Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a line of Stages between Washington and Rockville and Rockville and Frederick, to connect with 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—leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive in Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville through to Forest Oak, Middleburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Frederick on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—at the Union Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

The subscriber has a new and elegant Four-Horse Coach running between Washington and Rockville, and Four-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in charge of careful and accommodating drivers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and nothing shall be wanting on this line may depend on a pleasant ride, as nothing shall be spared on the part of the proprietor to render passengers every comfort and convenience.

BENJ. COOLEY.
Proprietor.

N.B.—The subscriber 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, 1861.

Western Invention.

HOLDSWORTH'S TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Patented March 13th, 1860.

The subscriber having purchased of Mr. Holdsworth the Patent Right for Montgomery Co., Md., for his IMPROVED Toilet and Washing Soap, offers for sale

Family Rights.

Rights of every description manufactured by this process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and has full confidence recommending it to the citizens of Montgomery county, Md., as decidedly the best article of soap they have ever used.

Best Soap and Best Soap

Warranted to be made and at the same time manufacturing the simplest that is invented. It can be made in one hour. Any one can beat over the soap in a kettle of water, and turn the same into a firm cake of Washing Soap. It is not a costly or expensive article. There is no chemical being made use of in it, but it is entirely vegetable, as has been analyzed by some of the first chemists, and found to contain no lye, and yet it will not injure the most delicate fibres, and is warranted to be a good article.

Orders have been received by thousands of families in Baltimore, and it is universally approved by all who use it. Families in this city, and everywhere else, wherever it is used, bring testimony of its superior quality as a washing soap, and for the great economy in its use, it being cheaper by

Ten hundred per cent.

Than any soap now known. Every family in the country, and hands only to be known to the public by every householder and planter in the country.

Orders for its manufacture can be made at any Drug Store, at a very trifling cost.

GHTS or any of the Soaps, will be sold by the subscriber. Any one who may think and are dissatisfied with the soap, after a fair trial, can return the rights back to the person purchasing, or some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL.
Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 8th, 1860.

The specimens of soap you gave me I have thoroughly tried and found to be as represented. I have never used any to equal them, both for their use and for the great economy in using them. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.

A. F. BOSWELL.

Special Notice.

To the Citizens of Montgomery and surrounding Counties.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Rockville and the 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 will be sold at the lowest prices, respectfully solicited. All warranted and made up in nice style.

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

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. SMITH.

THE MAN WANT of *CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS,*

will do well to their advantage to call at No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office. You can save at least 15 or 20 per cent. by dealing at the People's Clothing Store, city. june 29

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

Wanted—Every body to know,

that I buy 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 CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS. June 29

CARRIAGE WRIGHTING.

The undersigned adopt this method of informing the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery and the surrounding counties, that they have entered into the business of Carriage Wrighting, and are prepared to do all kinds of WRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, suitable to the times.

By strict attention to business, they hope to receive a share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

N.B.—We would call special attention to the fact that we are the only authorized agents in Montgomery county, Maryland for the sale of STEPHENS' JONVILLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, which, when built and set to work according to our directions, we guarantee to yield from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. of the power of the water used.

References given when required.

ZEIGLER & CARR.
Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.
[may 9—tf]

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased at the sale of the effects of the late NICHOLAS BROOK'S personal property, are hereby notified that their notes, which have been due for two months past, will be put in suit unless they shall immediately request that they be forthwith paid to the subscriber.

LEMUEL CLEMENTS,
Trustee.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, :::::::: APRIL 18, 1862.

War News.

General Grant in his official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, says their exact loss, in killed and wounded, cannot be known for a day or two. He, however, places it approximately at fifteen hundred killed, and thirty-five hundred wounded. He is entirely silent as to the number of prisoners taken by the Confederates. He states, further, that the loss of artillery was great.

Despatches from Fortress Monroe, up to yesterday, report all quiet. The Merrimac had not made her appearance since her return to Norfolk. The latest telegram from before Yorktown states that a portion of the Confederate works were cannonaded on Monday last, and that the Confederates were actively preparing to resist a seige.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department at Washington announcing that Commodore Foote, with his flotilla, reached Fort Pillow on Monday, and had opened fire with ten mortar boats. Gen. Pope's command occupy the Arkansas shore.

By an arrival at New York advices from Newbern to the 17th instant, have been received. Fort Macon, at Beaufort, was still in possession of the Confederates. Preparations continue to be made for the siege, and heavy guns had been placed in position.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, under date of March 20th, announces the arrival at a Southern port of the screw steamer Economist, with thirty-five thousand stand of arms, about sixty tons of gunpowder, blankets, shoes, medicines, &c.

The Southern account of the battle near Winchester, puts the entire Confederate loss in killed and wounded and prisoners at four hundred and sixty-five, while the Federal loss is about twenty-five hundred.

There is great sickness among the troops now stationed at Cairo. The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* speaks mournfully of the condition of the men, and predicts that the disease—diarrhea degenerating into typhoid fever—"is destined to prove the scourge of the Northern army." He states that five thousand men from Grant's army are in the hospitals at Cairo and Mound City from this malady, alone.

From General Banks' column we learn that a party of Ashby's cavalry attacked a body of infantry at some point east of Strasburg. A squadron of cavalry was called out to repel the attack; but no enemy was seen and the squadron—returned.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says that two privates of General Blenker's division, who said that they had just returned from the vicinity of the Rappahannock, reported that Gen. Blenker and his body-guard had been surrounded by Confederate cavalry while scouting, and were captured.

Now and Then.

We perceive from the "National Union," of Friday, the 11th instant, that "a large and intreating meeting of *Union men*, from all parts of Montgomery county, assembled at Rockville, on Monday, the 7th. It was organized by the election of Judge R. P. Dexter, as President, and H. F. Veirs, as Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been generally stated, a committee, consisting of Charles Abert, A. B. Davis, and Zachariah Waters, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

"*Resolved*, That we look with mortification and most serious apprehension, upon the passage by the Senate of the United States, of a law for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We have, as constitutional Union men, devoted our energies to the maintenance and restoration of the Union, believing that the rights of property, recognized by the Constitution, would be acknowledged and protected.

Resolved, That this emancipation, which is not only undesired, but protested against by the people of the District, cannot but be regarded by the slave-holding States as an entering wedge to a scheme of general emancipation, and therefore tend to produce the same results in relation to the Federal Government and the Union, that would be produced by the adoption of any measure *directly* affecting the domestic institutions of the States themselves;" and we consider it a violation of the public faith, the faith reposed in Congress by the State of Maryland in her act of cession; which act would never have been adopted could she have apprehended that the rights of property of her citizens would ever have been interfered with.

Resolved, That we believe the present uncalled for intervention in the matter of slavery in the District of Columbia, to be clearly unconstitutional, because, among other reasons, private property can only be taken "*for public use*," and upon "*just compensation*," and yet, under this act, it is to be taken for no public use, and without just compensation.—And further, we can never think that because Congress is authorized "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," within the District of Columbia, it has any more power to interfere with the rights of private property, than it has to pass a bill of attainder, an ex post facto law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts; the powers delegated by the people to Congress are enumerated in the eighth section of the Constitution, and the power to emancipate slaves is not mentioned among them; it is therefore obvious that the "exclusive legislation" in behalf of the District cannot extend beyond the legislative power to which Congress is restricted.

Resolved, That we believe that this power of "exclusive legislation" was granted to the general government for the purpose of making it "independent of State interference, and State protection within the district where it was to be located," and to prevent "collision or conflict with the legislative powers of any of the States," and with unsuspecting confidence that all the rights of property of the citizens would be guarded, and preserved with the same paternal care and kindness with which the legislatures of the States to which they belonged, would have guarded and protected them, if they had continued to be intrusted to their respective jurisdiction.

Resolved, That at the present crisis we consider this system of emancipation not only unconstitutional, but even were it not so, it is unwise and ill-timed, both politically and financially—politically, as calculated to retard, if not defeat, the restoration of the Union; furnishing fresh fuel to the secession element, and making all Union men in this State, whose property and interests are connected with slavery, almost despair; it is ill-timed, financially, because, even on the basis of the unjust and inadequate mode of compensation indicated, it is an unwise and unnecessary increase of the public debt, the amount of which the people are this day ignorant, and can only form vague ideas of its magnitude, from the lavish and extraordinary appropriations daily made by Congress.

"*Resolved*, That in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law we have believed it was the President's duty to call on the aid of the military department of the Government, whenever necessary, and yet, we have seen, with surprise and astonishment, a law passed, which not only fetters the President's hands in this respect, but in view of the large military encampments which have been, and are now in this State, we have been and are daily outrageously deprived of our property by men called out to sustain the Constitution, and we are met with insult, and threatened with injury, in our efforts to reclaim it.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the members of the House of Representatives from this State to do all they can to prevent the passage of the act lately passed by the Senate, above referred to; and that should they fail, we sincerely hope that the President, feeling the solemn responsibility now especially resting upon him, will maintain his consistency, and, in the words of his late message, referring "the absolute control of the subject" to the "people immediately interested," interpose his veto, and protect the rights of property.

This is good doctrine *now*, though we never heard of the meeting—nor do we believe any one else did, except those who got it up—until we saw its proceedings published. We heartily endorse it, and rejoice to see that—

"While the lamp of life holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

But, how was it *then*? On the first day of January 1861, before the deluge of Abolitionism had swept away the value of our slave property, and Providence had fully warned all honest men to begin to construct for themselves an ark of safety, a very large meeting of patriotic citizens of this county, truly anxious to save our beloved Union, and to preserve the Government immovably upon the basis of the Constitution, was also held in this place. A committee was also appointed by that meeting, consisting of R. J. Bridge, A. B. Davis, Francis Miller, Zachariah Waters and Benj. C. Gott, three of the American party, W. Veirs Bonic, Samuel Riggs, of R., Benjamin Duvall, Robert Sellman, and H. Griffith, five of the Democratic party.

Among the resolutions, in the committee was one offered by W. Veirs Bonic, Esq.:

"*Resolved*, That it would be detrimental to the peace and prosperity of this State for Congress to pass any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Forts, &c., in this State, or of the slave-trade between the States, and any such law would be a breach of good faith, a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a reproach to the institutions of this State, and as much as the free States think differently, Maryland ought now to insist upon such amendments of the Constitution as will clearly confirm all doubts, and prohibit Congress from passing any such law."

Which was adopted! In committee—Yeas—Bonic, Davis, Riggs, Sellman, Griffith, three democrats, Bowie, (American) and Waters, *Davis Waters*, Gott, Miller, (American)—4.

These two meetings contrasted remind us of the wise grave at danger—

"Oh, gracious! how the times have changed!
Roast ducks for dinner, when 'chickens' were intended!"

We submit the conduct of such political leaders to the tender mercies of the outraged and maligned people of this county and State.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—The complaints against the censorship of the press are becoming louder and more importunate every day. Even the clergy of New York, we are told, in their "thanksgiving sermons" on Sunday last took up this topic among others; and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher looking forward to the time when radical Republican journals and radical Republican editors may be subjected to restriction on the one part, and moderation on the other prudently drops an anchor to windward by advocating the liberty of the Press, and by denouncing the imprisonment of American citizens without any charge being specified against them, and without permitting them to claim a freeman's privilege—the right to bring their cases before the civil tribunals of the country. Truly—in the language of the persecuted Galileo, and often quoted by the truculent New York Tribune—"the world does move."

NOT A PLEASANT STATE OF AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN.—The recent movements of the Merrimac would seem to indicate that she is to be used merely as a floating battery to protect the mouth of the James river and prevent the right flank of the Confederate army at Yorktown from being turned. In this case there will be no fight unless provoked by our own fleet. While this state of things exists the Merrimac renders useless a large fleet of war ships, and worse than all, the Monitor, which now might be doing us immense service at Yorktown or along the coast, is condemned to inactivity. This is not a pleasant state of affairs.—*N. Y. World.*

FREE NEGROES ARRESTED.—On Tuesday last, six free negroes, residing in this place and vicinity, charged with persuading slaves to runaway, were arrested and taken before Justice Bouic, who committed them to jail. We understand they all entered into recognizance, yesterday, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, and are now at large.

APPROVED.—The President has approved the joint resolution suggested by him, declaring that the United States ought to cooperate with and afford pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

STORMY SESSION.—The New York Herald states that the Cabinet at Washington held a stormy session on Tuesday last, when new phases and slumbering prejudices are said to have been developed.

SIGNED THE BILL.—President Lincoln has signed the bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, and it is therefore now a law.

☞ M. MERCIER, the French minister, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th instant, and left there the same afternoon for Norfolk, on board the French steamer Gassinde.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore News Sheet, of Monday, says: We take the following extracts from Southern papers from the Baltimore *American* of Saturday afternoon:

Confederate Accounts of the Great Battle on the Tennessee.

[*From the Richmond Whig of Tuesday, April 8.*]

The following despatch, received at the Adjutant-General's office, yesterday, gives glorious confirmation of our victory on the Tennessee river, on Sunday last:

BATTLE OF SHILOH, April 6th.
Via Corinth, Miss., and Chattanooga, 7th.
To General S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

We, this morning, attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to the Almighty, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-chief, General Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

The *Whig*, in an editorial article, pays the following tribute to the memory of General Johnston, whose death on the field of battle was announced in the above despatch:

The fall of a military chieftain on the field of honor and victory, at the head of his rushing columns fighting for liberty, is the death the soldier most covets, and the country most laments. Such has been the fate of General Albert Sidney Johnston. A despatch from General Beauregard says he fell "gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight." Better information in regard to his recent retirement from Bowling Green, and his presumed responsibility for the disaster at Forts Henry and Donelson had already elicited from the hasty and unjust censure visited upon him for these occurrences, and now his splendid victory and glorious death conspire to crown his name for history. His countrymen, in their rejoicings, will not withhold the tribute of their tears, and coming generations will keep his memory fresh.

This battle, the importance of which can not well be overestimated, was fought in Southwest Tennessee, in Hardin county, on or near the Tennessee river. We are without information as to the forces engaged. Though they are known to have been large on both sides, or particulars as to casualties which must have been heavy. It may safely be concluded that after the lesson of Manassas, which we do not charge, then with the responsibility, General Beauregard will push the victory to all attainable consequences of profit and advantage. It will be some days before we get full details. In the meantime we share in such as we have.

The following is the telegram to the newspapers, received last night.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

MOBILE, April 7th.—Special despatches to the *Advertiser* and *Register*, dated Corinth, yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues fierce and furious, the enemy steadily resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and are thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display special gallantry. The first Alabama covered themselves with glory.—This regiment captured two batteries. The 1st Louisiana of regulars took a battery. General Bushrod Johnston, one of the Confederate prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

NEWS.—The enemy are in full retreat and the Confederates in hot pursuit. Twelve from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper. Large numbers of Federal prisoners have already been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army. We are driving them back to the river and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured General Prentiss and a large number of officers. General Albert Sidney Johnston fell at half-past two. One of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. General Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas. Night alone alone saved Buell from a total rout. General Buell was not in time to take part in the action. General Grant was in command of the Federal forces.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

MEMPHIS, April 7.—A despatch from Corinth dated yesterday, says: The great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles, victorious columns are still advancing. 1st Louisiana regiment has taken one Federal battery, and several others have been captured. Colonel Williams killed. General Prentiss was captured. He says they had thirty-five thousand men in the field and eighteen batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. General Buell had a portion of his force at Duck river.

We have the enemy's camp and all their ammunition, stores, &c. The battle was a very severe one; loss on both sides heavy. The fighting is still going on. General Polk is in the advance. Gens. Prentiss, Grant, Sherman, McClernand, Wallace and Smith, commanded the Federals. Gen. Smith was sick. Two thousand prisoners have been taken and sent to our rear. It is reported here that our forces are fighting Buell to-day. Gen. Clark and Col. Brown, of Mississippi, and Col. Richards, of Missouri, were wounded. The Federals have been driven to the river and are attempting to cross on transports. Many prisoners are still being brought in.

The Confederate Congress—Announcement of the Death of General Albert Sidney Johnston.

In the Confederate Senate, at Richmond, on Monday last, the great victory was announced, and the following resolutions introduced:

Resolved, That Congress have learned with feelings of deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of nations, the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee.

Resolved, That the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, cannot but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skilful and gallant an officer.

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of Gen. Johnston—the Senate concurring—Congress do now adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate, however, thought there might be some error in the announcement, and refused to act on the resolution, and it was afterwards adopted as a House resolve.

Beauregard's Despatches.

From the Baltimore News Sheet, of Tuesday.

As the American, of this city, and the Washington Star, published yesterday a portion of the second despatch of Beauregard, announcing a great victory at Pittsburg Landing, we now violate no confidence in giving the second despatch in full, as published in the Norfolk Day Book, of Thursday last. The two despatches are as follows:

BEAUREGARD'S FIRST DESPATCH.

From the Richmond Whig, April 8th.

The following despatch, received at the Adjutant General's office, yesterday, gives glorious confirmation of our victory on the Tennessee river, Sunday last:

BATTLE OF SHILOH, April 6th.
Via Corinth, Miss., and Chattanooga 7th.
To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

We, this morning, attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to the Almighty, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

BEAUREGARD'S SECOND DESPATCH.

From the Norfolk Day Book, April 10th.

To the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight to ten thousand prisoners. Thirty-six pieces of artillery. On Monday Buell reinforced Grant. We retired to our entrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Later.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 9.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

ATLANTA, April 7.—Private despatches to us say that we have gained the most complete victory of the war. We have driven the enemy into their transports. We have five thousand prisoners. Gen. Hindman's leg was shot off. Gen. Breckinridge won immortal honors. His clothes were shot off, and two horses were killed under him. Gen. Prentiss and other generals are among the prisoners.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

CORINTH, April 9.—We still hold the battlefield. It is not thought the enemy will advance. The weather is bad and the roads impassable. We possess all the captured property.

Morgan's cavalry yesterday (Tuesday) morning attacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their camps, and killed a large number of them, besides burning the tents out. Arms were made to bring away with them.

The wounded are pouring in. Our loss is probably three thousand. The most of the wounded were shot in the limbs.

Generals Gladden, Bushrod Johnson and Hindman, are wounded. Colonel Blythe of Mississippi, and Capt. Hampton, of Alexandria, were killed. Lieut. Storum, of the Washington artillery, was shot through the body.

The fight of Monday was less decisive than that of Sunday. The firing ceased mutually about two o'clock, both armies falling back.

The number of prisoners is between four and six thousand.

Buell's reinforcements on Monday are estimated at thirty thousand.

Our troops are in admirable spirits, and ready for another fight.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that the Confederates took about twenty-six pieces of artillery in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

General Prentiss and another officer of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners were sent to Richmond, where they have arrived.

Jeff Davis had sent a message to the Confederate Congress formally announcing the death of General A. Sidney Johnston, and passing a warm tribute to his memory.

Gen. Johnston it is stated, was struck during the battle in the thigh with a Minnie ball, but continued on the field, and died from the loss of blood, full from an hour and a-half after expired.

The Confederates claim a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded, and about two hundred prisoners.

Both Richmond and Norfolk, it is stated were illuminated on Friday night last week.

After the Battle—An Armistice to Bury the Dead.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 12th contains a telegram from General Beauregard announcing that the prisoners captured by him on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th inst., amounted to between 4,000 and 6,000, and that an armistice had been concluded between the commanders of the two armies, to allow an opportunity for the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded. The same paper records an interview between Generals Beauregard and Prentiss, in which the former stated that his whole force was only 35,000 men.

From Southwest Missouri.

GEN. PRICE AND MCCULLOCH.

Late accounts from Van Buren, Ark., represent that Maj. General Sterling Price is recovering from his wounds, and will soon be at the head of a well organized army, which, it is believed, will effectually thwart the plans of the enemy in that direction. Gen. Price has selected for his staff as General Aids, ex-Gov. Trusten Polk of Missouri and Colonel Broadwell, of New Orleans; as Adjutant General, Major Thomas L. Snead, of St. Louis; Major Harding is his Quartermaster; Major Reel his Commissary; Captain Price his Ordnance officer, with the privilege yet to appoint two Lieutenants.

Fall of Fort Craig.

A letter has been received in New Orleans from San Antonio, in which it is stated that authentic intelligence of the surrender of Fort Craig had been received there. The capitulation was unconditional. Colonel Canby, the Federal commander, proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve again during the war; but Gen. Sibley insisted upon an unconditional surrender. With the fall of Fort Craig, the last vestige of Federal rule vanishes from New Mexico.

We are now masters of that vast and wealthy region, have taken all the enemy's strongholds, captured some four thousand of his men, besides an immense amount of provisions for man and horse, and large stores of ammunition and arms. The quantities of provisions and ammunition must be large, as Fort Craig was said to be in condition for a six months' siege. All honor to the Texan Rangers!

Doings of the Merrimac as Described by an Impartial Eye-Witness.

In addition to what has already been said on the subject, we subjoin the following brief account of the exploit of the Virginia, (Merrimac,) on Friday last, as given by an impartial eye-witness:

The Merrimac and her consorts were first seen approaching at 6.15 A. M. They moved on silently until they reached Sewall's Point. The remainder of the fleet waited at Sewall's Point, whilst the Merrimac steamed boldly down to within range of the Rip Raps. The latter immediately opened fire, but without effect, the Merrimac taking no notice whatever. At 7.45 the Merrimac took up a position between the Rip Raps and Fortress Monroe, within gun-shot, where she continued for six hours without drawing the fire of either of the Forts, and challenging the whole Northern fleet. The Monitor did not come out at all during the whole of this period. Three Federal vessels—two brigs and a schooner, were captured by the Jamestown, within easy range of the Federal guns, had they felt disposed to save them. In the evening, the exact time was not noted, the Merrimac, either with a view to try the range of the new gun or to discharge its load, fired over a gunboat and a small craft which was said to be the Stevens battery. Both returned the fire, but without effect. The shot, however, from the Stevens battery was of immense range. Finally, as it grew dark, the Merrimac accompanied by her consorts, returned to Craney Island.

The Raid of the Merrimac—Opinions of the Northern Press.

From the Providence Post.

THE MERRIMAC.

At last, it will be seen, the Merrimac has come out of her hiding place, without being sunk or captured, as the Navy Department have again and again promised would be her fate. Instead of being taken, she seems to have possessed herself of three small vessels. She was rescued by the Naugatuck, a vessel having some of the characteristics of the Stevens' Battery, but nothing is said of the part acted by the Monitor. Was the latter one of the small vessels taken? We presume not; but such may be the fact, for all that can be learned from the unsatisfactory report of General Wool.

From the New York Herald.

MERRIMAC AND CONFEDERATE FLEET OUT AGAIN IN HAMPTON ROADS—THEIR AUDACITY AND IMPUDENCE.

By the news which we publish this morning from Fortress Monroe, it appears that the Merrimac, accompanied by the Yorktown and Jamestown—the latter armed with an iron prow, protruding six feet beyond the water line—came out from Craney Island on Friday morning at seven o'clock, accompanied by four other gunboats—two of them probably the Teazer and Raleigh—and five tugs, making in all twelve vessels, and advanced into Hampton Roads, opposite Newport News.

After notifying the French and English war vessels to move out of danger, the Commodore of the fleet sent the Jamestown to capture two brigs and a schooner anchored near the shore between Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and in the service of the Federal Government. The three prizes were taken off under the Confederate flag in less than half an hour, and conveyed to Craney Island—one of them with the Union flag at half mast—no pleasant sight for American eyes. Meantime, the other Union sloops, schooners and brigs in the Roads retreated under the shelter of Fortress Monroe, and in the course of an hour the forests of masts between the Fortress and Sewall's Point disappeared, and the broad, open expanse of water bore on its surface only the Confederate fleet and one English and two French men-of-war.

This was no surprise; for the Merrimac and her consorts had steam up for several days at Craney Island, and were expected out as soon as the weather became fine. On the first appearance of the Merrimac, too, the Minnesota fired an alarm gun. Yet the Confederate fleet were permitted to carry off three vessels in the service of the Government without an attempt at resistance. And not only so, but at four o'clock in the afternoon the Merrimac fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Creek, as a challenge to the Federal fleet to come out and fight.

The Monitor, meantime, continued at her usual anchorage, and as for the Vanderbilt and the rest who were to run the Merrimac down, we have no account of their presence. Where were they? It is no wonder that the news and rumor of the manœuvres of the Confederate fleet, contrasted with the apparent apathy of our fleet, excited surprise and indignation among the spectators. What has the Navy Department been doing ever since the late battle? Why was not the Merrimac cut out of Norfolk or sunk in its waters, just after she was disabled by the Monitor, instead of waiting till she was repaired and received two new powerful guns, carrying balls of three hundred and sixty pounds weight, with punch-like points, to penetrate even iron—and waiting, moreover, till one of her consorts had her boiler repaired and another had an iron prow fitted? What corresponding preparation has been made to meet the Confederate fleet thus prepared? That nothing adequate has been done appears evident from the fact that the Confederate vessels came out to offer battle, and it was declined, except under the cannon of the Rip Raps and Fortress Monroe. This is not as it ought to be, and the Navy Department and Congress owe a heavy debt of responsibility to the country for palpable neglect, whose results cannot fail to be injurious to the prestige of the United States Navy among the maratime nations of the world. There is good reason to fear that the Merrimac will play an important part in the coming battle on the peninsula, extending from Yorktown, on the York river, to Warwick on the James river, unless her destruction is previously accomplished.

N. Y. Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.

The day has been one of much excitement, growing out of the news coming in from almost all the more important of the war quarters. The report about the Merrimac kept us on the tenter hooks all day; while the certainty that we do not yet occupy Corinth, and that our losses in killed and wounded are so enormous, had a depressing effect, which was aggravated, if anything, by the reports of further Confederate successes in New Mexico. As nobody found, the Bears at the Stock Exchange did their best to magnify these reports, with considerable effect, frightening the holders of Government and other securities into sales at a sacrifice. The credulity of one class of "operators" is only equalled by the impudence and inventive faculties of the other. The latter went so far as to exhibit a "private telegram" from Baltimore, announcing that the Merrimac had got out of Hampton Roads, and was heading for York river! The knowing ones laughed, but the green ones believed, hurried to sell out, and were themselves "sold."

From the Baltimore American.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT.

The events of the morning are much commented on, and have caused a considerable feeling of irritation and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of the three transport vessels, the demonstration of the Confederate fleet has been a little more than a reconnoissance. It cannot be concealed, however, that the Confederates have had the best of the affair. The capture of the three prizes was a bold affair, and we can well imagine the hurrah with which their arrival at Norfolk was greeted. Whether they might not have been saved, and the Confederates been made to suffer for their temerity, is a point upon which I will not venture a decided opinion.

From the Baltimore News Sheet.

IS BISHOP WHITTINGHAM AN ABOLITIONIST?

MESSRS. EDITORS: I send you the following extract from a sermon delivered in St. Luke's church, New York, August 24, 1832, by Rev. W. R. Whittingham, the present Bishop of Maryland:

"Against our fellow-beings, too, our pride has made us sin, in withholding that measure which has been so bountifully dealt to us. *We are free*—it is our glory. But the poor black still groans in slavery. He is made a thing of merchandise, while we are too proud (falsely would I impute it to this source, rather than hard-heartedness and cold-blooded love of gains)—we are too proud to own him for a man and a brother. Even in his slavery we deny him the best of boons, the treasures of the mind; because we dare not give him mortal power. O! that his sighs and tears be not bottled up for witnesses against us! that his moral degredation, and, far worse, the eternal ruin which must too often be its fruit, be not required at our hands!!"

THE RELEASED FEMALE PRISONERS.—The rebellious ladies Greenhow, Morris and Baxley have not yet packed their trunks for the South, as they are required to do under the decision of the Commissioners and the order of the Military Governor. They are allowed to remain until their preparations are completed. Meanwhile they chafe against the restraints put upon them by the Government as uneasily as ever. Mrs. Greenhow is quite oracular in reference to the campaign. She predicts that General McClellan will not be able to strike a blow at Yorktown for many days, and that when he does he will be defeated by the Confederate army, which will be one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong. She avers that the political enemies of McClellan here are fritting to have him defeated, so that he can be put out of their way, and intimates that the Confederates, being aware of this, shape their plans accordingly.—*Washington Cor. of New York Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1862.

GRAIN.—White Corn was very dull and inactive to-day, and we notice a still further decline in it; other descriptions of Grain were not materially changed. We quote white Corn at 58a60 cents, with a few parcels of very prime bringing 61 cents; yellow at 55a56 cts. per bushel, mostly at the latter figure. Wheat was rather firmer, but there is no change in prices worthy of notice; we continue to quote fair to good white at $1.25a$1.35; prime do. $1.50a$1.55, and choice do. $1 58a$1.60; red at $1.28a$1.30 per bushel. Oats continue in good request at previous quotations, Maryland 35a38 cents per bushel. Rye is still selling at 60a62 cents per bushel.—*Sun.*

MARRIAGE.

MARRIED, on the 8th instant, by Elder J. WILLIAM BOOTH, JOHN T. HEFFNER to Miss MATTIE J. THUNDLE, all of this county.

DEATHS.

DIED, on the 31st ultimo, near Poolesville, Md., WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of THOMAS and CLEVELAND MILFORD, aged 8 years, 9 months, and 13 days.

An object of paternal love and affection has been transplanted to a brighter world. It is sad to think that one so young should die; but it is a sweet consolation to know that—"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." His existance on earth was brief, but it was joyful and happy, and we shall cherish his memory with that love it so truly merits.

DIED, on Wednesday morning last, at his residence, near this place, after a protracted illness, Mr. JETSON GRANGER, aged 58 years. The deceased was one of our most useful and valued citizens. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. *Requiescat in pace.*

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Plank or Turnpike Road Company will hold their annual meeting, at Higgins' Tavern, on the line of the road, on MONDAY, the 19th of May, next, at noon, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year. GEO. TAYLOR,
april 18—td Secretary.

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

PHILIP L. PHILLIPS,

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 15th day of April, 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 15th day of April, 1862.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
ap 18—4t Administrator.

Orphans' Court for Montgomery County. April Term, 1862.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Price, deceased.

THE order of Ratification *nisi*, in the above cause, passed on the 25th day of February, 1862, having been published according to the terms thereof, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of March, 1362, and no objection or cause to the contrary having been shown—it is this 8th day of April, 1862, ordered by the Orphans' Court for Montgomery county, and the authority thereof, that the sale made and reported by Reuben A. Baker, Executor of Thomas Price, deceased, and referred to in said order *nisi*, be absolutely ratified, and that the executor be allowed five per cent. commission in said sale, and all expenses not personal attending thereto. Test: JOHN W. SPATES,
april 18-3t Register of Wills.

Trustees' Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, sitting as a Court of Equity, in the case of Franklin Groomes and Mary A. Groomes *versus* Nathan M. Hobbs, the subscribers, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, the 26th of April next,
AT THE HOUR OF 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

at NIMROD DAVIS' Tavern, in the village of Unity,

114¼ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less—a fair proportion of which is in WOOD. The portion which has been cultivated, is at present nearly all set in grass; it is well watered, and under good fencing. The situation is a desirable one, lying on the Westminster and Triadelphia road—adjoining the lands of Thomas Lansdale and A. B. Davis; about half a mile from the villages of Unity and Triadelphia, and about three miles from Brookeville. There is a fine

BUILDING SITE

upon the premises, convenient to a SPRING of never-failing water.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale; the whole to bear interest from the day of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees; and on the ratification of such s