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 corner of 7th and D streets, Washington every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive at Washington by 3. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville with his line through to Forest Oak, Mid-dle Clarksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and arrive at Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leave City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

Thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach 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 upon a pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

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
IMPROVED 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, offers for sale

Family Rights.

RIGHTS of every description manufactured by this process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and with confidence, recommend it to the public of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the best Soap

Soap and Best Soap

ever been made, and at the same time cheaper in manufacturing the simplest that has been discovered. It can be made in three MINUTES. Any one can heat over the kettle of water, and turn the same into Toilet or Washing Soap. It is without any offensive smell. There is no lye used, being made entirely from grease. It has been analyzed by some of our chemists, and found to contain no lye to injure the most delicate fabrics.

It has been used by thousands of families for the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it has been used, for its superior quality as a washing soap, and for the great economy in using it, being cheaper by

Several hundred per cent.

than other soap known. Every family that uses it, and needs only to be known to be sought after by every household and throughout the land.

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

RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one wishing a family right, and are dissatisfied with the soap a fair trial, can return it and be refunded the money paid, if required by the person purchasing the right, or some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

Dr. Trail: The specimens of soap you gave me I have thoroughly tried, and found it to be all you represented. I have never seen its equal them, both for their quality, and for the great economy attending them. I cheerfully recommend it 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 the country to his NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 460 7th St., *opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C.*, where he has on hand a fine and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS

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

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

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. SMITH.

N. B. *I AM WANT of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS,* it is to their advantage to call at No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office, and they can save at least 15 or 20 per cent. by purchasing at the People's Clothing Store, 460 7th street, city. / June 29

GOOD TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city, to get your CLOTHING and CAPS. June 29

Wanted—Every body to know, that we can sell you good CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, at very low prices, at *SMITH'S, 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C.*

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

BILLWRIGHTING.

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 BILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, suited to the times.

They bespeak strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

The undersigned would call special attention to the fact that they are the only authorized agents in Montgomery County, Maryland for the sale of STEPHENSON'S JONVILLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, which, when built and set to work according to our directions, we warrant to yield from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the power of the water.

We can refer to many references given when required.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

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

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased at the sale of the property of NICHOLAS BANOR'S personal property, have their notes, which have been due for two months past, fully request that they be forthwith paid to

LEMUEL CLEMENTS,
Trustee.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, :::::::: APRIL 11, 1862.

WAR NEWS.—One of the most desperate and sanguinary battles of the war was fought on Sunday and Monday last, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., about eighteen miles from Corinth, Miss. The Sun, of yesterday, sums up the Federal account of the battle (none other having been received) in the following, from which our readers can draw their own conclusions:

"It appears that the Confederate army commenced to move out from their entrenched works, near Corinth, on Thursday last, and advanced towards the Federal army on the Tennessee river, with the purpose, doubtless, of giving battle before the various commands known to be in that vicinity could be concentrated. In this they were partially successful, as the attack was made on Sunday morning, while the division of General Buell and other troops were on the right bank of the Savannah river, and some seven miles above the Landing. The battle raged all day, both armies fighting desperately, and had it ended then, the Confederates would justly have claimed the victory, as they succeeded in driving the Federal forces from their position, and took a number of prisoners, among them Gen. Prentiss, who is also reported as wounded. This statement partially confirms the telegram published in the Norfolk papers of Monday, stating that a battle had been fought, in which numerous prisoners were taken, and resulting, generally, in favor of the Confederates. On Monday morning, however, the Federal reinforcements having all arrived, the engagement was renewed, and an equal determination to conquer the field was evinced by both armies. The battle continued with varying successes during the morning, but constant reinforcements of fresh Federal troops being brought up, the Confederates about the middle of the afternoon, commenced to fall back towards their intrenchments at Corinth. The loss in officers on both sides is reported as very heavy. Gen. Wallace, of the Federal army, and Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, of the Confederate, are among the killed. General Beauregard is *reported as* wounded. The total Federal loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is *acknowledged* to be from eighteen to twenty thousand, and the Confederates loss is *estimated* at from thirty-five to forty thousand. This report is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated, and will probably, be much reduced by the official statements. If the Confederate force engaged was as great as the highest estimates previously made, seventy thousand men, it was ten thousand less than the Federals had on the field on Monday—eighty thousand.

"Pittsburg Landing, the scene of the battle, is a town of about three hundred inhabitants, on the left bank of the Tennessee river, about eighteen miles northeast of Corinth. When the second gunboat reconnoissance of the river was made, the only opposition met with was at this point, where the boats were fired on by the Confederates. The place was subsequently evacuated by them, and occupied by the Federal advance. Corinth is in Tishimingo county, in the northeast corner of Mississippi, and has about two thousand inhabitants. It is surrounded on the north by hills, on which it is stated fortifications of great strength have been erected. The point itself, as a line of Confederate defense, is of considerable strategic importance, as it has for its base the Charleston and Memphis railroad, the preservation of which is necessary for the defense of Northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The Confederate generals at Corinth, besides Beauregard and Johnston, were Polk, Pillow, Cheatham, Freeman and Wright. Gen. Van Dorn, with his army in Missouri, had been ordered to move to reinforce Corinth, but it is not known whether he reached it previous to the battle or not."

By an arrival at New York, important information has been received from Gen. Burnside. The rumors that the Confederates were preparing to attack the Federal forces at Newbern, are confirmed. The Confederate force gathering in the vicinity is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand, and it is believed that an attack will be made at an early day.

The latest Federal advices from Fortress Monroe state that a general battle was anticipated, at Yorktown, in a day or two. The Merrimac, with her company, were off Craney Island, supposed to be awaiting the abatement of the storm to commence operations.

Island No. 10 has been evacuated. So we are informed by Federal telegrams.

Colonel Geary has achieved another famous exploit. He has charged through the little town of Middleburgh, in Loudoun county, in the midst of great excitement. Nobody killed.

General Sherman and Staff reached Port Royal from the neighborhood of Savannah on the 3d instant, but they either brought no news or suffered none to be made public in regard to the movements of the Federal forces in that quarter.

☞ The orders against delivering runaway slaves from the lines of the Federal army, together with the prospect of the passage of the emancipation bill for the District of Columbia, has caused a pretty general stampede of the negroes from this and the adjoining counties. It is plainly the intention of the Government to make Maryland a free State, as it is called, by a cheaper process than buying the negroes, notwithstanding all the pledges to protect private property. We do not know what the unconditional Union men will say to it; but we presume most of them will adopt the motto of one of their leaders, that "they would rather go wrong with their friends, than right with their foes."

SENATOR YANCY IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Enquirer says—"Hon. W. L. Yancy, Senator from Alabama, and late Commissioner to England on behalf of the Confederacy, arrived in the city on the evening of the 1st instant, and took his seat in the Senate next day, after subscribing to the accustomed oath of office."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[AS SELECTED FROM N. YORK PAPERS.]

A Message from President Davis.

We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for independence.

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our Government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose, Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our Government as Commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently, a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he (Gen. Wool) had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. General Howell Cobb was then appointed by the Government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each Government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our Government has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two Governments being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, General Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages, (among them Col. Corcoran,) who were *en route* from points further South than Richmond to go North under a flag of truce to Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been exchanged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privateersmen has been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justice and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.—*Richmond Examiner, March 19.*

SKIES BRIGHTENING.

We have been greatly cheered within a day or two past, by information of a perfectly reliable nature, but which we are not at liberty to detail to the public. We cannot withhold this much, however, that a bright prospect opens in the near future of most important results in our favor. Besides what we are not at liberty to tell, the fact of the safe arrival of 40,000 guns is, of itself, of incalculable importance.—*Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, March 17.*

THE NASHVILLE.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st instant publishes the following extract from the Raleigh Register concerning the privateer Nashville:

"We had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of seeing the gallant officer who, on the previous Monday night extricated the Steamer Nashville from the toils of the blockading squadron at Beaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals, and snugly anchored in a southern port."

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Central train of last evening brought in twenty-nine prisoners and one negro, captured on the Rappahannock on Saturday last. Among the number are six commissioned officers, including one colonel and two lieutenant-colonels. They were captured in an engagement on the day above mentioned, and, it is said, lost, in addition to these, a number in killed and wounded. They belonged to an adventurous party, who were endeavoring to advance near our lines, when they were encountered by Wheat's battalion, which engaged until General Stewart came up with a portion of his brigade, and the enemy were signally routed. Our loss is represented to have been inconsiderable.—*Richmond Dispatch, April 1.*

PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

The congregation of the Second Baptist Church, in this city, have set an example that may challenge emulation, but for self-sacrificing patriotism cannot be excelled. They met not long since, and by unanimous vote gave their church bell to be cast into cannon for the public defence. To show that this was not an empty promise made for effect, they immediately had it taken down to be put to the use indicated. At the same meeting at which the resolutions above stated was passed, it was determined to subscribe a sum sufficient to purchase enough metal to add to that in the bell to form into a battery to be called the Second Baptist Church Battery. Mr. John F. Tanner, an influential member of the Church, and largely engaged in the foundry business, promised on behalf of himself and his associates that the battery should be ready at an early day, and without cost to those who furnished the materials. The churches in New Orleans (a large portion of them being Catholic,) have, with the sanction of their Bishop, adopted the same course.—*Richmond Dispatch, April 1.*

WM. L. YANCY AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Nashville Bulletin of the 2d instant, says:

Hon. Wm. L. Yancy made a speech some days ago, we are informed, at Chattanooga, whilst on his way to Richmond. It was chiefly a repetition of what he said at New Orleans. He referred to his reported capture, and remarked that the best proof of its unfounded character was his presence before his audience. Furthermore, he said, he had not only got in safe himself, but a considerable supply of arms had been received.

THE WOMEN OF TEXAS WANT TO ENLIST.

We find in a letter written by Col. Daggett, of Texas, the following fact: "In Pinto county, a call being made for volunteers, out of a crowd of men only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared that they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men. A perfect yell ensued, and fifteen men took their places. This is so.—*Charleston Mercury.*

BAD EFFECTS OF WAR.

We hear of many large farmers in the upper country who have left their beautiful estates, and, with their negroes, have gone further in the interior. Families from Loudoun, Fauquier and Culpeper have been impelled to these hasty retreats from hearthstones dear to them and their little ones, by the near approach of the invader.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE IMPENDING BATTLE IN THE WEST.

MOBILE, April 4.—The *Advertiser* has a special message from Memphis, stating that Gen. Buell's army had reached Savannah, on Tennessee river, from Columbus. There had been brisk skirmishing and great activity on both sides for the great struggle."

The garrison of Island No. 10 is well provisioned and confident of holding the position.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN NEW MEXICO.

Memphis, April 1.—Federal dispatches from Kansas city confirm the Confederate victory near Fort Craig, and admit the loss of sixty-two killed and forty-two wounded. The Texans entered Albuquerque on the 2d of March.

ANOTHER MERRIMAC.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of March 18th has the following paragraph:

Merrimac No. 2.—There is now building and nearly ready at one of our gulf ports an iron ship of about 250 feet length and 50 feet beam, which will be supplied with a number of engines and boilers, and when she gets ready it is supposed she will be quite equal to Merrimac No. 1.

The Chronicle says that the trial trip of the new gunboats Morgan and Gaines, built at Mobile, was made on March 8.

MARYLANDERS AT NEWBERN.

Among the Confederate troops who participated in the late battle at Newbern, N. C., was Company B, 1st Maryland regiment, Capt. Edelin. They were stationed in Fort Allen, and held it until they were ordered by Col. Lee to evacuate it. Before leaving, however, they blew up the magazine and destroyed the guns. Capt Edelin lost but one man, Andrew Oneil, who being sick in Newbern, was taken prisoner.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 2.

Twenty-seven thousand arms and fifty tons of powder have lately been received at Memphis.

On Monday last the Catholic priest and the Episcopal minister of Nashville were notified that unless they desist from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort Lafayette.

The negroes of Col. L. A. Jordan, of Georgia, hearing that he had a company on the coast named after him, made with their own hands, and presented through their master to Lieut. Moffett, of the Jordan Greys, seventy-six pair of socks, part wool and part cotton.

Capt. M. J. Wicks, the banker at Memphis, raised a company for the war, and then gave each member a check for $300.

The New Orleans banks supplied, in exchange for notes, the volunteers who recently left that city for the seat of war, with all the silver change they wanted, taking the currency at par.

CALL YOU THAT BACKING YOUR FRIENDS?—A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to protect the white labor of the State, which provides that no negro or mulatto shall come there, either for a long or short time; and makes it the duty of sheriffs, constables, and police officers, to arrest all such as are found there, and after a hearing before a judge or magistrate, to return them to their place of residence. Any one attempting to evade the law by bringing in, or concealing, any negro or mulatto, is to be punished by fine from fifty to a thousand dollars, and imprisonment from six to twelve months.—And yet these friends of the negroes are aiding to overrun Maryland with hordes of such people. Away with such vile hypocrisy!

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 67 to 52, appointing a select committee to consist of nine members, whose duty it shall be to enquire into and report to the House, at an early day, whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation and extinction of slavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

In the House, on Tuesday, a resolution was offered and referred, proposing an adjournment of Congress on the 31 of next month. The tax bill, by a vote of 125 yeas to 13 nays, was also passed the same day. It now goes to the Senate for its action.

THE CONFEDERATES OBTAINING NEWS.—According to the correspondence of the New York "Post," General Wool gives it as his "decided opinion that the Confederate leaders, by a very shrewd spy-system, manage to get almost daily reports not only of all that occurs in Washington and at the departments, but of everything going on at Fortress Monroe. The Confederates published the fact that Vice President Hamlin was at the fortress, though no flag of truce had been exchanged for two days previous. It is evident that they obtained their news directly from Washington. Under such circumstances it is the opinion of some of the leading members of the Government that the censorship of the loyal press is as foolish as it is displeasant. Mr. Lincoln has expressed himself in very decided terms against its continuance one hour beyond the period of absolute necessity, and it is evident from his remarks upon the subject that he is skeptical as to the efficacy of Mr. Stanton's regulations regarding the press. It is a settled fact that the censorship of the press does not embarrass the Confederates in the slightest degree in their attempts to obtain news from Washington."

WON'T READ THE PRAYER.—Bishop Whittingham has written a letter to the Rev. Mr. Lyle, Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, counselling him either to read the prayer of thanks for Federal victories or cease preaching. The Rector of Trinity refuses to do either. A majority of his vestry being opposed to his course, he has appealed to his congregation, who sustain him; and, consequently, he preached as usual last Sunday, and did *not* read the prayer.

CONSOLATORY, BUT INDEFINITE.—The New York World informs the public that it will be glad to learn that loyal journals will be permitted to publish the movements of the army of the Potomac within a few days—that is to say, as soon as Richmond is taken.—When that event takes place, we are advised that "all restrictions as to the publication of army movements will be withdrawn." This is certainly consolatory, but rather indefinite as to time.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER DRAMA OF FOLLY.—Among the first acts of usurpation, by the present Board of County Commissioners, was to appoint Trustees of the Poor-house, men exclusively partizan. It was soon found the appointment was made contrary to law—but their error was covered up by a special law, passed for the purpose, by a partizan Legislature; and, although the old Board had reason to believe the new Board was illegal, yielded the place, sooner than contest the right at law. Thus was this institution of county charity swallowed down by the voracious stomach of hungry partizan power.

On the 27th day of March, without authority of law, our patriotic County Commissioners undertook to nominate a partizan Board of County School Commissioners—thereby showing their wish to prostitute that wise measure of public usefulness to political partizan ends—to supersede the Board appointed by the Orphans' Court, according to law. These partizan appointees met here last Tuesday, and held a *secret, solemn council*, composed of themselves, the County Commissioners, their *statesman* clerk, and the venerable and distinguished legislators, whose foolish legislation has so greatly injured, if not destroyed, the common schools of the county. The result was, the conclusion that, at all events, the act of the last Legislature does not go into operation until the first of June next, and a neglect to accept the just proposition of the old Board of School Commissioners, to submit the construction of the law to the decision of an impartial judge, upon a case stated, so as to obtain a speedy decision, and thereby prevent confusion in the management of the schools. The new Board of School Commissioners dispersed without qualifying.

Whether the holy junto found out the cabalistic meaning of their confusedly worded school law or not, we are not informed. But it is plain these intensely loyalists, or rebelists perhaps, have no clear idea that the true loyalty of freemen, is a faithful obedience to the constitution and the laws, in peace and in war; and their acts denote they must have all the offices of honor or profit, legally (or, to use their own favorite word, "loyally,") if they can; and if they cannot get them legally, then they will have them any how. Such partizans are dangerous disloyalists, and supporters of usurpations most fearful in their tendency to our free institutions, especially when we remember that, for the first time within our memory, the County Commissioners have appointed standing legal counsel, under whose learned advice all important business is transacted.

☞ On Tuesday last, the School Commissioners, appointed by the Orphans' Court, met at this place, qualified according to law, and transacted the business pertaining to the schools, which occasioned their meeting. We understand they will continue, as heretofore, to carry on the public schools.

The Commissioners appointed by the County Commissioners, also met, but did not qualify, or attempt to transact any business connected with the schools.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—The Corporation Commissioners, at their meeting on Saturday last, appointed Lawrence Lyddane and Nicholas D. Offutt, Esqs., Judges of Election for the ensuing year.

In the above connection we would remind the voters within the corporation limits, that, on the first Monday of next month, they will be called upon to elect corporation officers.

THE WEATHER.—This season has been the most backward of any in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Instead of the usual sight of buds and blossoms, the woods and gardens look as dreary as in mid-winter. On Monday, the 7th instant, about 12 o'clock, it commenced snowing, and continued till sometime Wednesday night, mixed with occasional hail and rain, and yesterday morning the snow lay on the ground to the depth of three or four inches. We suppose this is owing to the immense quantity of ice in the Atlantic, near the American coast.

FIRES.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. John W. Barcroft, residing about 2½ miles from Colesville, in this county, together with all his household furniture, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 3d instant. It is supposed the house took fire from the bursting of a camphene lamp. Mr. B.'s loss is estimated at $1500. No insurance.

The house and barn of Mr. Albert Lodge, residing about eight miles from this place, on the river road, took fire on Wednesday night of last week, and was totally consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

JURORS OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Marshal Bonifant has selected from this county J. G. White and John Bonifant, to serve as petit jurors, at the April term of the United States Circuit Court.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, William Henning, son of the County Clerk, was thrown from a wagon, and becoming entangled in some way, was dragged a quarter of a mile and severely injured. We learn that he is getting better.

ARREST OF TWO COUNTY CONSTABLES BY THE MILITARY.—Last Saturday, a gentleman from Montgomery county, Md., came to this city looking up his servant; and going to the camp of the 7th New York Cavalry, was told by one of the men that his servant was there, and if he would send officers out he would point the fugitive out to them. He came to the city, and finding Messrs. Wise and Kimball, induced them to go to the camp, by assuring them that they would have no difficulty. These officers went out to the camp, and the soldier pointed out the alleged slave.

The officers took him with the intention of carrying him before a Justice of the Peace, that the claimant might prove and recover his property, and if unable to do so, the prisoner, as is the custom, would be released. The colored man cried for help, and declared his freedom. A number of soldiers around rushed upon the officers, Wise and Kimball, and took them prisoners, and released the negro. The soldiers appeared to be under no control whatever by their officers.

Messrs. Kimball and Wise claimed protection of Col. Childs, of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, to whose quarters they were taken. Col. Childs accordingly sent them to the city under a guard, and they were taken before the Provost Marshal, and, as is customary in all such cases, were sent to the military prison at the central guardhouse to await a hearing.—*Washington Star.*

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.—It is stated that a lady, who dined with Capt. Buchanan in Norfolk on Friday last, states that the wound which he was said to have received during the late engagement in Hampton Roads was only a flesh wound in the thigh, from which he has nearly recovered. The wound was inflicted my a musket ball, the Captain at the time being on board a tugboat going to the U. S. ship Congress, on board of which his brother then was.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 9, 1862.

GRAIN.—The receipts to-day comprise about 20,000 bushels of all descriptions. The only change we have to notice is more firmness, with a slight advance in yellow Corn; we now quote it at 52a54 cents for prime lots; white is still in good request, for export, at previous quotations, viz: 63a65 cents per bushel, with sales to the extent of receipts. Wheat unchanged, we quote at $1.25a$1.30 for Southern red, and at $1.23a$1.25 for Pennsylvania do., of prime quality; $1.30a$1.33 for fair to good white, $1.40a$1.45 for prime do., and $1.50a$1.55 per bushel for choice parcels. Oats show a slight improvement, and prime Pennsylvania sold up to 40 cents; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 35a38 cents per bushel.—*Sun.*

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 of land, 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, or 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. 1.

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 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 13th day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, 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 indicements and promises from said Trundle, without the knowledge or consent of his said trustee, 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, 1848, 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 houses 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