THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The federate or central government of the United States was made by white men, for themselves and *their* posterity, therefore negroes, Indians, mongrels, &c., were *forever* excluded from this political system. It was thus administered for some eighty years, and during which the great American people have been blessed with an extent of prosperity altogether unexampled in the world's history. This prosperity did not flow from the government, was no result of government at all. It was the result of individual freedom—of a natural order of human society—of Democracy, where men are placed in natural relation to each other, and government is simply protective, leaving men to arise or descend in the social scale just as their merits warrant or as they may be appreciated by their fellow-citizens.—True, we have a class or school among us, who yet cling to the Old World idea of "paternal" government—a "beneficient" institution that is to improve and elevate society; but the great body of our people, even in the North, adopt the Jeffersonian idea as the base of our system—protection for all and favors for none.

But while the government—the federate or central government—has been administered on the principles on which it was founded, and the country was in profound peace, a radical and fatal revolution of sentiment has been going on for many years at the North. Thirty years ago, a small, and, as then regarded, disgusting sect arose in the eastern States, led on as it was believed, by certain British agents naturally hostile to our political system. This sect set up the dogma of "impartial freedom—that white men were no better than negroes, and avowed their design to "agitate" American society, until they accomplished their mission and abolished "slavery," the supremacy of the white man over the negro, as the monarchists of the Old World had already done in all of their American possessions. The leaders of this sect were mobbed in several northern cities, and very generally regarded not only as enemies of the Union; but as the enemies of society, that should be discountenanced by every true American of the North as well as the South. It is certainly a very strange *fact* to consider, that a man now fills the chair of Washington, and represents the *idea*, which, thirty years ago, would have exposed him to the tender mercies of a mob, not alone in Washington, but in the streets of this city, and probably in Boston! And men, even Democrats, frequently declare that the South is wrong, utterly wrong, when refusing to recognize as its President a man who, as a private citizen, they themselves would join in mobbing, thirty years ago, in any northern city! It is not necessary, in this brief article, to inquire into the causes of this wonderful change of opinion of sentiment. Suffice it to say, that countless millions of books, tracts, &c., are merely incidental when compared with the dodges and trickeries of party politicians to escape from grappling with the question forced on the country by the honestly deluded fanatics. Thirty years of "agitation" ended in the formation of a political party to carry into practice the idea of "impartial freedom."—Hostility to the South, to the Constitution, to "slavery," was the sole principle of the party organism. It held that "slavery," or the *status* of the negro element, was wrong, immoral, and dependant wholly on local law, and a man might hold any opinion on any other subject he pleased, if he was hostile to the *status quo*, and in favor of a policy that would end in "impartial freedom" for negroes!

Of course, no issue of this kind could be dealt with at the ballot box at the South, and the people of fifteen States were, therefore, as utterly disfranchised as if they had belonged to Europe instead of being the reliable defenders of Democratic institutions in America.—Mr. Lincoln, by the vote of a majority of the States and against the *will* of the people, became the legal President of the United States, and called on the people of fifteen States, where he had not one vote, to submit to his rule, though pledged in advance to wield the powers of the Presidency against the peace, order and actual integrity of society. What were the disfranchised and threatened communities to do, under such abnormal and dangerous circumstances? We cannot pretend to advance an opinion, nor can any man educated in the northern and semi-monarchical school into the notion that a negro is naturally entitled to the liberty of the white man, comprehend either their position or their action in the premises. Seven States most deeply threatened by northern lunacy met in Congress at Montgomery, and confederated together for the common safety. They took up the old Constitution, and after changing the phraseology of some of its clauses, so as to express in distinct terms the Supreme Court construction, and the actual practice of eighty years, that is, made it terms as well as spirit, apply only to white men, adopted it as the chart of their future action. The few trifling details otherwise, did not affect principles, so at this moment, the Constitution of the Confederate States is the old Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and every administration from Washington to Buchanan. A small faction of secessionists or separatists in the Montgomery Convention then proposed separation, but after an elaborate debate this was voted down and decided by a large majority that just as far as States might adopt the explained Constitution, Union would be restored. Next it was proposed to set up a new flag, but here, too, the South Carolina separatists were defeated, and the old colors of the Republic, though seemingly changed in form, are absolutely the same. The Confederate States, therefore, at this moment, are battling in the field for the Constitution as it *was* administered for eighty years and as it *is* interpreted by the Supreme Court. What, then, are we fighting for? Is it to uphold that Constitution or to overthrow it? Is it to preserve this a government for white men forever, or is it to revolutionize that government and establish "impartial freedom" for negroes? If the former, if the half million of men in arms on the Potomac only desire to uphold the Constitution as it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, why, then, should there be this awful bloodshed, when the Confederates are virtually fighting for the same thing? But, on the contrary, if the party in power desire to carry out their "principles" of "impartial freedom," and thus overthrow the Constitution, should not their designs be unmasked to the country? At all events, it is certain that the Constitution does not require the sacrifice of another drop of blood to uphold it, while to lean down that Constitution and give "impartial freedom" to four millions of negroes, eight millions of white people must be first exterminated.—*N. Y. Caucassian.*

THE FUTURE.

In our great anxiety to keep pace with the current events of the day, it would be well for us to pay some attention to the future. The Philadelphia United States "Gazette," says:

"If we succeed, what then? History furnishes no parallel for the existing conflict in the United States. In the midst of peace, plenty and prosperity, under a government established by the free will of the people for their own protection and benefit, a parricidal blow is aimed at the life of the nation. A portion of the people, deceived and misguided by unprincipled aspirants for influence and dominion, break out suddenly in open rebellion against the government which they had sworn to sustain, and under which they had gained all their consequence. The suddenness and unnaturalness of the revolt seemed for a moment to paralyze the national authorities, and months elapsed before the depth and extent of it were realized. It was as if part of the children of a happy family had secretly conspired against its peace, and availing themselves of the opportunity to corrupt some of the servants, and to secrete as much of the portable treasures of the house as they dared, should suddenly break down the doors, rush out with a war whoop, and forthwith commence an assault upon the home in which they were born and nourished, and seek to involve it and its inmates in a common destruction. It would be difficult to believe that they would not relent and return with penitence and submit to the wholesome laws of the household. But the infatuation of the conspirators was to potent. Once launched upon the boiling sea they determined to pursue the voyage, come what might. And then commenced, and still prevails, a civil war which for nearly two years has absorbed the interest and wealth and blood of the country, and threatens to blot out our name as a nation. The crisis has now been fully reached at which the question is to be determined—shall the United States continue to occupy its elevated place among the nations of the earth, or shall its territory be divided between three or more petty republics, or subjected to the iron heel of some adventurous despot? A single battle to-day or next week may decide the momentous question unalterably.

We are striving to suppress a rebellion in which ten of our States are more or less involved. We have pledged the lives and fortunes and honor of the non-of the twenty-three loyal States to the accomplishment of this purpose. If we succeed we shall establish the practicability of self-government. We shall show to other nations and to succeeding generations that institutions such as our fathers lived under, as established as ours may be maintained. It will be a triumph of right over wrong—of liberty over oppression—of order over anarchy. We may be weakened and wearied, and covered with the dust and smoke and wounds of the fearful conflict, but we shall stand up a disenthralled, regenerated, purified nation, and shall breathe a purer air, and look out upon a fairer land than ever before.

Suppose we fail—what then? Ah what then! Who will attempt to measure the extent of the catastrophe when a nation like the fall? Who will answer for the hopes of the struggling kingdoms of the old world that would be sucked into the fearful vortex which shall swallow us up? Who would attempt to estimate our guilt in suffering such a priceless inheritance as we have received from our fathers to be wiped off from the face of the earth? Would not the very stones cry out against our folly and perfidy? But to take a lower view. If we fail slavery is fastened upon us for all time, and probably with aggravated enormities. Those who have proved their bitter enmity to our government and institutions of freedom, will have the opportunity to model them to suit their own views. The seeds of discord which have been sown so lavishly before the revolt, and by it, will spring up on every side and the whole population be kept in a constant fever of excitement fatal to peace and prosperity. And what about would become of all despots and tyrants and their graceless myrmidons if they should see this great nation of freemen sliding from its foundations and tumbling into irretrievable ruin!

If these are the unexaggerated consequences of our failure to suppress this most causeless, wanton, unnatural rebellion and if the glorious results we have enumerated shall follow our success, with what ardor, unanimity, and courage should we pursue the contest? What terms are too strong in which to express the danger of delay and apathy? And what denunciations are too severe to visit on those who look with indifference on this agonizing struggle for the nation's life, or who even secretly sympathize with those who would sacrifice it? How insignificant become all personal and party considerations. How contemptible the strife for place or for private aggrandizement. How damnable the guilt of him who would guide the hand that is charged to inflict the blow!

With a united North, we can save the honor, the dignity, the life of the nation. Divided, treason may triumph, and this western empire, which should be the glory of all lands, become a hissing and a by-e-word throughout the earth."

The above reasoning will do very well as far as it goes, but such obsequious attempts to ignore the true causes which have brought about most of our present troubles, may serve the purpose of Republican journalists, and satisfy the Republican mind generally. But impartial history will not be so easily befogged; it will go further, and scrutinize well the causes which have produced the unhappy effects treated of above, and we opine that much of the blame which is now attributed to the Southern people, will be found due to the officious and incessant meddling of the people of the North in matters that really did not concern them.

THE LATE RAID INTO MARYLAND.—On Wednesday last, about sixty Confederate cavalry, under the command of Capt. Chiswell, formerly of this county, crossed the Potomac near Edwards' Ferry, and entered Poolesville, capturing some forty Federal troops and the two telegraphic operators of that place—all of whom they paroled. They also captured a quantity of Government stores—some of which they destroyed—and took with them a few cases of small arms, and returned across the river.

Freedom of the Southern Press.

The Yankee journals declare that a "military despotism which suffers, or is not able to check such outspoken freedom on the part of public writers is in a fair way to succumb." The allusion is to the frank and untrammelled manner in which the Southern press comments on public affairs. The statement is its own refutation. "A military despotism" and a press of "outspoken freedom," can no more exist together than fire and water. It is a proof of the strength instead of the weakness of the Southern Government, that it permits the press to discuss public affairs with the most "outspoken freedom." If it were a military despotism, and one which doubted its own solidity and permanence, it would do precisely what Lincoln is doing in the North—silence every press that dared to say its soul was its own, and send its editors to a dungeon or bastile.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the assertion of the New York *Herald*, that the Southern cause is declining in popular favor because some Southern newspapers criticise the acts of the Government. The Yankees cannot understand that the cause and the Government are two distinct things; and that were the Government even so unpopular—which it is not—or were there no Government at all, the cause would be as dear as ever to Southern hearts. The Southern Government in the judgment of the whole civilized world, and even according to the admission of enemies, has accomplished wonders. It will bear comparison at any rate, with the Northern Government, which with five times its resources of men and means, it has driven back and defeated for more than a year and a half. It is impossible to claim for its infallibility; there have been errors and abuses doubtless, which the press has denounced boldly—proving, at all events, that the Government does not interfere with the press, and, therefore, that it is not a military despotism.

But whatever the merits of the Government, the people are fighting not for them, but for themselves; and unless they can prove traitors to their own lives, fortunes and honor, would never desert their cause, even if their Government were weaker and more contemptible than its worst enemies pretend. It is natural, however, that men who are slaves themselves, and slaves to the meanest and most ignoble of tyrants, should look upon freedom in any form as dangerous to the State. There is scarcely a press in the North which dares to dispute the infallibility of Lincoln, although in their secret hearts they believe him to be thoroughly imbecile and corrupt. Is this a proof of the strength of their Government? Is it a proof of anything but the strength of a military despotism, which is striking because those who submit to it are only fit to be slaves?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

PEACE.

The Abolition pressure against peace on any other terms except to conquer it. The Washington *Republican* of the 21st inst., says:

"The advocates of peace are becoming apparently more numerous, or if not more numerous, they are certainly bolder in the announcation of their views. When the war first broke out, nobody talked of peace, except such a peace as should be secured by the utter overthrow of the rebellion. Anything then however faint, like a proposition for peace, upon terms that looked to separation or compromise, would not be tolerated for a single hour. Men were hooted and awed into silence, who had the temerity to hint even at such a policy.

Now these propositions are gravely stated in large public meetings, and vociferously appounded by assembled thousands. Why is this? Simply the people are weary of the war, and many of them apparently ready to seek peace upon any and even disgraceful terms. A large mass of people in the North seem to be neither consistent nor persistent in their adherence to the "Constitution as it is" nor to the "Union as it was."

What shall remedy this evil, and check this tendency of the public mind to this fatal conclusion—peace upon any terms, with rebels in arms?

A sharp, quick, vigorous prosecution of the war will change the whole current of public feeling, and bring back the nation to its earnest, determined purpose, to crush the rebellion. Thus the indications are, we are now to have, to the fullest extent, and already we observe signs of the coming storm which is to sweep this infamous rebellion to its final doom. We know that there are croakers who already predict that our army will be defeated in Virginia, and driven back to the fortifications of Washington; and that the Government will be obliged to send for Gen. McClellan to defend the capitol. The wish is probably father to the thought.

A peace upon any other terms than that of crushing out the rebellion, and putting down slavery, would not last a month. There can be no peace until the disturbing element in our politics is completely overmastered and annihilated. This view must be iterated and reiterated till the people comprehend it in its full force. Peace by separation is national destruction, disintegration and complete ruin. We must therefore have peace by fighting for it.—Our fate, and all the interests of humanity in free government, are indissoluble connected with one unmistakeable measure of enlightened policy and purpose, viz: the "conquering of a peace."

We must therefore, set our face against any man or body of men who seek peace upon any other terms.

DIRECTIONS FOR DETECTING ALTERATIONS IN TREASURY BILLS.—As publicity has been given to the telegraphic statement respecting counterfeit fifties and hundreds raised from ones and twos, United States Treasury notes, having made their appearance, &c., some details are furnished showing the most prominent points of difference between the lesser and larger note so tampered with. The ones and hundreds are so totally dissimilar in the main features, that, whenever skill or ingenuity may be brought to bear by this process of raising or changing the larger figures that indicate the value of the note, no change is likely in the most skillful artistic portions. The portrait of Secretary Chase, in an oval frame in the extreme left hand upper corner of the one dollar note, is its distinct exclusive characteristic. In the one hundred dollar note, occupying a like position on the upper left corner, the prominent device is the figure of a single eagle, with out-spread wings. These distinctions can be easily remembered.

Between the twos and fifties there are points of resemblance, especially as the portrait of the first Secretary of the Treasury, is common to both denominations, and is the only prominent pictorial device upon either. A glance at the position of this portrait upon the two dollar note, shows that the oval frame of the picture rests upon the extreme lower edge of the note, the main title, "The United States," being above the picture; whereas, in the fifty, the portrait is placed in the upper part of the note, nearly at the top, while the words of the main title are separated by it. The word "United" is upon the left, and "States" upon the right of the portrait. The difference in the backs of the twos and fifties is so marked, that observation of that of the two, with its two concentric rings and its two broad bands of geometric engraving, would be readily remembered as an exclusive feature, as totally unlike that of the fifty or any other note issued by the Government.

THE DRAFT.—No examining physician having been, as yet, appointed, it seems uncertain when the draft will be proceeded with in this county.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Mr. JOHN R. MILLER, an unexceptionable citizen of this place, was arrested on Saturday last, by military process, and taken to Washington, under the following circumstances:

It seems, that an individual, claiming to be a citizen of this county, and who has a farm near the Canal, but who resides occasionally in the District, had in his employ, a number of contrabands from Washington, and as they did not belong to this State, were prohibited by its laws from entering it—more especially for the purpose of engaging in any employment.

MR. MILLER, being an officer of the law, learning the facts of the case took occasion to call upon the negroes and make known to them the provisions of the law, and that if they did not leave the State, he should consider it his duty to arrest them. The negroes accordingly returned to Washington and acquainted their employer with the circumstances. In a few days thereafter, MR. MILLER was waited upon by some of the military, and carried under arrest to the Old Capitol prison.

Here is an instance of a worthy citizen, whom the people have chosen to see that the laws of the State are observed, arrested and imprisoned for attending to his duty by giving notice to a parcel of negroes who were infringing upon a written statute of the State; that if they persisted in their disregard of it, he would proceed to execute his part of its requirements. We wonder if it ever entered the heads of the perpetrators, or their conjutors, in the diabolical oppression that now afflicts the land, that perhaps the oppressed, who are shortly to supplant the Abolition party in Power, might *not* be satisfied with anything short of blood; if not, it's a pity.

STONEWALL JACKSON AGAIN.—The statements of the whereabouts of this ubiquitous General, continue to be mightily mixed. One account represents him as still in the Valley of the Shenandoah with from forty to seventy thousand men; another locates him as somewhere on the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains with his face towards Washington; whilst a despatch from a Federal source at Harper's Ferry, to the New York Herald, has him falling back to Richmond, in obedience to an order from President Davis. In the following words: "If you don't leave the Valley at once and come help us defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come at all."—This latter statement we are bound to receive as correct, although it would have been rather more satisfactory, if the writer had informed us how he got possession of the identical despatch from Jeff Davis to Jackson. Nevertheless, it is very probable that the despatch is genuine, as (it will be observed,) its phraseology is so much like Jeff's style.

WAR NEWS.—The papers contain nothing of special importance in regard to military affairs. Burnside's army is still on this side of the Rappahannock and opposite Fredericksburg, where the Confederates design making serious resistance—strongly fortifying a ridge in the rear of the town. The *Star* of Wednesday says: "It may be that Burnside will not attempt a crossing at that point, owing to these improvised defenses."

From the South-west a telegram from Nashville states that there is a Confederate brigade of 5,000 at Shelbyville, under General Johnson; 10,000 at Tullahoma, and 60,000 between Chattanooga and Murfree'sboro, to which latter point they are sending their siege guns. There is no news from other quarters.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WE MISS THEE.

We miss thee at home, yes we miss thee.
Since last we all bid thee adieu;
And prayers have on in'cled thy pathway
From anxious hearts loving and true.

When morning awakes us from slumber,
We fain would imprint the fond kiss
We send by a wandering zephyr,
To be wafted to him whom we miss.

And when we are seated at table,
And peace there thy still vacant chair,
Each eye is bedimmed with a tear-drop,
For him we would gladly see there.

Oh whisper, where art thou, do tell us?
We miss thee, yes miss thee at home,
The Savior will guide and protect thee,
Whilst far from the loved ones you roam

When struggling 'gainst foes in the battle,
Oh still may st thou ever gain,
A thought of the loved ones behind thee,
To steady thy death-dealing aim.

The shadows of evening are falling,
Oh, where art thou wandering now?
The breeze that floats lightly around me,
Perchance may soon visit thy brow.

May it bear on its bosom this message
To him, to protect as would roam,
That, much as we wish to behold thee,
"Stand firm," is the last word from home.

E. V.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. P. WATERS, JOHN T. WARFIELD, of Howard county, to MISS R. V. DORSEY, of this county.

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

MARY L. NORWOOD,

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 day of Nov., 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 Nov., 1862. PHILIMON M. SMITH, Jr,

nov 28—4t Administrator.

Strayed or Stolen,

On the night of the 14 of November, A Red Roan HORSE, medium size—clumsy—has been roweled for sweeney.

A liberal reward will be given, for information, or the return of the horse to my Farm, south-east of, and near Poolesville.

nov 28—3t JAS. S. PLEASANTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, vs. GEORGE W. CHISWELL and JONATHAN B. BENSON, survivors of HENRY YOUNG, I will expose to public sale, on the premises lately occupied by George W. Chiswell, one mile from Poolesville, in said county,

On Friday, the 19th day of December,

next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, for *cash*, the following property, seized and taken, by virtue of said writ of fieri facias, to wit:

All that part of a tract of Land, called—"CHISWELL'S INHERITANCE," "DOWDEN'S GOOD LUCK," or by whatever other name called, containing—

27 Acres of Land,

Also, the undivided interest of the said George W. Chiswell, in an Improved LOT, in the town of Poolesville; Also the following Personal Property, consisting of—

6 Head of Horses

3 Cows; 18 Shoats;

10 Hogs; 1 Bull;

Crop of CORN; HAY in the Stack; WHEAT in the Barn and Stack; 1 MOWER; 1 (Dorsey's) REAPER; 1 Wheat FAN; 1 4-Horse WAGON & Gear; 1 Spring WAGON; 1 HARROW; Also, *A LOT OF PLOWS.*

At the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, at the residence of JONATHAN B. BENSON, near Poolesville, I will offer at Public Sale, for *cash*, all that part of a tract of Land, called

"THE FOREST"

and part of a tract called "The Resurvey," on part of "Forest." Also, part of that called "THE FOREST," and part of "THE RESURVEY," on "*KILLMAIN*," containing in the whole—

27 1-2 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, seized and taken as the property of Jonathan B. Benson, by virtue of said writ above mentioned, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

JOHN T. BAKER, Sheriff.

nov 23—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscribers, Executors of THOMAS N. WILSON, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

Tuesday, the 1st of December, next,

at the late residence of said deceased, on the Washington and Rockville Turnpike 2½ miles from the former place—all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in the following:

Six Head of Farm Horses

1 Family Carriage and Harness; 2 Farm Wagons; 1 Rockaway and Harness, nearly new; 1 Large Road Wagon; 1 Threshing Machine—Four-horse power; 1 McCormick Reaper; 2 Wheat Fans—one very fine, Ox-Carts, &c.

Lot of Farming Implements

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

1 Bogey and Saddle Horse; 2 yokes of Oxen; 17 Head of CATTLE—some of them good Milch Cows; 8 or 10 Stacks of Fodder; 2,000 lbs. of Pork; 12 Shoats; Lot of Hogs; 200 Bushels of RYE; 148 Barrels of CORN; Provender, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE

Also a Lot of—

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over twenty dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of twenty dollars and under, the cash will be required.

RICH'D T. WILSON,
LEWIS MAGRUDER,
Executors.

nov 28—ts

FARM FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER will rent her FARM, lying on the River Road, three miles from Tenallytown.

Persons desiring such a Farm, will apply as early as possible to the undersigned, when conditions, &c., will be made known.

nov 14—tf MARTHA A. LODGE.

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

SARAH N. FLETCHALL,

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 11th day of November, 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 11th day of November, 1862. WM. MATTHEWS,
WM. A. CHISWELL,
Executors.

nov 14—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

BENJAMIN GARTRELL,

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 11th day of November, 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 11th day of November, 1862.

GREENBURY GARTRELL,
nov 14—4t Administratrix.

Montgomery County to---wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that RICHARD CLAGGETT, of Montgomery County, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this tenth day of November, in the year 1862, as estrays, trespassing upon his enclosures, One Large White SOW, no mark; One Spotted do, marked with a slit in the left, and a crop and underbit in the right ear: One Brown BARROW, with crop in the left, and crop and slit in the right ear: One brown and black spotted BOAR, with crop and slit in left ear: One Small White SOW, no mark; One White and Black Spotted BARROW, with crop in each ear. Given under my hand.

D. H. BOUIC, J. P.

The owner of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

nov 14—3t* RICH'D CLAGGETT.

$25 REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Clarksburg, Montgomery county, Md., on Saturday, the 27th of September, 1862, NEGRO MAN, PETER DORSEY; said negro is of dark complexion; about 6 feet high; strong, hearty looking fellow; about 28 years old. As he eloped without provocation, I will give the above reward if found and secured in jail so that I get him again.

nov 14—tf. NACY W. THOMPSON.

Montgomery County to---wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that GEORGE H. GEW, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 9th day of October, in the year 1862, as a Stray, a large WHITE STEER—blind in the left eye—has no ear-mark—points of the horns cut off—has the appearance of being worked in the yoke.

Given under my hand,

JOSHUA PURDOM, J. P.

The owner of the above described property, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

nov 14—3t GEORGE W. GEW.

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

ELIZABETH HURLEY,

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 12th day of November, 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 12th day of November, 1862. WM. L. HURLEY,

nov 14—4t Administrator.

Montgomery County to---wit;

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that THO'S J. D. BOWIE, of Montgomery County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county, this 3d day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as a Stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a RED HEIFER, with no horns.

Given under my hand,

HENRY N. HARRIS, J. P.

The owner of the above described heifer, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

nov 21—3t* THO'S J. D. BOWIE.

Montgomery County—to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that JOHN C. MYERS, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 15th day of October, in the year 1862, as a Stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a LOAN HORSE about three years old, shod all round, with short mane, and a star in the forehead.

Given under my hand,

D. H. BOUIC, J. P.

The owner of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

nov 14—3t JOHN C. MYERS.

Notice to Creditors.

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

THOMAS N. 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 20th of September, 1863; otherwise, they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 20th day of September, 1862. RICHARD T. WILLSON,
LEWIS MAGRUDER, } Ex'rs.

oct 3—tt

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

WILLIAM H. OFFUTT,

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 7th day of October, 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 7th day of October, 1862. LUTHER M. OFFUTT,
WILLIAM S. OFFUTT,
oct 10—4t Administrators.

Beef, Beef, Beef!

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past three years, and solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to furnish all kinds of FRESH MEAT at the lowest prices, *for cash*. I am obliged to adopt the cash system, in consequence of the unsettled times.

Hoping to merit still further your confidence, I shall be at your door on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, with choice meat. R. A. SHEKELL.

☞ P. S.—Families wishing to put up a side or quarter of Beef, will please hand in their orders at an early day.

sept 26-tf R. A. S.

Montgomery County—to wit:

ORPHANS' COURT, AUGUST TERM, 1862.

ORDERED, this 12th of August, 1862, by the Court and the authority thereof, that TUESDAY, the 9th of September next, be assigned BENJAMIN R. PEOLE, acting administrator of William A. Cady, late of said county, deceased, to pass a final account in the personal estate of said deceased, and make distribution of the assets in hand among the creditors; and they are hereby notified to file their claims, properly vouched, with the Register, on or before said day: Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Rockville, Md., for three successive weeks prior to said day.

Test: JOHN W. SPATES,
aug 15—3t Register of Wills.

Montgomery County—to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that JOHN RILEY, of Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 15th day of August, 1862, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a large BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, blind in the left eye, small star in the forehead, white hairs on left shoulder, four black feet, shod all round. Given under my hand. D. H. BOUIC, J. P.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

aug 29—3t JOHN RILEY.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!

THE subscriber is purchasing BEEF HIDES, CALF and SHEEP SKINS, for a Philadelphia firm, and he is enabled to pay the highest market price. A fair price will be given for ARMY HIDES. Hides delivered or orders left at Mr. GREEN'S will be promptly attended to.

sept 26-tf R. A. SHEKELL.

Notice to Trespassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on my enclosures, either by ridding through them, pulling down fences, hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner, as I am determined to enforce the law against all so offending.

aug 15—3t S. G. K. HUNTER.