!

WAS stolen from the subscriber's stable, living near Dawsonville, Montgomery county, Md., on the night of the 25th instant, A BAY MARE, six or seven years old; between fourteen and fifteen hands high; has a star in the forehead, a white snip on the nose, and one hind foot white. She works and rides well. A blind bridle, with the letters "J. D." made with brass tacks, marked on it, was taken at the same time. It is supposed that the Mare and Bridle were taken by one of my negro men, who ran away on the same night.

I will give the above reward for the return of the mare, or any information that will enable me to get her again.

mar 28—3t JOHN R. DAWSON.

FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber would rent to a gentleman with a small family the farm on which he now resides (275 Acres.) Terms easy, as he wishes to improve. Address

JAMES S. PLEASANTS,
jan 24—tf Poolesville, Md.