PILES! PILES!
Guaranteed!
ETABLE PILES SALVE,
f Bleeding, Blind, and
g PILES!
of the Vegetable Piles Salve,
ffers his remedy as a sure,
thorough eradicator of this
, and asks but a trial to
rts.
e where it has been used, it
metimes after, a single ap-
eds in this community have
r as the proprietor has been
not a failure has resulted.
ne of its efficacy, that he
return the money in every
ails.
BOX, and give it a trial,
will never regret it.
ail to any address, on re-
KERING, Sole Agent,
226, West Pratt Street,
Baltimore, Md.
INDIAN VERMIFUGE.
roduction of this beautiful
has been steadily advan-
or. Its astonishing effica-
oms has won for it many
known, and these are speak-
to others so
being intro-
ty family in
demand for it
mense. To
more worthy
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TON is putting
hand some
. It is now prepared with
of uniform strength, with
that any one can admin-
To
Destroy
VORMS.
Vegetable--Perfectly
nd Harmless!
een known to fail to expel
rms existed. The proprie-
that it is superior to any
in the world.
NER'S INDIAN VERMI-
no other. Price 25 cents
ile, by
JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville Md.; and
Storekeepers everywhere.
S MIXTURE;
R & RELIABLE REMEDY
ure of Rheumatism, Rheu-
Affections, Sprains, Burns,
and all diseases requiring
application on man.
it will never fail to cure
Friends, Old Running Sores,
if properly applied. For
ruises, Scratches, Crocked
ks, Sad Ile or Collar Galls,
ttle, it is an infallible rem-
y it, and be convinced of its
HEUMATISM.
afflicted with this disease no
now long standing, could be
ed effectually cured by use
ature.
nothing in the world so
o good to take away bad
cure Frost Bites, as this
n. Try it, and satisfy your-
ice, 25 and 50 cents per bottle
red by S. A. FOUTE,
y
JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville, Md.; and
Storekeepers everywhere.

to Creditors.

by given that the subscriber
from the Orphans' Court of
e letters of administration
tate of
N A. GOTT,
ty, deceased. All persons
nst said deceased, are here-
bit the same with the vouch-
subscriber, on or before the
, 1863; otherwise, they
cluded from all benefit of
ons indebted to said estate,
make immediate payment.
hand this 3d day of June,
MARY E. GOTT,
Administratrix.

to Creditors.

hby given that the subscrib-
tained from the Orphans'
ery county, letters testamen-
al estate of
N GRANGER,
ty, deceased. All persons
nst said deceased, are here-
bit the same with the vouch-
subscriber, on or before the
, 1863; otherwise, they may,
ed from all benefit of said
ncerned to said estate, are
immediate payment. Given
d this 13th day of May,
MARY R. GRANGER,
Executrix.

REWARD.

d from the subscriber's sta-
arksburg, Montgomery Co.,
of the 8th instant, a BAY
ACK MARE. The horse is
rs old, 15 or 16 hands high,
e front shoes new. When
arness, he invariably starts
a pace before he strikes a
s about 12 or 13 years old,
her right shoulder. It is
e stolen by two of my ne-
off the same night.
bove reward for the return
$40 for either of them.
HORACE WATERS.

REWARD!

om the employment of Mr.
Loudoun county, Virginia,
Thomas, aged about 19 or
eight inches high, of copper
as last seen in the camp of
e time in August last, and
in the neighborhood of the
ontgomery county, Md., or
D. C.
undred dollars if taken up
unty, Md.; one hundred and
a in Washington city, D. C.
ust be delivered to my res-
reat Falls, in Fairfax county.
R. JACKSON, Trustee
A. T. Scott and Children.

vant Wanted.

ing a good HOUSE-SER-
re, will hear of a desirable
with liberal wages, by ap-
at the SENTINEL office.

achers Wanted.

d wishes to engage, imme-
gentlemen as Teachers to
k Hill, Union and Foots-
ools, in Medley's District,
, Md.
GE W. CHISWELL,
Com'r 4th Election Dist.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY.....JULY 4, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

We have no official accounts through the War Department of the stirring occurrences which have, no doubt, transpired on the Peninsula, near Richmond, within the last few days. The accounts which we receive, are from army correspondents, and are so very meagre and confused, that we can hardly give any intelligible account of them. It appears from them, that heavy skirmishing occurred on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th ult., of the casualties of which we have little or no account.

On Wednesday, the 25th, preparations were made, on the part of the Federals, for a general engagement. The two corps of Heintzelman and Sumner were ordered to advance. Pressing forward through a skirt of woods, Gen. Hooker's men drove the Confederate pickets before them, until they came upon the main body of the enemy, entrenched behind rifle pits, where a battle raged fiercely for some time—according to the New York Times—the Confederates still maintaining their ground, until finding themselves sorely pressed and in danger of being flanked by the Federals, they gave way before the fierce charge of Hooker's division, which drove them from their rifle pits and into the woods at their rear. Here the Federals held their ground and would have made good their position, had not an order came from headquarters for the men to "fall back." At 11 o'clock, General McClellan arrived on the ground, declared himself perfectly satisfied with the state of things, and took command in person. The contest was continued with great earnestness, which was increased by bringing into play several batteries of artillery, driving back the rebels for the second time. The recovered ground was held by Hooker's division until late in the evening when the enemy succeeded in retaking, for the second time, their lost position, driving the Federal forces to the edge, and into a piece of woods—thus allowing the Federal troops to accomplish all that was intended without bringing on a general engagement. The estimate of the Federal loss in this affair is stated, in the report of the Associated Press, at two hundred; which the correspondent of the New York Times states, will be wide of the mark, estimating the loss at between five hundred and one thousand. A Southern account, taken from the Richmond Enquirer, claims a complete victory, and says "after pursuing the enemy as far as desirable, we concluded to let them slide." Sickles' Brigade was encountered by the First Louisiana, and were driven back, with great slaughter, losing seventy-five in prisoners, besides the killed and wounded, of the number of which we are left to conjecture. The New York Tribune gives a special dispatch of the battles on Thursday and Friday, which are set down as a strategic movement on McClellan's part, but adds, "that on Thursday afternoon the Confederates crossed the Chickahominy in large force, and made an attack on the Federal forces, on the opposite side, in great fury; but were unable to drive them a single rod. The only accounts of the battle on Friday are, that it lasted from two till five o'clock, P. M. The Confederates are reported to have been driven back three times; but, finally, the Federals were ordered to retire by General McClellan, after sustaining a loss of twelve hundred.

In the meantime the evacuation of the depot of supplies at the White House was successfully accomplished, all that was movable being carried away, and such as was not worth moving burnt. The troops everywhere were put on board steamers and taken to Yorktown.

The Federal loss is believed to have been far greater than was at first reported, but is compensated for by the great advantage gained.

The Confederate officers in command were Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. McClellan later than Friday evening; but the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, that the battle on Saturday was much more of an engagement than those of either Thursday or Friday, and that the slaughter upon other fields, during this war, has never been anything to compare to this. The Federal troops are said to have fought with astonishing courage, and to have driven the Confederates back with great loss; but that the latter recovered their ground. What is most remarkable in the statement, is the reported fact, that "while the Federals were driving the Confederates back at every point, an order arrived from Gen. McClellan directing the victorious Federals to fall back across the Chickahominy." The Federal losses in the two days battles of Thursday and Friday, was supposed to have reached ten thousand. By a telegraphic dispatch from Fortress Monroe, we learn that the army had, up to Monday evening last, been fighting for four days, and had retreated before superior numbers, about seventeen miles. The fighting on Monday, it is said, was most terrific; but, finally, after fighting for four hours, the Confederates were brought within range of the gunboats on the James river, which they withstood for about two hours, and then retreated. The Federal troops are reported to have taken, during their retrograde movement, a large number of pieces of artillery, and some two thousand prisoners, among them Gen. Magruder; but, in turn, Gen. McClellan was obliged to abandon all his siege guns, after spiking them and burning the gun carriages, and to leave all his sick and wounded behind him.

There have been no accounts received at the War Department of the above battles for the reason that telegraphic communication has been interrupted for several days, but on what account, we are not informed.

The Federal Government has been formally notified "by the Ministers of two leading European Powers" that the war must be immediately brought to a close. So telegraphs from Washington the correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

On Sunday last a body of Federal soldiers, belonging to the Maryland Home Guard, who for some time past have been occupying Moorfield, Hardy county, Virginia, were surprised by a large force of Confederates, and all captured, but were subsequently released on parole. It appears that there was no fighting, or at least the dispatches received mention no casualties. Moorfield is about one hundred and fifty miles in a direct line west by south of Baltimore, and forty miles south of Cumberland.

A dispatch from the Federal fleet, on the Mississippi, states that it was intended to attack Vicksburg on the next day, Friday last. The Federal commanders were confident of victory, having twenty vessels in position. The Confederate force was estimated at twelve thousand.

General Curtis, it is now stated, is in Arkansas, suffering for the want of supplies, while General Pike is moving on to attack him in the rear, while General Hindman is gathering a force to attack him in front. Another dispatch says that the situation of Gen. Curtis is very critical, being menaced by large Confederate armies, and his troops subsisting on half rations.

It is rumored at Memphis that General Breckinridge is moving north at the head of a Confederate force to attack the detached divisions of Gen. Halleck's army.

The Governors of various States, from Maine to Wisconsin, having drawn up and signed a paper tendering to President Lincoln additional troops for the purpose of bringing the war to a speedy close, he has decided to call upon them for three hundred thousand more men, he commends that the troops shall be principally of infantry. He also requests that they may be entitled without delay, and notifies them that an order fixing the quota of each State would be issued by the War Department on Wednesday.

Since the terrible repulse which was experienced by the Federal troops on James Island, near Charleston, General Hunter has concluded to abandon all operations against that city—at least for the present. The troops have been ordered to evacuate the Island, where they had entrenched themselves, under cover of the gunboats, and at the last advices were about to be removed to Hilton Head, in Port Royal harbor.

The Future of Maryland.

It is a cheering fact, of which every day affords fresh evidence, that the odds and ends of every political faction that has ever cursed the country, from Federalism down, and who aspire to notoriety only from their opposition to democratic principles, are to be consolidated into one grand organization, for the purpose of overthrowing slavery in Maryland. Not a few of these papers in the State, who have no fixed principles, among which we merely mention the Baltimore American, the Frederick Examiner, the Cumberland Civilian and the Civil War, are labouring assiduously to effect such an unnatural object.

Thus, the old Whigs of every degree, who are lying upon the mere shadow of a Union there is left in them, have at last, rallied together, under the leadership of Africanists, but under the assumed name of the Constitutional-Emancipation-Unconditional-Union Party of Maryland! whilst the old Democratic papers, true to their ancient and imperishable faith, recoil from the touch of any such loathsome heresy as this from a leper.

Old Brazen-faced political Chameleons, who have become gouty from a life-long lounging, first on one party and then on another, and whose ruling passion, in consequence, never allows them to rest out of the public skillet, are now to be seen in the ranks of the people of Maryland in their political conventions, for the purpose of better accomplishing their selfish designs.

Will the people allow themselves to be hoodwinked or led astray after this new delusion? Have they not seen enough already of the villainous Abolition conscription to satisfy them that it stinks with corruption, and reeks with the blood of its victims? And yet we are ashamed to be it said, there is evident sympathy—yes, advocates, in our very midst. The evil deeds already committed by them, are past healing or remedied; they have rent in twain never to be reunited, our once proud republic. They have armed father against son, and brother against brother; they have built up an implacable enmity between the North and South, never to be appeased, they have made the greater portion of society, in one of our largest cities, to be threatened with outrages, at the very thoughts of which the civilized world stands aghast; a whole nation has been robbed, and every household has been draped in mourning; and now, notwithstanding all this, they are endeavoring to make Maryland an outpost of shelter for additional marauding raids upon more Southern territory, whilst the most ignorant of their dupes here amongst us are taught to charge all these evils to the results of Southern aggression. They see nothing wrong in the proclamation, so boastingly made by the abolitionists during the last Presidential election, that they intended, as soon as they obtained the power, to strike the shackles off every slave in the Union. They see nothing alarming in the fulfilment of that intention, as regards the District of Columbia; or in their decree that no slavery shall ever hereafter be allowed in any of the territories of the United States, or in their declaration that the slaves in four of the States are free; or in their having forbidden the commanders of our several armies to deliver up runaway slaves that may seek their protection. They see nothing wrong in the perversion of this war from a struggle to preserve the Constitution and the Union, into an effort to subjugate the South, to emancipate their slaves, and reduce the white population to the level of negroes. Is there no aggression in all this? And now, whilst they are gloating over their anticipated success, we are coolly told that the Southern members of Congress could have prevented all this, if they had retained their seats. But who does not know that the North, when united, is stronger than the South; that it is fast becoming of one mind on the subject of abolition, and that, in a very few years, it would have complete control of the halls of legislation, and would have asked the South no odds? We should, in all probability, be witnessing the same state of things that exist now, except that the South would have been so completely disarmed beforehand, that it would have been impossible for her to offer any resistance, and she would have been compelled to submit to whatever degrading terms the North might see fit to impose upon her. The abolitionists, who, in their zeal to overthrow the Constitution and the Laws, are the real Rebels; and if those of them, who are in authority, persist in their hostile opposition to the chartered rights of the people, there will be a rebellion at the North, which will wage a war upon Abolition, in every shape and form, until it ceases to be a standing pest, or is driven out of the country.

Whilst the true Union men are striving to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, the Abolition and Republican factions are plundering the treasury, and passing laws to legalize robbery and despotism. They have made this a war for negro emancipation, and the enslavement of white men; as such, we oppose it, and will never consent that the people of any section of this country shall be deprived of any of those guarantees, either in territory or property, to which the Constitution entitles them.

ARREST OF JUDGE BARTOL.—On Saturday afternoon last, at 5½ o'clock, (says the Baltimore Sun,) as Judge James L. Bartol, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, arrived at the Camden street depot in that city, in the Washington train of cars, having gotten on board at the Annapolis junction he being on his way from Annapolis city to his home on the Liberty road, Baltimore county, he was met at the depot by John Bishop, one of the provost marshal's assistants, and by him arrested by order of the Government, and at once conveyed to Fort McHenry, in a hack. The nature of the charges against Judge Bartol were not known by him nor were they promulgated at all in the order for his arrest. Judge Bartol was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals in November, 1857, for the term of ten years, in the place of Judge John Thomson Mason, who had resigned. He represents the judicial district, composed of Harford, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll and Baltimore counties.

We learn that, on Monday afternoon last, Judge Bartol was released from Fort McHenry, by order of the Secretary of War. The terms of his release were not made public.

GENERAL RESIGNED.—Major General Fremont, having requested to be relieved from the command of the First Army Corps, in Virginia the President granted the request.

Brigadier General Rufus King, is appointed to supply the place occasioned by the withdrawal of General Fremont; but we learn that General King declines to accept the command.

It is mentioned in Northern papers that Gen. Shields has also resigned. The Washington "Star" of Saturday last, mentions having seen General Shields on the streets, in Washington, which would seem to confirm the above statement.

SPORTSMEN.—By an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed January session, 1862 the killing of partridges is prohibited between the 15th of January and 15th of October, in each year; of woodcock between the first of February and 10th of June; and pheasants between the 1st of February and 12th of August. The penalty is five dollars for each bird taken, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, and to be paid to the County Commissioner, for the use of the school fund.

FATE OF GEN. SCOTT'S WIFE.—The New York Post of Saturday evening states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome on the 10th inst. Mrs. Scott formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72 years.

SUFFERING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, with Gen. McClellan's column, writes under date of June 26th:

The army is now feeling in full force the enervating effects of a mid summer campaign. The weather is terribly hot and oppressive, and it has been our misfortune during the past two weeks to make almost daily long marches. The roads are four, five, six and sometimes seven and eight inches thick with dust; great clouds of the pulverized material rise in the air, resembling in appearance a gray mist—Ears, eyes, nose and mouth soon become filled, which together not only deafens, blinds, but nearly suffocates the soldier, not considering the heat of the sun, which shines with an intensity and rigor as often times to cause *coup de soleil*. On the march from Iuka to a place rejoicing in the euphonious title of "Buzzards' Roost," two members of the 7th Kentucky regiment were sun-struck, and before the restoratives could be supplied they were dead.—Scarcely a day passes but what a number are prostrated, but these are all the fatal cases of which I have heard.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Wright, of Indiana, submitted, in the Senate, the following:

WHEREAS, By a report made to the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of War, the Hon. E. M. Stanton, bearing date June 21st, 1862, it appears that the Senator from the State of Rhode Island, James F. Simmons, gave and exercised his official influence over certain heads of departments of Government in procuring for one C. D. Schubarth, in behalf of the Government, to manufacture for the use of the army and navy 50,000 breech-loading rifles, and further that the said Senator did agree to receive, as a compensation for services rendered in such procurement, the sum of $50,000, and did subsequently accept the several promissory notes from certain parties in New York, "one payable in August and one in September next, both amounting to $10,000," in payment for procuring said order; therefore

Resolved, That the said John F. Simmons be, and is hereby expelled from the seat he holds in this Senate.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.—The Committee on the Judiciary have finished the investigation of the case of Ben. Wood, and probably will report to-morrow. Considerable evidence has been taken, and the result will doubtless be that he is unworthy of a seat in the House. The same committee will report adverse on the petitions for Vallandigham's expulsion.—*New York Herald, of Thursday.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Beauregard on Halleck.

[*From the Mobile Evening News.*]

Headquarters Western Department, June 17, 1862.

Gentleman—My attention has just been called to the following dispatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect—that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

"WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.

"The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:—

"*Halleck's Headquarters*, June 4, 1862.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

"Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

"We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

"The result is all I could possibly desire.

"H. W. HALLECK,

"Major-General Commanding."

General Pope *did not* "push hard" upon me with 10,000 men, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 4th instant, for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty-mile Creek, less than twenty-five miles from Corinth, until the 9th instant, when the want of good water induced me to retire at *my leisure* to a better position; moreover, if General Pope had attempted, at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to *push hard* upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor, but he was careful to advance on *over* my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect by the country as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

General Pope must certainly have intended of having taken 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms' for we positively *never lost them*. About 150 or 200 stragglers would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 disabled machines all the arms he got. Those belonged to a convalescent camp four miles south of Corinth evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of *prisoners* taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man, indeed, to believe the absurd story of "that farmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous, especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders, but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately, however, not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station-house. Let Colonel Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. Halleck did not capture nine locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains had passed, that he got seven engines, in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet with deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his government and people will be of the same opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your obedient,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Address of General Longstreet.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WING, *Army before Richmond, June 17, 1862.*

SOLDIERS:—You have marched out to fight the battles of your country, and by those battles must you be rescued from the shame of slavery. Your foes have declared their purpose of bringing you to bondage, and avarice, their national characteristic, incites them to redoubled efforts for the conquest of the South, in order that they may gorge their sakes in this and happy homes. Already has the hatred of one of their great leaders attempted to make the negro your equal by decreeing his freedom. They care not for the blood of babes nor carnage of innocent women, which servile insurrection thus stirred up may bring upon their heads. Worse than this, the North has sent forth another infamous chief, encouraging the lust of his hirelings to the dishonor and violation of those Southern women who have so untiringly labored to clothe our soldiers in the field and nurse our sick and wounded. If ever men were called upon to defend the beloved daughters of their country, that now is our duty.

Let such thoughts nerve you up to the most dreadful shock of battle; for were it certain death, death would be better than the fate that defeat would entail upon us all. But remember, though the fiery noise of the battle is indeed most terrifying and seems to threaten universal ruin, it is not so destructive as it seems, and few soldiers after all are slain. This the Commanding General desires particularly to impress upon the fresh and unexperienced troops who now constitute a part of this command. Let officers and men, even under the most formidable fire, observe a quiet demeanor and self-possessed temper. Keep cool, obey orders and aim low. Remember while you are doing this, and driving the enemy before you, your comrades may be relied on to support you on either side, and are in turn relying upon you. Stand well to your duty, and when these clouds break away, as they surely will, the bright sunlight of peace falling upon our free, virtuous and happy land, will be a sufficient reward for the sacrifices which we are now called upon to make.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major General Commanding.

The Maryland Line.

The Maryland line, Col. Bradley T. Johnson, is now stationed at Staunton, Va., for the purpose of recruiting. The following order has recently been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 3d DIVISION, June 12th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 30.

In commemoration of the gallant conduct of the 1st Maryland regiment, on the 6th of June, when, led by Col. Bradley T. Johnson, they drove back, with loss, the Pennsylvania "Bucktail Riflers," in the engagement near Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va., authority is given to have one of the captured "Bucktails," the insignia of the Federal regiment, appended to the color staff of the 1st Maryland regiment.

By order of Major-Gen. Ewell,
JAS. BARBOUR, A. A. G.

GREELY THREATENS.—Here is what the Tribune says about the war. It must be understood to be a war for the negro, or he backs square out of it, and will refuse another recruit or another dollar. Greely and Gov. Andrews will fight only for the negro:

"If the arms of freedom shall receive a check or sustain a reverse, what an electric change of policy and purpose will flash through the North and West! There will be conditions precedent to further enlistments. Baptism will be demanded for the war. It shall have a name. President, Congress, and commanders! name this contest! Is it a war of Freedom? If it is, we enlist and pour out our sons and our money without stint. Is it a war for President-making, and for promoting the fortunes of favorites and the aggrandizement of an order? If it is, we back wholly out—we refuse you another dollar—not another recruit will we place on the bloody altar across which slavery, slavery-sustaining Democratic politics, and a military aristocracy have shaken hands."—*Tribune.*

ARREST OF AN OFFICER.—A letter from the White House to a New York paper, dated the 26th, says:

Capt. Spencer, of the United States army, lately doing duty with the army of the Potomac, was arrested, it is alleged, by order of Gen. McClellan, and placed in close confinement. He was brought to this port and put on board the gunboat Marblehead. The alleged charge against the accused is disloyalty to the Union. It appears that the uncle of the prisoner is a Judge in the State of Maryland, and was recently arrested for some irregularity in his official conduct tending to disloyalty. Captain Spencer, who was educated under the fostering care of his uncle, upon learning of the arrest of his benefactor, laid down his sword and refused duty. The prisoner will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat says: Quite a large number of "contrabands," we are told are now in Bensalem, and some of the peculiar friends of the blacks have been urging farmers to discharge their *white* farm hands and employ the blacks, because they can give them *half* 25 cents a day till fall and then discharge them. After working for 25 cents a day till fall, when work is no longer to be had, the natural inference is, these poor blacks must seek shelter in the poor house for the winter. Verily, this is a queer kind of philanthropy—first turn off the white man and impose a bounty for want of labor, and then rob the negro of what he is justly entitled to because he does not know the true value of his labor, and cast him upon charity when the chilling winds of winter come upon him.

DISCOURT. CLERGYMEN IMPRISONED.—*Nashville, Tenn., June 28.*—At the special second conference and clergyman before Gov. Johnson all of them declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the penitentiary prior to their removal to Gen. Halleck for the purpose of being exchanged for Tennessee prisoners. Many of the Nashville churches will be without pastors to-morrow. Among those sent to durance were the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Scholze, and Sawrie, Methodists, and Drs. Ford and Howell, Baptists. The Rev. Dr. Wharton was allowed some days' grace on account of illness. The Rev. Mr. Elliott did not appear. The Rev. Mr. Hendricks is expected to take the oath. The Catholic divines being loyal, were not disturbed.

The correspondent of the New York Post, writing from the army of General Fremont, says: "It cannot be denied that we have in our army a set of as energetic, persistent horse thieves as can be found anywhere in the world. They spare neither friend nor foe. They run the horses off to Maryland or Pennsylvania, and there dispose of them."

MARRIAGE.

MARRIED, on the 19th ult., by Rev. S. V. LEECH, J. MONTGOMERY VEIRS, of Montgomery county, to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of GEORGE RIGGS, of Frederick county, Md.

We are gratified to acknowledge the liberal present of excellent cake which accompanied the above notice, for which the happy donors will please accept our grateful thanks, and also our best wishes for a long life of uninterrupted happiness.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1862.

GRAIN.—The offerings to-day were 1,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, and 575 bushels Rye, making a total of 16,200 bushels. As has been usual for some time past the supply of good sound Wheat was light, and with a fair demand from millers' prices ruled steady; we notice sales of 500 bushels prime white at 155 cts.; 2,000 bushels good Western do. at 135 cts.; 1,200 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 120a125 cts.; and 1,000 bushels fair and good Southern do. at 120a128 cts. There was a fair demand for Corn from shippers, and with rather light receipts of suitable parcels, the market closed firm; there were sales of 3,000 bushels good and prime white at 58a60 cts.; 2,000 bushels inferior, damp and ordinary do. at 40a50 cts.; and 1,500 bushels common to fair do. at 44a50 cts. per bushel. There were sales of 1,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania Oats at 40 cts., and 1,500 bushels fair to prime Maryland at 36a40 cts. per bushel, the market closing inactive. There were no sales of Rye reported; Pennsylvania may be quoted at 75a76 cts., and Maryland at 70a71 cts. per bushel.

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

ELIZABETH H. WILLSON,

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 1st day of July, 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 1st day of July, 1862.

JOHN E. WILLSON,
Executor.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, hereby give notice that they will petition the Commissioners of said county, at their first meeting, *thirty days after the publication of this notice*, for the erection of a Bridge across Rock Creek, near the "Rockville Mills," on the road leading from Rockville to Washington city, D. C.

July 4 SAMUEL C. VEIRS, and others.

MATLOCK & HERBERT,
MERCHANT & MILITARY TAILORS,
No. 358 Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Under Brown's Hotel,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A large assortment of Gentleman's FURNISHING GOODS, constantly on hand. ORDERS from the country attended to.
may 9—1y

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
Threshing Machines and Horse-Powers.
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving orders for WESTINGHOUSES 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
PELTONS IRON-GEARED POWER with THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, a most excellent machine—warranted to give satisfaction.
DIFFER'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.

Maryland, Montgomery County—Sct.

ORPHANS' COURT, JUNE TERM, 1862.

ORDERED, this 18th day of June, 1862, by the Court and the authority thereof, that TUESDAY, the 22d day of July next, be assigned EDWIN M. MUNCASTER, Executor of Otho Magruder, late of Montgomery county, deceased, to pass his final account in the personal estate of said deceased, and make distribution of assets in hand, according to the provisions of the will; the creditors, if any, are hereby notified to present their claims, authenticated, on or before said day: Provided the give notice of the same, by publishing a copy of this order in some newspaper printed in Rockville, Md., for three successive weeks prior to said day.

Test— JOHN W. SPATES,
June 27—3t Register of Wills.

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

ELIAS LEIZEAR,

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 27th 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 25th day of June, 1862.

PERRIE LEIZEAR,
June 27—3t Administrator.

AN ARREST!

WAS ARRESTED, on Monday last, about two miles above Darnestown, A MAN, (name unknown,) having in his possession TWO HORSES—one a dark brown, about 16 hands high, heavy built, nine or ten years old, and shod all round; the other, a bay, about 15 hands high, eleven or twelve years old, nearly blind, and is likewise shod all round. The man, on his way to the Justice's office, "skedaddled," and has not been heard of since.

The owner or owners of the above horses, now in my possession, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM MULLICAN,
June 27—3t Darnestown, Md.

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,
Quality Hill, Rockville, Md.
june 20—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 SOHN, Salesman.

Meat! Meat! Meat!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has again commenced Butchering, and that on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, FRESH MEAT can be obtained of him, at his residence, near the Square of the village. His terms are cash.
Farmers who have Stock of any kind for sale, will do well to give me a call before selling, as I am paying the highest market price for all kinds of stock.
I will also pay the highest cash price for all kinds of HIDES.
may 16—1y THOS. J. GARDINER.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, living about two miles above Rockville, on the Frederick road, some time about the 1st of April or the latter part of March last, a large SPOTTED SOW, with no ear marks. She was heavy with pig when she strayed away.

I will give a liberal reward for her return, or any information that will lead to her recovery.

THOMAS HUNTER.
may 30—3t

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.

Small Farms.
IF YOU WANT A SMALL FARM in Montgomery county, at a reasonable price, all that is necessary is to address
S. A. MATLACK,
mar 21 Gen. Ad. Agent, Rockville.

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.