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TO THE
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...ABLY to the promise made to the ... in our Prospectus to the MARY-...DE, we now announce the publi-...an early day, of the

Volume of the Supplement
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...tain all the GENERAL AND LO-...S, passed by the Legislature at the ...ons of 1861, and the Regular Ses-...2, arranged under their Proper Ti-...rresponding with the Code, to be ac-...with ACCURATE TABLES, showing, ..., the Articles and Sections of the ...ded or Amended, with references to ...r and section, by which amended ..., to which will be added in an

...x, the Private Acts & Reso-
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...r the work still more valuable, we ... the CONSTITUTION OF THE ...STATES, WITH ITS AMENDMENTS— ...al Notes, referring to the Decisions ...eme Court.

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...ve we thus offer to the public a ...able to every Lawyer, Magistrate, ...Business Man, and every citizen of ...and one invaluable to every pos-...e Code.

...rdence of the legislation of the late ...the Legislature, reflecting, as it does, ...of every man in the State, renders ...of the greatest moment to each in-...have in a convenient and accessi-...the Acts of Assembly, and it is ...so to have embodied in the same ...Important Resolutions which encir-...ffairs of the State in the present ...it will prove a matter of no slight ...individuals and corporations, thus ...served in a permanent form, the ...ch their rights and interests may ...

...ning the publication of the work, ...se, it is believed that the Bar of ...ill have the Statute Law of the ...rm as convenient and accessible ...y State in the Union.

...as may desire to secure the Sup-...ld do well to order at once, as the ...edition will be regulated by the ...bscribers.

...ly Published by AUTHORITY of ...MARYLAND—THE MARYLAND ...DMINISTRATOR, THE PUBLIC GENERAL ...LOCAL LAWS, NOW in force in the ...ed by Otho Scott and Hiram McCook, ...Commissioners, adopted by the ...Maryland, January Session, 1860; ...that Session being incorporated; ...EX to each ARTICLE and SECTION, ...MAXIMS of the Maryland Bar. ...Edition, in two vols., So. law ...ages each, only $6. ...interpreted.

MURPHY & CO.,
...ishers of the Maryland Code,
...Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

...0 REWARD!

...FONDED from the employment of ...n W. Allnutt, Dawsonville, Mont-...y county, Md., where he was hir-...the morning of the 15th instant, ...0 MAN CHARLES. He is about ...age, in height about 5 feet 9 or 10 ...t built, full chested, which makes ...k small, full set of teeth, had his ...all over his head in small plats, ...hes skins; has a shuffling, swag-...ger-pointed walk and moves brisk-...color, but not so bright as to be ...ger color; had on when he went ...of soldier's blue pants, osnaburg ...rozen shoes, and is known to ...with him among other cloth-...brown dress coat, a vest and pants ...stic cloth of last winter's wear, ...filled cotton pants and osnaburg ...

...s raised by the late Gilmore Of-...e Mouth of Monocacy, and for se-...worked on the canal, at the differ-...and on the company boat. Last ...he was hired to Mr. Wm. Gasson-...ranestown.

...the above reward for his appre-...delivery to me, near Dawsons-...omery county, Md., or secured in ...get him again.

THOMAS RAWLINS, Tr'r
of J. ELDRIDGE OFFUTT.

...ut the same time Mr. Nathan W. ...GEO MAN, TOM JENKINS, also ...d the two are likely together. ...t the same color of Charles, or a ... is a little taller, slower, and ...erect, but slower in his move-...has a down look; he is known, ...clothing, to have taken a dress ...ts of brown cloth, much worn ...color, and also a gray suit. The ...ve above will be paid for the app-...delivery of Tom to his master, ...fail so that he gets him again.

T. R.

...REWARD!

...WAS stolen from the subscri-...er's stable, living near Dawsons-...ville, Montgomery county, Md., ...on the night of the 25th instant, ...ARE, six or seven years old, ...teen and fifteen hands high, has ...forehead, a white snip on the nose, ...foot white. She walks and rides ...d bridle, with the letters "J. D.," ...ss tacks, marked on it was taken ...time. It is supposed that the Mare ...ere taken by one of my negro ...n away on the same night. ...e the above reward for the return ...or any information that will ena-...her again.

JOHN R. DAWSON.

...00 REWARD!

...AY from the employment of Mr. ...belt, of Loudoun county, Virginia, ...AN, Thomas, aged about 19 or ...six or eight inches high, of copper ...mas was last seen in the camp of ...e, some time in August last, and ...where in the neighborhood of the ...ks, Montgomery county, Md., or ...city, D. C.

...one hundred dollars if taken up ...ery county, Md.; one hundred and ...if taken in Washington city, D. C. ...he must be delivered to my pos-...the Great Falls, in Fairfax coun-...

...OBT. R. JACKSON, Trustee
...for A. F. Scott and Children.

...M FOR RENT.

...scriber would rent to a gentleman ...small family the farm on which he ...275 Acres.) Terms easy, as ...improve. Address
JAMES S. PLEASANTS,
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...Servant Wanted.

...having a good HOUSE-SER-...to hire, will hear of a desirable ...her, with liberal wages, by in-...cation at the SENTINEL office.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, ::::::::: JUNE 20, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

Late dispatches from Gen. Halleck's army contain nothing of interest. All is quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah, as far as heard from; and so, also, in the army of the Potomac.

The loss sustained, and the damage done by the attack of the Confederate cavalry on the Richmond and West Point Railroad last Friday evening, turn out to have been quite serious. The correspondents of the Philadelphia and New York papers assert that three trains, numbering seventy-five wagons loaded with stores and forage were destroyed; that part of a railroad train was burnt; that several vessels on the Pamunkey river shared the same fate; that a considerable amount of medical stores was captured at Baltimore Cross Roads, and that twelve hundred mules—so says the Philadelphia *Press*—were also taken. In addition to these losses the New York *Tribune* correspondent states that the railroad itself was so much damaged "that not a car traversed the road from eight o'clock in the evening till eleven the next morning."

The army correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphed from the White House, on the Pamunkey river, that guerrilla parties are still hovering in the rear of McClellan's army: That on Saturday and Sunday last a small party was prowling on the opposite side of the Pamunkey river, seeking for an opportunity to destroy the shipping in the vicinity of the White House. Partizan bands are also said to have been in the neighborhood of Charles City Court House, and even as far down the Peninsula as Williamsburg.

From a despatch dated Winchester, Sunday the 15th instant, it appears that General Fremont's army was then at Mount Jackson, where the advance pickets a few miles in advance. Heavy firing was heard in the Luray Valley, opposite Mount Jackson, on Saturday night, and it is believed that are counter-march of Gen. Jackson's army had overtaken Gen. Shields command and a battle had been fought, with what result is not known. Secessionists in the neighborhood of Mount Jackson state that Gen. Jackson has been largely reinforced, and that he is advancing down the Luray Valley, keeping only a small force in front of Gen. Fremont. The firing of Saturday night goes to confirm the statement.

The latest reports from the Shenandoah Valley state that the Confederate General Jackson has been re-inforced by twelve thousand men and that Fremont is in an exposed condition and is also in danger of being overwhelmed "by a vastly superior force." The belief appears to be that a portion of the army of Beauregard has been sent into the Valley to hold it until after the harvest has been gathered in. The correspondent of the New York *Post* states that "Carroll's famous flying column, of two thousand five hundred men, which formed the advance guard of Shields' division, and which bore the brunt of the battle at Port Republic, has not over one hundred soldiers left." We are assured by a Washington letter-writer that General Banks is not to be superseded, but that some military changes will nevertheless be made in the army of the Shenandoah.

Advices from Charleston to the 11th inst., through Southern channels, reports that fighting continued in the vicinity of that city. On Tuesday of last week a sharp engagement took place on James Island. The battle lasted several hours, and the Confederates succeeded in dislodging the Federals from a piece of woods which they were endeavoring to occupy. The Confederate loss is estimated at from thirty to sixty killed. The Federal loss is thought to be heavy.

The amount of sickness that has occurred among the Western troops is said to be positively fearful. Up to the 1st of June, more than nineteen thousand patients had been admitted into the hospitals of St. Louis alone. Of these over fifteen thousand had been furloughed, discharged or sent back to rejoin their regiments; fourteen hundred had died, and thirty-six hundred and fifty remain. Within a period of twenty days no less than eleven thousand sick left the army for their homes. Halleck is said to have lost in this way not less than thirty-five thousand men since the battle of Shiloh.

Gen. Casey's division, or what remains of it, has been remanded far to the rear, and is now said to be encamped at Poplar Hill, dispirited, clamorous to be discharged from the service, and rapidly losing sight of all rules of subordination and discipline.

Three new batteries are reported to have been constructed by the Confederates below Drury's Bluff. Two of them are iron batteries and the third a submarine battery, formed of four tanks of boiler iron connected with each other, and to be exploded by a wire from the shore.

Confederate accounts of the engagement near Port Republic claim great victories, and state that General Jackson captured two pieces of artillery from Gen. Shields on Monday, the 9th instant.

A despatch from Richmond, published in a Charleston paper, claims that Gen. Jackson took 3,000 prisoners at the recent engagements on the Shenandoah.

About one hundred and fifty wounded soldiers, from Gen. Shields' division, have arrived in Washington, and been distributed among the hospitals in that city.

Confederate prisoners recently taken, report that reinforcements from the South and Southwest are pouring into Richmond.

Vicksburg was still held by the Confederates on the 10th instant.

ANDREW JOHNSON KILLED.—The Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* states, upon what it regards as undoubted authority, that provisional Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, "has certainly been killed by young George Brown, a son of the Hon. Neil S. Brown."

☞ It is announced that the British minister (Lord Lyons) took passage on Wednesday last, in the steamship Persia, for England, on a brief leave of absence.

The War and its Consequences!

This is the all-important, all-absorbing question of the day; all men think of it, talk of it, and speculate about it. The North are sanguine of a complete victory; whilst, on the other hand, eight millions of people—proud, arrogant, courageous to a fault, chivalric, self-sacrificing, have in their hearts sworn that they will be free, and say it is contending against both moral and physical impossibilities—repudiating the lessons of history and the well-known feelings of the human breast, to come to any other conclusion. If Lincoln and his administration (the great pillars of the Republic and preservators of the Constitution, as they are styled) would bring back the seceded States and re-construct the Union on its original, or, indeed, on any basis, he must first bring back the affections of the people of the South to the old Government their first love, as well as first plant a standing army in every city, town and village of this wide-extended territory. Can this be done? Will South Carilona ever be willing to extend the hand of friendship to any sisterhood of which Massachusetts is a member, knowing as she does, that the latter is violently opposed to slavery in any form or condition, and that she has by statute refused to recognize them as property, and openly and boldly, through her representatives in Congress, declared that they should be elevated, and placed on an equality with the white race? Will Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, or old Virginia, (the mother of heroes and statesmen,) ever again consent to stand upon a platform which utterly repudiates and refuses to recognize the slave institution—institutions which are no less important to the interest and success of these States than abhorrent to the *patriotic impulses of Northern philanthropists?* We cannot see how they can ever live together under the same Constitution and flag, entertaining such radical views and feelings of the most bitter malignant animosities. Indeed, we are not afraid that the die is cast, and the Rubicon passed; that the prophecy of Seward, made in the United States Senate—"the Union is dissolved, and dissolved it will remain until the end of time," has been too truly fulfilled. If such is the case, it is our opinion that there is no mastery-spirit, no genius of strategy, no tender of concessions or compromise, no possible application of force that can re-unite its shattered fragments. The North will rely on the last resort, and go on, with active determination, of the marshalling of its legions; the South, with equal determination and fearless spirit, will confront them with their walls of fire and steel; and resist brute force with brute force—fight contending for every inch of ground they claim. Suppose, however, the great Confederate armies in Virginia and the Southwest broken up and dispersed, the guerrillas alone would melt away the Northern armies like frost before the morning sun; and, in making this bold assertion, we are guided by the lights which history furnish. The guerrilla, Sarteorius, with an insignificant number of followers successfully defied the whole power of imperial Rome, in its attempts to subjugate Spain. William Tell, and his brother patriots, ranging through the Alps, rescued their country from the iron grasp of the haughty house of Hapsburgh. Coming down to more modern times, Marion, the swamp fox—and he was a gentleman—relieved South Carolina from the presence and thraldom of British bayonets. Is it likely that all these brave descendants have degenerated? Or that the South is desirous to the necessity, will not pursue this course of warfare? The South contend that they have already won their independence, but the North will not admit it; that Buchanan recognized the Colonies as the smoke, just on them by British troops. But neither George III., nor his prime minister, Lord North, would for a long time acknowledge it, but too, both found it out, after they had sacrificed the lives of 75,000 Englishmen, and spent 2,500,000,000.

So it is in the case, it may take the North seven years to realize the fact, that the South is in truth and in power *within herself*. But we are of the opinion, that the unprecedented expenditure of money and blood, will remove the scales from the eyes of the people of the North much sooner than it was done in the case of England. Credit is a great deal in war; it is like putting the fourth wheel to a wagon, which before had but three; and no Government can carry on a war, with any prospect of success, unless it provides for the prompt payment of the interest of the national debt. This is a proposition which amounts to a truism!

Will the people of the North pay the taxes to be raised to meet this interest? We think not. If there is a people on the face of the earth, who are opposed to oppressive taxation, we are that people. The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, and the revolution which ensued, proves it. The Whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania, but two years after the adoption of the Constitution, proves it. The early repudiation of the old Continental money, (which may be typical of the fate of our own Treasury notes,) which carried us through that revolution, proves it. The hold which the Democratic party maintained upon the affections of the people, for three-fourths of the last half century, on account of its hostility to the doctrine of a high tariff and the construction of internal improvements by the General Government, proves it. And yet, what were any or all of these burdens put together, to that which we will be asked, through all coming time, to bear?

Let this war continue another year, as it will, unless there be a re-construction of the Union, securing the respective rights of all the States, or a recognition of the fact, that the Union is forever dissolved, and our national indebtedness will more than equal that of England. Is it at all likely that our people will accept the doctrine of Blackstone, "that a large national debt is a public blessing," and quietly submit to the payment of the taxes to be collected to wipe out the interest on this monstrous debt? We say—never; and our judgment is based upon the feelings of the popular heart. In a Government like ours, it must be remembered, that all power and patronage flows direct from the people; they are the centre of power. The drain by the General Government will be too great for them to stand under; the time will come, if this state of things continues, when they will rise in their might, and exclaim in the language of Cicero, "How long, O Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience!" and hurl from power and place, those men, who have prostituted the honest sentiments of those whom they profess to represent, and who, for the sake of personal revenge and party animosities, would ruin the best Government ever designed by man. They, the people, will demand a settlement of our difficulties other than by that of the sword—namely, under the great cardinal and fundamental principle of all well-regulated Republican governments—the will of the majority must govern. They will repudiate this bloody and gigantic war, which is draining out the very life-blood of the country, and spreading desolation, mourning and want throughout the land; they will cry out for peace from every mountain-top and from every valley; they will demand a cessation of hostilities; that the bloody sword be returned to its scabbard, and the tocsin and booming of cannon, which are now signals for another battle-field, be silenced; they will quiet the troubled waters.

CHANGE OF TONE.—There seems to be quite an alteration noticeable in the tone of the dispatches, which daily reach us from the correspondents of the Northern press, or else the Confederates are becoming much more bold in their military operations.

We were heretofore led to believe that a general despondency threatened to pervade every department of the beleaguered Confederacy, and that the present suicidal war was about to cease; but the idea seems to be gaining ground (if we are to judge from the "news" through the above-named channel) that this despondency is fast giving place to the most confident assurance in the stability of the South to carry on the war, indefinitely, and in the ultimate success of their cause.

CHURCHES TAKEN FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.—By direction of Brig. Gen. Wadsworth the military Commandant in Washington, three of the Episcopalian and one of the Presbyterian churches (Dr. Gurley's) at Washington, were taken possession of for the use of the soldiers wounded in the recent battles near Richmond. We understand that notice has been given that other churches will be taken, if needed, for similar purposes.

We learn, also, that the churches in Alexandria have been appropriated to the same use. Why not take the theatres, and other buildings of public amusement?

WE BID YOU WELCOME.—The editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily Gazette," in the course of an article on "Democracy," says:

"Having hitherto battled against the old party, believing that it did not fully carry out the wishes of the founders of the Republic, we are convinced now that we did it injustice. Since the inauguration of the present *regime*, Floyd's peculations sink into insignificance before the mighty frauds daily perpetrated on the Treasury—frauds so glaring that the people stand aghast at their magnitude. Now, that the country is rent in twain, the life-blood of her bravest sons poured like water, and millions worth of property confided to the flood and flames, what is more competent to heal the wounds and bid the troubled waves be still, than a great national party, such as Democracy purposes to be?

Though a young convert, we will do our best to aid in the good work. Our labors shall henceforth be with the Democracy, and with them we will work for the perpetuation of our Union and Constitution, openly, fearlessly and without fear, favor or affection.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

STAUNTON, June 8.

"*To Governor Letcher:*

"Glorious victory! Fremont completely routed and in full retreat. We will get Shields to-morrow. Will give you casualties to-morrow.

A. W. H."

A still later dispatch says General Arnold Elzey of Elzey's brigade, and General George H. Stewart, of the Maryland Line, were both wounded, but not dangerously. The victory was complete, and Jackson was in close pursuit of the enemy. Artillery and provisions were being taken in abundance.

The latest dispatch received by the Government authorities yesterday afternoon represented Shields' command as completely surrounded by General Jackson's forces, and his capture was highly probable.

The Casualties in the Battles Before Richmond.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 9.

The returns of the casualties in the battles of May 31st and June 1st, sum up, in wounded, about seventeen hundred, and in killed about one hundred and fifty. There are several private hospitals, which contain from five to fifty patients, not reported. These may properly be set down as containing, in the aggregate, three hundred. The number of killed and missing, not reported, presumed to be one hundred and fifty, would make our entire loss, in killed, wounded and missing, about twenty-three hundred. Our returns show that the North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama troops suffered the most extensively—a fact which we do not mention by way of discrimination, for the troops of every State behaved as bravely as men could, and deserve, unjustly, the encomiums of the nation. The battle was one which is unparalleled in the brief history of the war, for determined ardor and death-defying courage on the part of our troops. The victory was well won and all who shared its perils are worthy of its honors.

News from the Valley.

STAUNTON, June 13.—Fremont had certainly retreated below New Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. It consists of Milcher's, Blenker's and other divisions. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that General McDowell has been arrested for disloyalty, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Fremont's officers claim to have 32,000 men and 105 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburg was supposed to be about 20,000.

Brigadier General Beverly Robinson, of Richmond, has been appointed to succeed the late General Turner Ashby.

GUERRILLAS ON THE TENNESSEE.—Last Saturday, as the steamer Autocrat was coming down the Tennessee river, a body of Confederate cavalry fired into her three rounds from their carbines. Some 70 balls struck her. Four persons were wounded, two mortally and two slightly. One fireman was struck in three places. Several of the passengers escaped with bullet-holes in their clothes.

200 TONS!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase the above quantity of SUMAC, for which he will pay a fair price, in merchandize, at his store.
R. A. BAKER,
June 20—tf Quality Hill, Rockville.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

[*Selected from New York Papers.*]

Confederate Views of McClellan's Campaign.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

The brilliant operations of General Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah, crippling and dispersing the forces of Milroy and Schenck at McDowell—of Banks at Front Royal and Winchester—of Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic, have had a wide-reaching and important bearing on the war. These several corps were to have been consolidated and brought across the Blue Ridge *en route* for Richmond. When they reached the Rappahannock, McDowell, with his Fredericksburg army, was to fall into line, and the united columns were to be precipitated on the devoted city from the north. At the same time, it is possible Burnside was expected to be on hand from the south, advancing up the south side of the James from the direction of Suffolk, in conjunction with the Monitor and its consorts in the river. The Capital being thus assailed from the north and south, McClellan was to make the grand attack, from the east, in front.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability, would have succeeded, but for the masterly movements of Jackson, completely paralyzing the Valley force, and compelling McDowell to detach a large portion of his army to save Banks and Company from demolition, and their capital from capture. Thus left without co-operation and succor, McClellan is afraid to strike. Within sound almost of the church bells of Richmond, within sight almost of the long-coveted treasure, a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a craven in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a braggart and mendacious bulletin of what his invincible army had done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements. For the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold dash of Jackson—the next move should be a checkmate.

Poor Fremont and Shields!

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Information was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday, that Fremont was retreating down the Valley. *See transit Fremont!* He has been doing a big business for a long time as a military man, without having—till last week—fought a battle, and in that battle he was routed. Two more arrant pretenders and humbugs than he and Shields it would be hard to find in this war, so fruitful of such creatures. They have both been used up and exposed, and will probably not appear again upon the stage while the drama lasts.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 9.

From the Valley.

From a gentleman who left Staunton on Saturday, we have information of Gen. Jackson's movements up to that date. He was then with his corps on the road between Port Republic and Staunton, with his prisoners twelve miles on the railroad from Charlottesville, and his captured stores in a train of wagons ten miles long in front of him. All was considered safe. Among the arms captured were four thousand five hundred Belgian rifles in boxes. Our informant heard nothing of the death of Colonel Ashby, (a rumor to which effect was current in the city yesterday,) and believes the report to be erroneous throughout.

From the Richmond Examiner, June, 10

Highly important from Gen. Jackson's Army.

Governor Letcher, at a late hour on Sunday night, received the following dispatch, announcing in succession two more glorious successes for Gen. Jackson's army, and the probable disposition of the Yankee hordes that were pressing down upon him.

STAUNTON, June 8.—Shields crossed South river at Port Republic, and attacked General Jackson this morning. After a short contest he was driven back with the loss of two pieces of artillery. Fremont attacked Ewell. We have driven him back, and Gen. Ewell is still pressing him hard. Shields on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to-morrow.

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☞ A citizen of Memphis, who arrived there from Grenada, Miss., on Saturday, reports that there is a Confederate army at that place sixty-five thousand strong. Grenada is in Yallobusa county, one hundred and thirteen miles north of Jackson, the State capital, and ninety-five miles southwest of Corinth. Dispatches received in Washington on Monday, from General Halleck, on the other hand, report that Gen. Beauregard's army is supposed still to be in the vicinity of Okalona, Overton and Columbus.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners commenced their session on Monday last, for the purpose of making their annual levy for the year 1862. They are still in session, but, it is thought, will complete their labors this week. What the rate of tax on the $100 will be, we have not yet learned.

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.—Numerous fishing parties of our pleasure-going citizens are taking advantage of the present fine weather to visit the above popular place of resort. The fine hotel at Cromelin, kept by our friend, Geo. W. Carr, is well supplied with everything necessary for the comfort of man or beast—its spacious ball-room having been newly fitted up and handsomely decorated, which, added to the very accommodating qualities of "our host," will, we have no doubt, enhance, very materially, the pleasures of a trip, to all who choose to avail themselves of an opportunity to "trip the light fantastic toe."

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.—We invite the attention of the farmers and the citizens generally of our county, to the advertisement of Mr. R. M. Johnson, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Guano, Seeds, &c., Washington, D. C., and advise all such to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we assure them they will find his prices moderate, and the quality of any article in his line as represented.

HO FOR HARVEST!—We invite special attention to the advertisements of our friends, M. Green and R. A. Baker, of this place, as our boys on "Quality Hill" are determined not to be outdone either in selling good articles, cheapness of price, or fair dealing.

A CONTRADICTION.—We publish the following communication from Dr. Wm. B. Magruder, which appears in the *National Republican*. We intended to insert it in our issue of last week, had not the paper containing it been mislaid:

BROOKEVILLE, Md., May 29, 1862.

Editor National Republican:

SIR: In your paper of the 23d instant is a report of what purports to be the testimony of Dr. Wm. B. Magruder, of Brookeville, Maryland, before Commissioner Coxe. In that report are several errors.

All, excepting the first paragraph, must have been reported from memory, as the testimony is not stated in the order in which given; and some things are omitted which I did say, and others added which I did not say.

In relation to the interference with me, all that I know is that somebody touched my leg repeatedly with a cane or something of the kind. If I was jerked by the coat, or punched in the side, I was not aware of it.

I said nothing about the President's policy in relation to emancipation. If I had said that the people of my neighborhood favored it, I would have been saying more than I know, as I have not heard an expression of opinion upon that subject.

I have little doubt that some of the remarks purporting to be my testimony were taken from different private conversations occurring in the room after the trial was over, but misunderstood by the reporter.

Will you do me the justice to insert this in the next issue of your paper, and mail the paper containing it to me in Brookeville, Md.?

WM. B. MAGRUDER.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIED, at St. Mathews church, Washington, D. C., on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Winter, H. KEY HUNTER to Miss ELEANOR E., youngest daughter of the late Judge Bias, of the District of Columbia.

DEATH.

DIED, on the 4th instant, at the residence of her grandfather (B. B. PLEASANTS) near Poolesville, Md., ANNA, youngest daughter of Mr. CHARLES H. C. OWEN, in the 6th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1862.

GRAIN.—Under limited supplies and a good demand we note an improvement in Corn to-day, but other articles are unchanged. We now quote prime white Corn at 57a59 cents, and yellow at 57a58 cents a bushel. We still quote fair to good white Wheat at 1 35a$1 45, prime to choice do. at 1 50a$1 60, and common red at 80ca$1 10; fair to prime Pennsylvania red do. at 1 20a$1 25, and Southern do. at 1 27a$1 28 a bushel. Oats steady at 39a40 cents for prime Maryland, 40a41 cents for do. Pennsylvania, 38 cents per bushel for do. Virginia. Rye is selling at 67a68 cts. per bushel for prime Maryland and Pennsylvania.

HARVEST GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of HARVEST GOODS—such as GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, FORKS, RAKES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
R. A. BAKER,
June 20—tf Quality Hill, Rockville.

GRAIN CRADLES!

THE undersigned has for sale a large lot of GRAIN CRADLES, which he will be happy to dispose of to the farmers of this county, at the lowest price for CASH.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. A lot of GRAIN RAKES, WHET-BOARDS, SCYTHE-STONES, &c.

Also—A lot of GOOD LIQUORS, suitable for harvest.
M. GREEN,
June 20—tf Quality Hill, Rockville, Md.

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE-POWERS.

HAVING made arrangements with the manufacturers, I am prepared to furnish to farmers, desiring to purchase, all of the latest and most improved patterns of

Thrashing Machines and Horse-Powers.

I have on hand, and am constantly receiving orders for WESTINGHOUSE'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED THRESHER AND CLEANER, with the Latest Pattern Improved HORSE-POWER.

This machine I can honestly recommend as being the best of the kind now in use, and will guarantee to any one purchasing entire satisfaction, or will take back the machine and allow full compensation for any delay or trouble resulting therefrom.

PELTON'S IRON-GEARED POWER with THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, a most excellent machine—warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ DUCKER'S, FLICKINGER'S, PITTS' or any other Machine in the market, will be furnished at the same prices they are sold at the factory, and upon the most satisfactory terms. Apply to
R. M. JOHNSON,
Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Seeds, Guano, &c., 9th street, opposite Centre Market, Washington, D. C. [June 20-3m.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, in merchandize, at his store.
R. A. BAKER,
June 20—tf Quality Hill, Rockville.

PROF. MARINI

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has again returned here, and will open a PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, at Mr. JOHN W. JONES' Dwelling House.

Prof. M. pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

THE QUARTER will commence on TUESDAY, June 10th, 1862, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Days of tuition will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4½, P. M.

☞ For terms and other information, call on Prof. M., at Mrs. Almony's hotel, or address him by letter. [june 6—tf

A. WARNITZ,

DEALER IN
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS,
AND SHOES,
ALSO,
MILITARY AND FURNISHING
Goods,
No. 101 Bridge Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

☞ CLOTHING of every description made to Order at the shortest notice, and every attention to give satisfaction.
June 6—1y DAVID SOLN, Salesman.

Notice to Creditors.

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

SUSAN A. GOTT,

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 3d day of June, 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 3d day of June, 1862.
MARY E. GOTT,
june 6—4t Administratrix.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Cure Guaranteed!

MILNOR'S VEGETABLE PILES SALVE,

For the Cure of Bleeding, Blind, and Itching PILES!

THE proprietor of the Vegetable Piles Salve, confidently offers his remedy as a sure, safe, speedy and thorough eradicator of this distressing malady, and asks but a trial to prove what he asserts.

In every instance where it has been used, it has given relief, sometimes after a single application. Hundreds in this community have tried it, and, or far as the proprietor has been able to ascertain, not a failure has resulted.

So confident is he of its efficacy, that he pledges himself to return the money in every instance where it fails.

BUY A SINGLE BOX, and give it a trial, and be assured you will never regret it.

☞ Sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of 75 cents.

E. C. CHICKERING, Sole Agent,
No. 226, West Pratt Street,
june 6—3m Baltimore, Md.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

REUBEN A. BAKER,
Quality Hill, Rockville, Md.,

HAVING purchased of Mrs. R. V. Brandock her entire Stock of Goods, to which he has made large additions of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that his Stock is now complete in all departments, and feels no hesitation in saying, that all who may favor him with a call, will get *more* than their money's value. His motto will be—

"*Best Goods, and Lowest Prices!*"

His stock consists in part of—

BONNETS, Ribands, Bouches, Millinery Goods, &c.
Black Lace Capes and Shawls
Stella Shawls, Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety.
Ducals, Valencias, Challe de Lains, Bereges, Lawns in the piece or patterns, and Robes, very handsome
WHITE GOODS, of every description
Spring-Steel Extension Skirts, from 75c up
GLOVES and HOSIERY
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suited to all classes & conditions of life.

Gentlemen wishing Clothes made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

In the piece, of the very latest and best makes.

Youths' and Children's Goods,

A Great Variety.

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Very large assortment; some of them worth double the price we ask for them—auction bargains.

Domestics of every description,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS, PATENT MEDICINES.

Fresh Groceries,
RECEIVING DAILY.

Indeed, every thing usually found in a first class country store; all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

Give me a call before purchasing, and avoid the regret of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.

may10 REUBEN A. BAKER.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JETSON GRANGER,

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 13th of May, 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 13th day of May, 1862.
MARY R. GRANGER,
may 16—4t Executrix.

School Teachers Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to engage, immediately, three gentlemen as Teachers, to take charge of Oak Hill, Union and Poolesville Primary Schools, in Medley's District, Montgomery county, Md.
GEORGE W. CHISWELL,
may 23 School Com'r 4th Election Dis.