The Northern Press on McClellan's Repulse before Richmond.

THE SITUATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—General McClellan has failed to take Richmond, and has suffered serious losses in men, artillery and warlike materials and stores, in his struggles to extricate himself from a position rendered untenable from the heavy reinforcements sent in to the army of the Confederates, and from the very scanty reinforcements to his own. With his army thus weakened by battles and disease, he could not hold his White House operations miles in his rear and his intrenched line of ten miles in front of Richmond. His original plan, if we are not mistaken, was to move his whole Potomac Army of last winter in a grand semi-circle upon Richmond, sweeping the entire country from the Potomac to the Valley of Virginia before him, and contracting his lines as he advanced upon Richmond, not from the east, but from the north, thus leaving no loop-hole for Confederate raids into the Shenandoah Valley, nor any chance to the enemy to cut him off from the base of his supplies.

Unfortunately, however, this well-considered plan was set aside by the disorganizing abolition radicals of Congress, aided and abetted by two or three political generals of the Cabinet.

In the failure of this great and all important enterprise we have lost the labors of a campaign; and to repair this loss and to drive the Confederates out of Virginia will require an additional budget of many millions to our national debt. The President cannot fail now to see where the responsibility belongs. A very significant feeling of indignation is beginning to develop itself in the public mind upon this subject, and directly against the Cabinet, as at present constituted. Let the President look to his Cabinet, and to its reconstruction as a working unit with himself in the prosecution of the war for "the integrity of the Union," and not for the extirpation of slavery, and all yet may be saved. Let him neglect essential duty at this momentous crisis, and we may go on from bad to worse, until all is lost.

The Storm Coming.—The excitement now is but the mere muttering of the storm. Wait until the long lists of killed and wounded in the recent battles before Richmond are published, and the storm will then be at its height. Already the people of Philadelphia hoot Stanton's name in the streets, and declare that no more men will enlist while he remains in office. New York city has suffered quite as much as Philadelphia, and shares these sentiments. Two New York regiments suffered at Bull Run, and the excitement here was fearful. What will it be when the lists of killed and wounded come in now?

The Blow to Public Credit.—The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disasters to McClellan's army from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond, Government stocks were at an unexampled premium, and the credit of the country never stood so high. Within a week all this has been changed, and new Government stocks exhibit more unsteadiness than any other class of public securities. Who is responsible for this state of things? Not McClellan, who, in his misfortunes as in his successes, has displayed all the qualities of an able general, but the radicals, who weakened his command by taking Banks' and M'Dowell's divisions from him, and then prevented his being reinforced, although they know that he was in a position of the most pressing danger. These are the traitors who would destroy the integrity of the republic, ruin the fair edifice of our financial credit, and plunge the country into hopeless embarrassments, to place the negro in a position in which he would be of no earthly use to himself or others. Thus far they have been successful in their intrigues. Let them look out, however, for the retribution that is to follow them. The country is losing patience, and it will not be long before they feel the full effects of the wrath which they have so industriously provoked.—*New York Herald, July 6.*

OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND—CAUSES OF THE RECENT REVERSE.—The first necessity of every community, after a disaster, is a scapegoat. It is an immense relief to find some one upon whom can be fastened all the sins of a whole people, and who can then be sent into the wilderness, to be heard of no more forever. Of course, we have a very active search for such a scapegoat now. The reverse in front of Richmond is a serious affair, and until somebody has been made to suffer for it, the country will not feel safe. When somebody's head is off, it matters not much whose, we shall all breathe freer. The *Post* insists that General McClellan shall be the victim. The *World* censures the President. The *Herald* falls foul of Secretary Stanton; and the *Tribune*, tired for once of its denunciations, or having long since exhausted the list, contents itself with calling for help on Gen. Hunter and his negro brigades.

We see little good likely to come of all this. What the country needs is courage and a new army—not criminations or criticisms of any kind. Indeed, if we had had less of these hitherto, we might have less provocations for them now. The great cause of our weakness has been dissensions in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in the Press concerning the merits of different Generals, and the wisdom of different policies. In carrying on a war, the one thing needful is *confidence* in the Government and its agents. Whatever strengthens this adds the common cause; whatever and whoever weakens it, inflicts upon that cause a blow which may be fatal.—*N. Y. Times, July 7.*

MISMANAGEMENT.—There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak. The campaign has concluded with our repulse from before Richmond. The campaign to come will require new troops, new plans and new combinations, with, perhaps, new emergencies of foreign complications. The time has come, therefore, to expose, rebuke and correct the errors and mismanagement of the past, in order to secure a thorough reformation for the future.

* * * * * *

The Secretary of War makes no provision for accident or emergency, and issues a call for three hundred thousand troops, not just before a battle, when the people are enthusiastic, but just on the heels of a repulse, when the people are depressed. When Stanton divided McClellan's command he himself assumed the practical direction of the campaign. The people knew and the press announced that Jeff. Davis was massing all his troops at Richmond, just as a good business man concentrates his means where he finds the best investment. The Secretary of War could not understand this. Consequently our troops at James Island retreated from a foe who had gone to Richmond; our troops in the Shenandoah built intrenchments against Jackson, who had gone to Richmond; our troops at the West stood on the defensive against Beauregard, who had gone to Richmond; and Burnside sought in vain for the North Carolina Confederates, who had also gone to Richmond. McClellan was, therefore, overwhelmed.—*N. Y. Herald, July 7.*

REMOVE MCCLELLAN.—The New York Post is asking for the removal of McClellan, and says:

"When a commander (says the editor) who has been granted time, material, men, who is at the head of the finest army we have, and follows his own plan of campaign even to the deranging of all others—when he fails, the people have a right to ask that he shall not be spared. Let the best man be put in the most important place. And if asked who is the best man, we can only say, that it is Mr. Lincoln's business to know, but bitter experience has taught us that Gen. McClellan is not."

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

Joseph G. White, Trustee; Alpheus Maccubbin, Trustee, and Thomas M. Maccubbin,

VERSUS

Richard J. Bowie, Wm. H. Birch, —— Chappin, Horatio Trundle and Allison Sailor.

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree that an account may be taken under the direction of this court of what is now due and owing from the said Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin to said Horatio Trundle, for principal and interest on security of certain premises described in the bill, after allowing to the complainants for all payments and for the proceeds of sale of said premises, made on divided third part thereof, on the 28th day of October, in the year 1856, by said Richard J. Bowie, Trustee to said Horatio Trundle, and which was afterwards divided and allotted to said William H. Birch, grantee therefor, and for the rents and profits of the residue of said lands received by the said Trundle, or his grantees, or by any person or persons, on his or their behalf, or which might without his willful neglect or default have been received since he and they entered into possession thereof, and upon payment by him, said Trundle, of such account, and the proceeds of the sale of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin's undivided third part, which has since been divided and sold to said William H. Birch, may be set aside, and the said parties may surrender and deliver up the said premises to the complainants.

The bill states that on or about the 20th day of February, 1842, a certain Zachariah Maccubbin and Martha, his wife, did, by their deed, duly executed and recorded, convey to their children the said Mary, Zachariah and Thomas M. Maccubbin, certain lands, lying in said County, commonly called Hawkins's Purchase, containing three hundred and forty-five acres of land, more or less; of which Hawkins's Purchase was still remaining three hundred and forty-five acres, subject to the dower of the said Mary Maccubbin and Zachariah, their father, for his life, and two negro slaves, Thomas M. Maccubbin having given his single bill to George R. Gaither for $2,000, payable in one, two and three years after date, with interest from date, payable semi-annually, and to secure the same the said Zachariah conveyed said negro slaves, and land to his said son, Thomas M. Maccubbin, and covenanted that he would make defaults in the payment of the said bill, or the interest thereon, or to the said George R. Gaither, or his assigns, he would make defaults in the payment of the said bill will more fully appear by reference to an official copy of said deed, which is filed in the cause, marked Ex. No. 1.

The bill further states that said Thomas M. Maccubbin was the purchaser at the single bill to said George R. Gaither, and that said Zachariah and Mary Maccubbin, in whom the legal title to said lands was merely in his security, and that said Thomas M. Maccubbin, on the 15th day of October, in the year 1848, conveyed unto the said Mary and Zachariah, all his interest in the said lands, in consideration of their promises to indemnify him against his said bond, and to make him a good and sufficient title in fee simple to the said lands, free from all claim or demand of any person or persons whatsoever, by means of her said deed.

The bill further states that on the 15th day of April, in the year 1852, the said Mary Maccubbin, having executed her last will and testament in writing, departed this life, and the said will was duly admitted to probate before the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, on the 22d day of April, in said year.

The said testatrix by said will, among other things devised, and bequeathed all her estate, real and personal, to her son, John W. Anderson, his heirs and assigns, or other trustee appointed in their stead, in trust for the maintenance and support of her son, Thomas M. Maccubbin, during his natural life, to which purpose all the profits of her said estate were to be applied, and said estate not to be liable for any debts of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin; the trustee or trustees so appointed to have also the power to sell all property and to invest the proceeds of the sale in such real estate, stocks or other securities, as in his discretion might seem best, and to apply the profits of said estate, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to the support and maintenance of said brother, or to invest the same in other real estate, as aforesaid, which was to be done at the request of the said Thomas M. Maccubbin, or in case he should not live to hold such, then to the original property, upon trusts that he should be held together with the profits thereof, and increase arising therefrom, not expended for the support of his said brother, in the same manner as and for such estate as his said brother should by last will and testament, or by reference to an official copy of said will, marked Ex. No. 1.

The bill further states that said John W. Anderson, trustee, under said will, and said Thomas M. Maccubbin, on or about the 10th day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, made a contract for the sale of the interest of the said Mary Maccubbin, deceased, in the aforesaid real estate, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, with interest, payable to one Horatio Trundle, within twelve months from said date, stated to be borrowed by said Thomas M. Maccubbin from said Trundle, which said mortgage is in violation of the provisions of the will of said Mary Maccubbin, and a fraud upon the rights of said Thomas M. Maccubbin, and is void, and of no binding force in law, and that said sum of money was not in fact loaned to said Thomas M. Maccubbin, as the same is stated.

The bill states, that said Thomas M. Maccubbin and Zachariah Maccubbin, having failed fully to pay the amount due on the aforesaid single bill to said George R. Gaither, the said Richard J. Bowie, trustee in the aforesaid deed of trust, did, on or about the 12th day of August, 1856, sell, and in the 25th day of December thereafter, convey unto Horatio Trundle, his heirs and assigns, all the undivided interest and estate, at law or in equity, of Thomas M. Maccubbin, of, in, and to all those tracts of land hereinbefore mentioned and described, and all the claims of the parties to said deed, in and to said undivided moiety, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the said purchaser then entered into possession thereof. The interest of said Thomas was an undivided third part, and not an undivided moiety as stated in said deed.

The bill further states, that before the time of the said sale, the said Horatio Trundle had purchased of the said George R. Gaither, his claims against Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, and was then the owner thereof.

The bill further states, that said Richard J. Bowie, trustee as aforesaid, did, on or about the 31st day of March, in the year 1857, sell, and on the 20th day of May in said year, convey unto said Horatio Trundle, the undivided interest and estate of the said Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, at law, or in equity, of, in, and to, the aforesaid lands, containing in the whole three hundred and two acres of land, more or less, at, and for the sum of two thousand dollars, which was paid, to said trustee, and the said purchaser then entered into possession of said premises. The said sale was made without due authority; the purchase money was grossly inadequate to the fair market value of the property, the sale was never reported to, and ratified by, this Court, and was made after the death of said parties, and was fraudulent and void.

The bill further states, that said Zachariah Maccubbin moved to the State of Missouri, and after having made and duly executed his last will and testament, departed this life on or about the 13th day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which will was duly admitted to probate before the proper legal tribunal of the State of Missouri, and he said testator thereby devised his undivided third part of, or interest in the lands aforesaid, to said Alpheus Maccubbin, in trust for the use and benefit of said Thomas M. Maccubbin, during his natural life, and to his heirs after his death.

The bill further states, that the bill of complaint of Richard J. Bowie, trustee, and Alpheus Maccubbin, executor of Zachariah Maccubbin, deceased, complainants against Thomas M. Maccubbin, defendant, was filed in this Court, on or about the 12th day of December, 1859, and states that said deed of trust was given to said Bowie, to secure said sum of money and interest to said Gaither; all of which will more fully appear by reference to said bill, which, together with all exhibits, the complainants have prayed may be made a part of their bill in this cause, and also the answer of Thomas M. Maccubbin thereto.

The bill further states, that no decree has been passed in said cause, and that the bill in said cause is too deficient in substance and in parties, to enable the Court to do justice between all persons interested in the subject matter thereof. The said Alpheus Maccubbin resides in the State of Missouri, and had no full and accurate knowledge of the true state of the facts, and the said Thomas M. Maccubbin being in necessitous circumstances, was induced by the receipt of small sums of money from said Horatio Trundle, and sundry specious, but fallacious inducements and promises from said Trundle, without the knowledge or consent of his said trustees, John W. Anderson and Alpheus Maccubbin, to combine with said Trundle to deceive and cheat said trustees, as well as himself out of the said property, by means of the pretended mortgage and second sale of said land by said Bowie.

The bill further states, that, on the 25th of February, in the year, 1848, when said Trundle purchased said claim from said Gaither, the amount due thereon was seventeen hundred dollars and eighty-nine cents, on which said Thomas M. Maccubbin, made two payments of one and two hundred dollars, which, together with the proceeds of the sale made by said Bowie, trustee to said Trundle overpaid the said debt and interest, and left a balance due to said Thomas M. Maccubbin, which has not been paid, but still remains due and owing.

The bill further states, that said Trundle some time in the month of April, in the year 1853, sold to Allison Sailor, three lots at said land, for the aggregate sum of seventy-one hundred and fifty dollars, that the said Allison Sailor, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine exchanged one of said lots with William H. Birch, for houses and lots in Washington, valued at and worth six thousand dollars, which said lot so received from the vendee of said lands, by the mutual assent and approbation of all parties interested, and on the 20th day of February, 1861, said Sailor, executed to said Birch, a deed of exchange therein describing the lot so exchanged by metes and bounds, courses and distances. This lot is the said Thomas M. Maccubbin's full third part of all the lands mentioned in said deed of trust to said Bowie.

The bill further states, that, on the 29th day of October, in the year 1856, said Horatio Trundle, by his agent and attorney in fact, A. C. Trundle, sold and agreed to convey to said William H. Birch, all the lands and premises which the said Horatio Trundle obtained from said Thomas M., Mary and Zachariah Maccubbin, or their trustee, except such parts thereof, as the said Trundle had previously sold to said Sailor, and to one Chappin, and for which said Birch agreed to pay said Trundle, the sum of two thousand dollars as soon as he should be advised by his counsel learned in the law, that the title thereto was good, and which is the residue of the lands purchased by said Trundle of said Bowie, trustee, and the said Birch fully apprised of the defects in said title alleged in this bill of complaint, and that the bill would be filed to set aside said several sales before he completed the said contract, and paid upon the purchase money, if, in fact, he has made such payment at all.

The bill further states that said John W. Anderson having resigned his office as said trustee under the will of said Mary Maccubbin, deceased, the said Joseph G. White was duly appointed by this court trustee in his stead.

The bill further states that said Horatio Trundle is not a citizen of this State, and doth not reside in this State, but resides in the State of Virginia, and that the said Allison Sailor is not a citizen of this State, and doth not reside therein. But resides in the Isabella Column in Baltimore.

It is thereupon ordered by the subscriber, clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Rockville, once a week for four successive weeks before the 1st day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Monday of November next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

Test, JAMES G. HENING, Clk
Circuit Court for Montgomery county.

True copy—Test,
JAMES G. HENING, Clerk
Circuit Court for Montgomery county.
may 9—4t

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

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.
july 4—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

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 24th 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,
Administrator.
june 27—3t

For the Spring and Summer of 1862.

DRY GOODS.

A FULL assortment (probably much the largest in the District) of all the standard fabrics of tested value produced in the Union and Europe.

The extent of our stock, and our system of one price only, marked in plain figures, offers peculiar inducements to our Maryland and other customers.

An inspection of stock solicited; it incurs no obligation to purchase.

All parcels for the interior properly packed, free of charge.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.
feb 14—tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

HAVING purchased of Mrs. R. V. Brannock 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, Rouches, Millinery Goods, &c.
Black Lace Capes and Shawls
Stella Shawls, Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety. Ducals, Valencias, Challe de Laine, Berages, 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 Clothing 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 Manufacturers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Very large assortment; prices the lowest; we warrant our goods to be as we represent them, and will make good any deficiency that may be found in them.

Domestics—*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.

may 10 REUBEN A. BAKER.

FOUTZ'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle POWDERS.

THESE POWDERS have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have invigorative tonic and purifying properties. The laxative effects eradicates from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a healthy and vigorous circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite, and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of the animal.

These powders are not intended as almost powders are to cheat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of having fat when it really is not—but to remove his disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c. These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Cholic, or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of Swine, as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs and Liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders, the Hog Cholera can be prevented. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Maryland.

For sale, by
JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville, Md.; and
Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

PRICE—25 cents per paper, or five papers for $1. [april 25—1y

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

5 HHDS PRIME P. R. SUGAR, at 10c per lb.
5 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, at 35c per gal
10 Bbls Crushed Sugar, at 13c per pound
5 Bbls B. Coffee Sugar, at 12c per pound
5 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar, at 10½c per lb
20 Bags Prime Green Rio Coffee, at 22c per lb
Jamaica Coffee, prime article, at 30c per lb
Laguira Coffee, do, do, at 28c per lb
10 Bbls Pure Old Rye Whiskey, a prime article, warranted pure;

With a varied assortment of GROCERIES too numerous to mention.

Hotel keepers, and others who buy to sell again, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

DORSEY & WOOD,
Adjoining the Montgomery House,
on High street, fronting Second,
mar 21 Georgetown, D. C.

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. 423 Penn. Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C., under Clay's hotel.
may 9—1y

W. EICHLER,

WATCHMAKER 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 375 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, Washing Basins, Iron, Lead and Stoneware Sinks, Cast Iron, Lead, Galvanized, Brass Tip 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.
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James F. Nugent's RESTAURANT,

310 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (COR. 9TH 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

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS IS NO NEW REMEDY. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superseding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more, than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming and allaying the most violent coughs—purifying, strengthening, and invigorating the whole system—calming and soothing the nerves—aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS—thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough, or threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 37 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1. For sale by

JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville, Md.; and
Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.
april 25—1y

NEW SUPPLIES DAILY.

DRY GOODS in all the departments of current wants, in addition to our usual large stock on Northern and Eastern correspondents send in new supplies daily.

PERRY & BRO.
Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.
feb 14—tf

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 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.

DIXEE'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.

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.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and they are speaking its praise ..... to others, so that it is fast doing to exclude the old. The fashionable im- being introduced into family make it still in demand for it the preference ..... more worthy it, the Proprietor already shown it upon a much ..... public; handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest ease of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

To Destroy WORMS.

It is Entirely Vegetable--Perfectly Safe and Harmless!

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale, by

JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville Md., and
Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.
april 25—1y

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST IN USE.

IS A SAFE & RELIABLE REMEDY for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings, and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On Horses, it will never fail to cure Pole-Evil, Fistula, Old Running Sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Crooked Hoofs, Chafes, Saddle or Collar Galls, Cuts or Wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease, no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away bad Corns, and cure Frost Bites, as this preparation. Try it, and satisfy yourselves. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ.

For sale, by
JOHN H. HIGGINS,
Rockville, Md.; and
Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.
april 25—1y

$100 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the employment of Mr. A. C. Belt, 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

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. LANCASTER, 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 he 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.

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.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest market price for WOOL, in merchandise, at his store.

R. A. BAKER,
June 20—tf Quality Hill, Rockville.

THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY.....JULY 11, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

We have been anxious to give our readers some general summary of the several days' fighting near Richmond; but, in attempting to wade through the mass of confused and often contradictory accounts in the various dispatches, letters of correspondents, &c., which are all from Federal sources, we have given it up in disgust, resigning ourselves to the necessity of waiting until more reliable details can be obtained, when we shall endeavor to furnish all the light, in regard to that great contest, that is accessible to us. All that we are assured of is, that General McClellan has met with serious reverses, and seems to be further removed from accomplishing his purpose to take Richmond, than when he collected his grand army on the Peninsula. His losses, in killed, wounded and missing, are variously estimated at from twenty to seventy-five thousand, and some placing them at much higher figures, together with his siege guns, an immense quantity of artillery and small arms, and military stores generally; whilst the loss of the Confederates is equally open to conjecture. In the meantime the Government maintains a sullen silence on the subject.

Of the latest news, properly so called, there is very little to record, and that little is of the cloudiest and most indefinite kind. General McClellan is reported to be safe under the protection of the gunboats, about sixty miles below Richmond, on the James river. A portion of General Burnside's command is reported to have reached Fortress Monroe, on their way to reinforce McClellan. In the meantime, however, some movements are making on the west bank of the James river, which seem to indicate an intention on the part of the Confederates either to blockade the river or to seriously interfere with the movement of transports laden with supplies for the use of the army. According to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, several batteries have already been planted below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river, one of which fired into the mail-boat Juniata, killed two men on board and wounded six, and so derranged the vessel, that she was obliged to be run ashore to avoid being sunk.

A telegram from Cairo furnishes some particulars in regard to the condition of affairs in the Southwest. The Grenada (Mississippi) *Appeal* is quoted as stating that a large number of Confederate troops have left Tupelo for Water Valley, some forty miles from Holly Springs. The division commanded by Gen. J. C. Breckinridge is said to have gone to Vicksburg and a considerable force of Mississippi troops to Richmond.

Vicksburg is not yet taken. Porter's mortar fleet is still engaged in bombarding the city, which is said to have sustained considerable damage; but the Confederates appear determined to resist the landing of troops, even if the batteries should be silenced—some ten thousand Confederates, under Gen. Van Dorn, being encamped on the high bluffs four miles below.

Gen. Curtis is said to have abandoned all idea of attempting any further offensive operations in Arkansas. One account has it that he is hard pressed; that no relief has reached him and that the whole country bordering on White river is up in arms. Another statement is that he has succeeded in crossing the Black river, and is moving towards the Mississippi.

Yorktown has been entirely evacuated by the Federal troops. Most of the guns that were mounted on the fortifications at that point have been rendered unfit for future service; the siege guns and their carriages have been transferred to Fortress Monroe, and it is expected that within a few days the Confederates will again occupy the place, having, according to the New York *Tribune*, virtual possession of nearly the whole Peninsula since the battles of last week.

The New York *World* declares that the "call" for additional volunteers has not yet kindled the first flush of enthusiasm; that "distrust wrights like a pall," and that "sullen gloom is settling on every heart. The people are coldly motionless." The N. York *Tribune* rejoices in "the gratifying belief that that conception of ineffable stupidity, the great Union anaconda, is defunct." After recapitulating the series of reverses which the "anaconda" has occasioned, the Tribune anathematizes that military reptile as "a blunder, a humbug, and a nuisance."

The New York *Herald* expresses a fear, lest the recent disasters in Virginia will induce "intervention on the part of England and France, if not of all the maritime powers of Europe." As a preventive, the Herald urges the speedy enrollment of the three hundred thousand men called for by President Lincoln. The *World* is of opinion that an addition of a hundred thousand, if they could be brought into the field in twenty days, would throttle the rebellion; but both the World and the Philadelphia *Press* concur in stating that the recruiting for the new levy goes on very slowly. The Press says "there seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public journals. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yielded such gratifying fruits a year ago." Under these circumstances it is intimated that drafting may have to be