Early Publication, uni-
the Maryland Code.

ll be published by the extent of
ill be announced in advance of

UPPLEMENT
TO THE
LAND CODE.

to the promise made to the
r Prospectus to the MARY-
e now announce the publi-
y day, of the
he of the Supplement
the Code.

ll the GENERAL AND LO-
sed by the Legislature at the
1861, and the Regular Ses-
angeff under their Proper Ti-
nd with the Code, to be ac-
ACCURATE TABLES, showing
Articles and Sections of the
Amended, with references to
Section, by which amend
hich will be added in an
e Private Acts & Reso-
Extra & Regular Sessions.
carefully Indexed.
work, still more valuable, we
CONSTITUTION OF THE
ES, WITH ITS AMENDMENTS—
des, referring to the Decisions
Court.
CONSTITUTION OF THE
ARYLAND, *with Marginal*
nces to Acts of the General As-
ons of the Court of Appeals,
and Index.
e thus offer to the public a
to every Lawyer, Magistrate,
ess Man, and every citizen of
ue invaluable to every poss-
e.
of the *legislation* of the *late*
egislature, affecting, as it does,
ery man in the State, renders
greatest moment to each in-
in a convenient and accessi-
ts of Assembly, and it is
have embodied, in the same
tant Resolutions which enun-
of the State in the present
ll prove a matter of no slight
duals and corporations, thus
l in a permanent form, the
air rights and interests may

he publication of the work,
is believed that the Bar of
ave the Same Law of the
convenient and accessible
t in the Union.
is desire to secure the Sup-
well to order at once, as the
n will be regulated by the
ers.
Published by AUTHORITY *of*
LAND—THE MARYLAND
ALL THE PUBLIC GENERAL
now in force in the
Orphans' Court and Hiram Mc-
ers, adopted by the
ary Session 1860,
being incorporated;
Abbott and Skinner,
of the Maryland Bar,
in two vol., 8vo. Law
ch, $6. Interleaved,
MURPHY & CO.,
of the Maryland Code.
more st., Baltimore, Md.

REWARD!
ED from the employment of
Allen, Dawsonville Mont-
nty, Md., where he was lir-
cooking of the 15th instant,
AN CHARLES. He is about
t about 5 feet 9 or 10
ch, full cheeks, which makes
ll, full teeth, had his
r in small pieces,
Skins, has a stooping, swing-
ort walk, and moves brisk-
not so bright as to be
had on when he went
blue pants, gingham
n shirts, and is known to
have among other cloth-
dress coat, a vest and pants
cloth of last winter's wear,
cotton pants and osnaburg

sed by the late Colmore Of-
ber of Montgomery, and for see-
on the canal, at the differ-
of the company boat. Last
ss was sold to Mr. Wm. Gassa-
ore.
above reward for his appre-
very to me, near Dawsons-
ar, Md., or secured in
in.
THOMAS RAWLINS, Ex'r
of ELIZABETH OFFUTT.
ve same to Mr. Nathan W.
WAY, TOM JENKINS, also
two are likely together,
same color of Charles, or a
a little taller, spare, and
t. but slower in his move-
a down look. He is known,
hing to have taken a dress
of him, cloth much worn
r, and also a gray suit. The
above will be paid for the ap-
ver of Tom to his master,
so that he gets him again.
T. R.

Reward!
from the subscriber, on the
NEGRO WOMAN, NELLY,
her a child about 12 months
or 23 years old, of medium
ark copper color; she took
ty of clothing, none of which
. She was seen in the neigh-
night my tobacco house was
on the 5th instant.
for the apprehension and de-
d child to me, or secured in
them again; and $25 for in-
ill lead to the detection and
person (Nelly excepted) who
house.
ALOYSIUS REID.

REWARD!
AS stolen from the subscrib-
stable, living near Dawsons-
, Montgomery county, Md.,
the night of the 25th instant,
E, six or seven years old,
and fifteen hands high; has
head, a white snip on the nose,
t white. She works and rides
idle, with the letters "J. D.,"
racks, marked on it, was taken
It is supposed that the Mare
taken by one of my negro
ay on the same night.
above reward for the return
ny information that will ena-
again.
JOHN R. DAWSON.

REWARD.
from the subscriber, on the
tober, 1861, NEGRO MAN,
hael not known: his color is
5 feet 8 inches high; straight
nd active in his movements,
ech, but polite, and looks
tentive. He was last seen in
of the Pennsylvania regi-
across the Chain Bridge into
10th of October, 1861.
he above reward if brought
nd secured so that I get him
W. A. T. MADDOX.
n, near Georgetown, D. C.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, ... MAY 9, 1862

WAR NEWS.

Yorktown was evacuated by the Confederate army on the morning of the 4th instant, and fell back on Williamsburg, some eight miles distant. Here a desperate battle took place on Monday, the particulars of which are not given, but the loss on both sides is said to be heavy. On Monday night the Confederates also evacuated Williamsburg, retiring in the direction of Richmond; and, on Tuesday morning, the place was occupied by the advance of the Federal army. General McClellen informs us, in one of his dispatches, that he "has other battles to fight before reaching Richmond."

From Monterey, Tennessee, under date of Tuesday, we learn that, "in consequence of the horrible condition of the roads, the army (Federal) has not moved." Beauregard was receiving heavy reinforcements daily, and on Sunday General Bragg is said to have assured the Confederate troops that battle would be given to Gen. Halleck at Corinth. This, if true, sets at rest all the reports in regard to the evacuation of that point by Beauregard.

On Friday last, Captains Haslett and McKinney, Lieutenants Clarry, Chambers, Dial, Thomas and Leonard, of the 2nd Ohio regiment, with 70 privates; Captain Jenifer and Adjutant Neale, with 150 men of the 18th Ohio; Lieut. Mitchell, (the General's son,) of Kennett's cavalry, Capt. Ewing and the Lieutenants of 21st Ohio, with 53 privates, were all taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, by a force of 1,000 of Morgan's cavalry, after a fight of two and a half hours. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville. In the affair Morgan lost six killed, and two wounded and one missing.

From Fredericksburg, May 4th, we learn that a bridge composed of canal boats has been thrown over the Rappahannock, and that a detachment of McDowell's troops occupies the city. The Confederates are supposed to be encamped in three divisions, and in considerable force, at a distance of some fourteen miles from the city. It is asserted that their intention undoubtedly was to "tempt us to an immediate advance, and then to sweep down upon our rear, cutting off this Division of the army from our main column." The design has, however, been penetrated and frustrated by not permitting the Division to advance at all.

Since General Hunter, with the sanction of the War Department, has taken the initiative in enrolling negroes into the military service of the United States, Secretary Welles has issued instructions to the various flag officers in command of the blockading squadrons, directing them to enlist contrabands freely in the navy, and to return monthly reports to the Department of the number employed on board of each vessel. The New York World follows the lead of the Times and Tribune in advocating the project of arming the slaves of the South, and calls upon Gen. Butler to adopt it at New Orleans. The World is of opinion that it would be a wicked and wanton sacrifice of loyal men, to keep them through the summer in that deadly climate, when the city can be defended by a out blacks who have little to fear from the pestilence, and who would gladly exchange their thraldom for liberty, a good musket, and a bright uniform." Evidently the abolition element has at length gained complete ascendency in Congress, in the various Departments of the Government, and at the North.

That the representatives in Congress of the border slave States should be growing restive under the recent developments of the policy to be pursued in the South in regard to the negroes, is not at all surprising. There is a current rumor at Washington that a number of them are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House.

The Charleston Mercury asserts, "on undoubted authority," that M. Mercier's object in visiting Richmond was to ascertain in person, whether it was possible for the Federal Government to conquer the Confederate States within sixty days, as it had promised to do, and that he quitted Richmond pretty well satisfied of the absurdity of such expectations, and of the ability of the Confederate States to maintain themselves.

Gen. McDowell is following the lead of Gen. Hunter, in organizing the blacks into companies and squads, commanded by the most intelligent men of their own color. They are to receive from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, in addition to rations and clothing. So says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. The Federal forces are now in quiet possession of Fredericksburg, their pickets being thrown out beyond the city.

A telegram from New Market, where Gen. Banks appears to have had of late his headquarters, states that a skirmish took place on Tuesday afternoon between a detachment of the 5th New York cavalry and some two hundred of Ashby's cavalry, in which the latter are said to have lost ten men in killed and 16 taken prisoners. The Federal loss is put down at one man killed and the battalion Adjutant taken prisoner.

From Savannah we learn that Gen. Lawton has declared his intention never to surrender that city, and that his determination is sustained by the City Council. It is asserted, by a correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, that notwithstanding the capture of Fort Pulaski, the Federal gunboats cannot easily overcome the obstructions in the river, whilst the Confederate force is too large to render the attempt to march upon the city by land either pleasant or profitable.

The uniforms which have been, or are about to be, furnished the "contrabands" of Port Royal and the South generally, are of the Zouave pattern, similar to those worn by the New York Fire regiment—Ellsworth's Zouaves—only "a little more showy." The trowsers are to be "baggy red," and the jackets are to be braided. The Boston Courier expresses a hope that the muskets with which these blacks are to be supplied will be a part of those useless weapons purchased by Fremont, "in order that these untutored candidates for freedom may not hurt themselves with handling them."

Secretary Seward has addressed circulars to the Foreign Ministers at Washington announcing that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans, but that a military surveillance will be maintained over such mails, so far as the Government find it necessary for the public safety. He also announces that a Collector for the port of New Orleans has been appointed, and that the blockade is about to be so modified as to permit "limited shipments" at certain times and upon certain conditions, not only to and from that port, but also to other ports which are now closed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The question of reclaiming fugitive negroes who escape to the District of Columbia from Maryland, (says the Marlborough Gazette, of Wednesday last,) has become one of vast importance to our people. Every obstacle has thus far been thrown in the way of their recovery. But we learned in Washington yesterday that the President and Cabinet had the question under consideration on Monday, and would announce their decision on Tuesday. We can hardly doubt but that they will determine to permit the Marshal of the District to perform his duty under the fugitive slave law. There can be no plea of military necessity in the case of Maryland slaves, and an attempt to deprive our citizens of the right to reclaim is a most flagrant violation of the Constitution—alike unjust and dishonorable. For these reasons we must think that the President and his advisers will determine to see that the fugitive slave law is faithfully carried out."

We saw several of our county-men in Washington awaiting the decision of the President. They had found a number of their slaves in the District, and were confident of getting the legal process to reclaim them.

THE FIRST ARREST UNDER THE EMANCIPATION LAW.—The first arrests under the emancipation law were made on Wednesday last in the county of Washington, by patrolman Simpson and other officers of the first precinct. It appears that two slaves who had run away from their masters, in Prince George's county, were on their way to Washington, and had crossed the District line, when they were stopped by a Mr. Dean, Lloyd Senkins, Francis Lusby and a Mr. Wilson, who attempted to carry them back to their owners. The men and negroes were all brought to Washington, and taken before Justice Cull, who held the parties to bail for a hearing yesterday afternoon.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of Monday last, says:

"On Sunday there were at least two hundred contrabands who made their way into this city, some bringing small children with them, while others were lame and decrepid. The majority of them were wending their way to the office of the provost marshal, through whom provision, at the expense of the government, is expected to be made for them, as for others who have arrived before them. In the meantime, it is understood that some of the negroes who have run away from their masters in Maryland are complaining that there is no provision made for them, and they have to work just the same as if they were at home, that is if they can get any work at all to do. Some few (few, of course, as yet) are known to have left the city in disgust, to return to their masters, but I learn this morning, from the adjoining county of Prince George's, that very large numbers have, since Friday last, absconded from their owners. Some have lost from ten to fifteen slaves, and the agriculture of the county immediately adjacent is likely to suffer at the present time greatly for want of the accustomed labor. The absondents, so far, number, it is said, some 500."

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER NASHVILLE AGAIN RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 6th, says:

"It is stated, on authority which seems entitled to credit, that this steamer has again run the blockade, and is now at Wilmington. It is said that she was first seen and chased by the Santiago de Cuba, as reported last week.

She got away from her, and tried Charleston, but finding twelve vessels in the blockading squadron off that port, she shaped her course for Beaufort, but again changed her plan and ran for Wilmington. She went in through the blockading fleet of seven vessels, under a heavy cannonade from all of them, but escaped with only one shell in her wheel house. She got aground as she was entering the harbor, but was relieved by Confederate tug boats, and finally landed her cargo, which consisted of gunpowder and warlike stores. She had no muskets on board.

ROBERT E. SCOTT KILLED.—The Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier county, Va., was killed on Saturday, at Frank Smith's, near Greenwich, Fauquier county, Va. A couple of Geary's or Hooker's men, supposed to be deserters, having committed many depredations through the county—among other things violating a woman, (or attempting to do so,) and Robert E. Scott, with Winter Payne and others, (some ten or twelve,) made an attempt to capture them at Smith's. In approaching the house, Mr. Scott and his overseer (Dulany) were shot dead by the deserters. The others ran, and Scott's double-barrel gun was afterwards broken over him by the villains. Their remains were brought to Warrenton on Saturday with Mr. Scott's gun. The deserters escaped. This affair is deplorable, indeed.—*Washington Star.*

RUMOR OF INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The London Morning Advertiser's Paris correspondent writes on the 19th ult.: "It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. Slidell that unless something decisive should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to interfere."

COMPLAINTS OF SOLDIERS.—The soldiers in Washington complain of the partiality shown the negroes, who are quartered in Duff Green's row, formerly the residence of Webster and Everett, while the white men who come here to fight for the country are quartered in cheap and uncomfortable barracks.

CLOSING OF STORES.—A number of stores in Alexandria have been closed, the proprietors refusing to take the oath of allegiance, which has been administered to all persons doing business there.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The subjoined extracts are said to be taken from the Richmond Dispatch and Norfolk Day Book of Wednesday last:

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF YANKEES.

[*From the Richmond Dispatch.*]

A detachment from Gen. Jackson's army brought down by the Central railroad yesterday twenty-six prisoners—sixteen Yankees and ten domestic traitors.

The sixteen Yankee prisoners were captured on Saturday last by a Confederate cavalry company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah river, in Rockingham county. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river, where several were drowned in attempting to recross.

[Among the Federal prisoners is James Ginnes, Co. F, Third Maryland Regiment.]

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS SENT SOUTH.

The conditions on which Hon. John Minor Botts was released from his imprisonment in Castle Godwin by the Court of Inquiry that examined the charge of disloyalty preferred against him, are: First, that after being permitted to go to his residence in Henrico, he shall with all convenient speed prepare to remove to a location further South; and when the same is indicated by him, it must be approved by the War Department of the Confederate States, government.

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND MUST BE DEFENDED—JEFF. DAVIS SAYS HE WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

[*Correspondence of the Norfolk Day Book.*]

RICHMOND, April 27.—The news from New Orleans, confirming the fall of that city, has been read here with sorrow, but we are not dispirited, and do not doubt our final success.

Norfolk and Richmond must be defended at all hazards, and it is high time your forces should be more than doubled. Your city and the navy-yard are of equal importance with Richmond. Not only is Norfolk and the navy-yard of inestimable value to us, but the county of Princess Anne is indispensable in this crisis.

The delegation from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk, and I think they are coming. Indeed, you would have thought so, if you had seen, as I did, on Wednesday last, the South Carolina regiment from Sullivan's Island, thirteen hundred strong, pass Chester, twelve miles from Richmond, and heard cheer after cheer resound through the forest for "Old Virginia—she must and shall be free!" I conversed with a South Carolina officer on the same trip, who said that Savannah may be surrendered, and Charleston, too, but Richmond never. He said defend Richmond and Norfolk, cost what it may.

You have noticed in the papers a short account of President Davis' speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown. It was the best short speech I ever heard him make. He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more of out surrendering Virginia.

THE DAY BOOK HINTS AT TREACHERY IN NEW ORLEANS.

[*From the Norfolk Day Book.*]

The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe in the whole world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great city of New Orleans—inhabited by a population of two hundred thousand souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than thirty thousand disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! As we write, there has been no intelligence of its having been hauled down, but we are prepared to expect the worst.

Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception. The troops were immediately withdrawn lest they might feel disposed to demur, all the defences on the lake were dismantled, the guns were thrown down without being injured, the steamboats, that could have got ten up steam in an hour and been off, were burned, and the defenders were drawn off to a distant point. Never since the world began was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable.

The telegraph, thus far, gives a very confused account of this most mysterious and most deplorable affair. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them until something more definite shall have reached us.

FROM SAVANNAH.

A Savannah correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes as follows:

While Fort Pulaski has fallen, and while our river batteries could not stand long against iron-clad gunboats or batteries on the adjacent islands, still the force of the Yankees in this vicinity is not sufficient to take Savannah, for our land force is too large to allow an attempted landing to be either pleasant or profitable to them. Nor can they easily pass the river to the city, for while they may have boats that will be invulnerable to our balls, which is doubtful, yet the obstructions in the river, however easily removed by a quiet working party, will be very hard to move under the storm of shot, shell and grape that we can rain upon them from a dozen places.

BEAUREGARD'S ADVICE.

Beauregard, on a recent visit to the "Response" Battalion, after shaking hands with the "boys," addressed them as follows:

"Boys, be patient. The spider is patient; it takes him a long time to weave his web, but he never fails to catch his fly. We must imitate the spider; our web is nearly complete. In a few days you will have work to do. My advice to you is to keep cool; don't be in too great a hurry; take your time when the fight comes, which I think will be in a few days, load and shoot slow and aim low. Follow this and history will have another victory to record for you."

Another warm shake of the hands and a cordial "God bless you," the General left, amid the wildest applause. Although in the prime of life, General Beauregard's head is now quite grey.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GEN. VAN DORN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen. Van Dorn (Confederate) has made his official report of the battle of Pea Ridge, in which Ben. McCullough was killed. He says:

"So far as I can ascertain, our losses amount to about six hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred prisoners, and one cannon, which having become disabled, I ordered it to be thrown into a ravine. The best information I can procure of the enemy a loss places his killed at more than seven hundred, with at least an equal number wounded. We captured about three hundred prisoners, so that his total loss is near about two thousand. We brought away four cannon and ten baggage wagons, and we burnt upon the field three cannon, taken by McIntosh, in his brilliant charge. The horses having been killed, these guns could not be brought away.

TUSCUMBIA AND DECATUR REPORTED TAKEN BY THE CONFEDERATES.

RICHMOND, May 2.—An official despatch from Corinth, of the 1st, says that we have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur.

Mitchell has not more than 5,000 troops all told, at and around Huntsville.

BURIAL OF GEN. BEN. MCCULLOCH.

The Austin *Gazette*, of the 12th, ult., says: The remains of General Ben. McCulloch, the hero of Oak Hills, the pride and boast of the army of the West, were on Thursday, with all the usual pomp and ceremony attending such occasions, laid by the side of Burleson, Hemphill and McLeod. The body lay in state in the Representative Hall from 4 P. M., on Wednesday, until 2 P. M., on Thursday last. At 11 o'clock, after prayer from Rev. Mr. Phillips and Bishop Gregg, Capt. John Henry Brown, who acted as aid to General McCulloch in the action in which he lost his life, entertained the large concourse of citizens that crowded the large Representative Hall with an address narrating the thrilling incidents of the battle-field, and eloquently portraying the military accomplishments, patriotism, heroism, and noble single-heartedness of our gallant ranger General.

Gen. Henry McCulloch being present, remarked, in a voice tremulous with emotion, whose accents reached the hearts and filled the eyes of all present, that his brother had, in his will, recommended his soul to his God, and bequeathed his body to his State, and that he now, as the executor of that will, gave the body to the Executive, and with it his own life. Gov. Lubbock, in his own inimitable and happy way, responded to the remarks of Gen. H. McCulloch. It is impossible for us now to give a synopsis of what he said. He stirred the hearts of the audience to their profoundest depths, and awakened or aroused a feeling of intense patriotic enthusiasm we have never seen excelled, which filled the lofty chamber with the deafening shouts of the thousands assembled, sufficient if aught on earth were so, to quicken, again to life the slumbering hero, who, wrapped in the banner of his country, lay in state in their midst.

The concourse that attended the body to the grave was the largest ever assembled in the State, the procession being more than a mile long.

FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

A despatch from Knoxville states that an engagement took place at Cumberland Gap on the 28th. The Confederate loss was trifling. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. The Federals have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed the floating bridge across the Cumberland river. Gen. Morgan is commanding. It is believed that they will attempt to make a flank movement.

REPORTED RECOGNITION.

A dispatch received in this city from Baldwin, Florida, states that a gentleman arrived at that place from Gainesville on Sunday night, who said that he had seen the captain of a vessel, who, in attempting to run the blockade, was chased by the blockaders, and was compelled to blow up his vessel, the crew escaping in their boats. The captain had late Havana papers, in which it was stated that the Spanish government had recognized the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and that ambassadors from that government were on their way to Richmond with Dispatches to that effect. We give the above as it comes to us, from a reliable source, in the hope that it is true.—*Savannah News.*

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

[*From the Petersburg Express, May 2.*]

We understand that it has been ascertained with certainty that the object of Count Mercier's late visit to Richmond was to learn, from a personal interview with those best qualified to know, what were the prospects of the Confederate States achieving and maintaining their independence. The result of the minister's inquiries has not transpired, but we are informed that he appeared to be highly satisfied with all he saw and heard.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

The disheartening run of luck, which, beginning with the defeat of General Zollicoffer, at Somerset, so encouraged the enemy, had well-nigh discouraged the South in the superiority of the Southern man as a fighter. We know that in every case our soldiers were overpowered by numbers, but the depressing effect of adversity was more powerful even than conviction, and we could not resist the fear that our men were little better than those who fought them, and that numbers would decide the battles, if not the grand result of the war. But the battles of April 6th and 7th restore the prestige of the Southern soldier. On Sunday, with scarce thirty-five thousand men, five thousand horse and thirty thousand foot and artillery, we fought and entirely routed an army of some fifty thousand or more of the best troops—best in *personnel and material*—that the enemy can marshal in this war. They were Western men, hardy and daring fellows of the prairies, not the feeble and timorous denizens of the Eastern cities. We drove these stout and splendidly equipped fellows before us like chaff before the gale, and night only saved them.

After a day of slaughter and a night of weary watching under arms, the enemy hurled legions of fresh troops upon us, outnumbering us more than two to one, it is authentically stated. The Mobile *Register* has authority for stating that on the second day we placed in line of battle only about twenty-six thousand men, if so many, and these weary and disheartened by the thinness of their regimental and company ranks. But, as on the 6th, the Southern soldier showed invincible dash and spirit, so on the 7th, he showed unconquerable pluck and endurance. All day long the enemy hurled his massive columns against our slender and exhausted forces, to be hurled back in rout and blood in every case. Thus the Southern soldier showed that he could do better than charge—he could stand the charge. The result of the second day's fight is more satisfactory in assuring the prestige of the Southern soldier than the first. We have the assurance that in anything like an equal fight, out of reach of the gunboats, the Southern soldier will whip their enemies, be they picked Western men, or be they what they may.—*Petersburg Express, May 2.*

THE GUNBOAT.

The ladies' gunboat contributions at Savannah amount to $20,009.20.

Important from Mexico—The French Declare War.

The news from Mexico, by the steamer Roanoke, at New York, is of importance. The tripartite alliance of England, France and Spain, for the destruction of the liberties of Mexico, is now virtually at an end; but France alone has undertaken the hazardous work of forcing a monarchical government on the unwilling people. To this end, and under very specious excuses, war has been declared against Mexico by the French plenipotentiaries. President Juarez and General Doblado have expressed the firm determination of resisting their Gallic invaders by every means in their power, but offering still to continue negotiations with the Spanish and English. Gen. Lorencez, the new French commander, says that he is responsible to his Emperor for his action. The Spanish troops were all returning to Havana, and the French, according to an agreement made with the Mexican government, were removing their forces back to Paso Ancho. The Mexicans charge the responsibility of hostilities on the French, and Gen. Prim, in withdrawing from the imbroglio, says that history will judge between the actions of France and Spain.—President Juarez says firmly that he will repel force by force. He had issued a call on all citizens between the ages of twenty and sixty to rise in defense of their homes, and they were flocking to his banner from all quarters.

A new forced loan of $600,000 has been imposed upon a few capitalists in Mexico.—The vomita prevails very extensively at Vera Cruz.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A MEMORIAL PRESENTED.—"Ura," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 7th, says:

The memorial presented in the Senate today from W. Viers Bouic, who is a citizen of Montgomery county, Md., asks compensation for a negro boy, "Theodore," who ran away, placed himself in a camp of Federal soldiers, and was permitted to march away with the troops. The petitioner insists upon a return of the slave, or the pay of the $1,100 which he cost, and adds:

"It is not improbable that this claim may be disregarded, and even ridiculed, at the present time. But I have an abiding faith in the justice and loyalty of the people of the United States, and upon a return of the 'sober, second thought,' they will feel it to be a duty and a pleasure to pay all law-abiding citizens for their negroes as well as other property destroyed, used, or carried away by the government troops. One object of this petition is to notify the government of my loss at the hands of its troops, and of my purpose now and hereafter to persist in my claim for compensation for my said property. A large number of slaves, perhaps several hundred, have been carried away by the government troops from their owners in this county. Our slave population has been greatly demoralized by the government troops, which has inflicted upon our people a loss hard to estimate. The effect upon our agricultural interests and upon the general welfare of the community is exceedingly disastrous."

CORPORATION ELECTION.—The election, on Monday last, for corporation officers, resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

Commissioners.—W. Viers Bouic, Melchisedek Green, and John H. Higgins.

Bailiff.—John R. Miller.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—A post office has been established at the River Cross Roads, in this county, and Milton L. Fisher appointed postmaster. A tri-weekly mail will be carried between this place and the Cross Roads.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

The Cincinnati Commercial has, from its correspondent with General Halleck's army, the following official figures of the Federal loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
McClernand's	251	1,351	236
W. H. L. Wallace's	228	1,633	1,163
Lew. Wallace's	43	257	95
Hulburt's	313	1,449	225
Sherman's	437	1,402	482
Prentiss	196	562	1,802
Crittenden's	80	410	27
Nelson's	93	612	10
McCook's	94	806	4
Total	1,735	7,882	4,044

The total killed, wounded and missing is 13,661. About 300 of the wounded have since died. Gen. Grant, it will be remembered, previously estimated it at five thousand.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune makes the horrible statement, that five days after the battle many of the wounded were still on the field where they fell, and that a large number of them had died from sheer neglect, and the want of medical attention.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

Partial returns (official) of the losses of the Confederates at the battle of Pittsburg foot up thus:

Killed	927
Wounded	4,471
Missing	361
Total	5,759

Of this number the Tennessee regiments sustained the greatest loss. The brigade commanded by General Breckinridge suffered severely.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS.—J. Thomas Sinn, Sr., and J. Thomas Sinn, Jr., of Frederick, arrived in this city on Friday evening last, in custody of a government detective. After undergoing an examination at the provost marshal's office they were conveyed to Fort McHenry. The nature of the charges against them was not made known. Mr. S., Sr., is the proprietor of a carriage and livery stable in Frederick, and is well-known throughout the State.—*Sun of Monday.*

A EMBRYONIC CROP OF YANKEE MULATTOES AT PORT ROYAL.—A letter from Beaufort, S. C., in our possession, from a gentleman who has been in that vicinity for many weeks, says: "Strange to say, I have seen but three or four mulattoes in all my excursions on these islands—but the next crop of children here will be one half Yankee." The inference in regard to past and present morality in those parts may be drawn by anybody but a "reformer."—*Boston Courier.*

DEATH.

DIED, on the 1st instant, at his residence, in this county, OSBORN S. WILLSON, Esq., in the 82d year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1862.

GRAIN.—There is still a good demand for all kinds, and under limited supplies prices are a shade better. The sales include some 11,000 bushels Corn at 61a63 cents for prime white, and 58a59 cents per bushel for do. yellow, with inferior parcels selling at 2a5 cents per bushel less, as to quality. Wheat was in good request, and we continue to quote fair to good white Wheat at $1.40a$1.45, prime do. $1.50a$1.60, and choice family flour do. at $1.60a$1.65 per bushel; Southern red at $1.32a$1.33 per bushel. Oats are selling at 38a40 cents for Pennsylvania, and at 33a37 cents per bushel for Maryland. Maryland Rye sold at 68a70 cents per bushel.—*Sun.*

$100 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the employment of Mr. A. C. Bell, of Loudoun county, Virginia, NEGRO MAN, Thomas, aged about 19 or 20; five feet six or eight inches high, of copper color. Thomas was last seen in the camp of General Stone, some time in August last, and may be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Point of Rocks, Montgomery county, Md., or Washington city, D. C.

I will give one hundred dollars if taken up in Montgomery county, Md.; one hundred and fifty dollars if taken in Washington city, D. C. In either case he must be delivered to my possession near the Great Falls, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

ROBT. R. JACKSON, Trustee
for A. T. Scott and Children.
may 9—3m

A CARD.

DR. B. OFFUTT offers his Professional services to the citizens of Rockville District, and particularly the River portion of it. He may at all times, unless called away professionally, be found at Mrs. ELIZABETH L. OFFUTT's, about one mile south-east of Dr. WILLETT's. [may 2—6m

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, of every description for sale at this office.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.

CHARLES STOTT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, and Bronze, No. 375 Penn. Avenue, nearly opposite the National Hotel, WASHINGTON, D. C.
may 9—1y

JAMES F. DAWSON,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FINE DRUGS, CHEMICAL PATENT MEDICINES, French, English & German PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
☞ Exclusive personal attention given to the compounding of Physicians Prescriptions.
☞ No. 468 Penn. Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C., under Clay's hotel.
may 9—1y

W. EICHLER.
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, No 507 Seventh St. between D and E streets, (opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,) WASHINGTON, D. C.
Watches and Jewelry Repaired AND WARRANTED.
☞ Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE.
may 9—1y

M. D. RUSSELL,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and NEWSPAPER DEALER, No 525 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
☞ PAPER and STATIONERY, BLANK and MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
may 9—1y

EDWARD HALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in—
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, and LIQUORS,
☞ No. 40, opposite Center Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C. [may 9—1y

T. THOMPSON,
PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER, No. 367 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (opposite National Hotel,) WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Keeps constantly on hand, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash-hand Basins, Iron, Lead and Soapstone Sinks, Cast Iron, Lead, Galvanized, Block Tin and Earthen Pipes, of all sizes, for the introduction of the Potomac water. Also, India Rubber Hose, of all sizes and qualities, Hydraulic Rams, &c.
☞ ORDERS from the country promptly attended to. [may 9—1y

James. F. Nugent's
RESTAURANT,
310 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (COR. ELEVENTH STREET,)
may 9-1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
COR. 6TH STREET AND PENN. AVENUE, (Opposite National Hotel,)
WASHINGTON CITY.
D. T. NORRIS.....Proprietor.
may 9-1y

Matlock & Herbert,
MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILORS,
NO. 358 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Under Brown's Hotel,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from the country attended to.
may 9-1y

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, 1862, 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,
apr 18-3t Register of Wills.

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

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by John H. Gassaway and George Peter, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Eliza Gassaway, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the 4th Tuesday in July next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Rockville, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,000.

JAMES G. HENING, Clerk.
True copy—Test,
JAMES G. HENING, Clerk.
may 2—3t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

BENJAMIN WHITE,

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 29th 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 our hands this 29th day of April, 1862.

BENJ. F. WHITE, }
JOSEPH WHITE, } Ex'rs.
may 2—4t

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.