THE SENTINEL.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The subjoined summary of War News, for the past week, we extract from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—The Law of Blockade, as applicable to the event which has recently occurred at Charleston, is now being fully examined and discussed by the press. The New York *Herald* and the *Tribune* are copious and explicit on the subject. The authorities cited by the *Tribune* are especially so, and the conclusions reached by the latter journal—assuming the statement made by the Confederate Military and Naval Commanders at Charleston to be correct—are, that the Federal Government has nothing to do but to accept the fact of the interruption of the blockade; to consider it as a suspension, or "total defeasance," to notify the world at once of its resumption, and when it has been re-established, to issue a proclamation similar to that of April 19, 1861.

General Foster's expedition appears, from the Newbern correspondence of the Boston *Transcript*, to be about to operate upon two points on the Southern Coast. In addition to the iron-clads and a considerable number of gunboats and transports, his army is reported to be nearly as large as that which Grant has concentrated before Vicksburg, which is supposed to number some eighty thousand men; but this is, in all probability, an exaggerated estimate. One part of this large force, it is understood, is "to participate in the great movement" upon Charleston and Savannah; whilst the remainder operate upon Wilmington. Some of the iron-clads had already reached Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Wilmington harbor.

According to the New York *Times*, matters are not looking well in the Department of General Banks, and the latter is "sadly discouraged in consequence" He has too many troops to remain idle, and too few to attack Port Hudson with any prospect of success.—By some strange, but not at all unusual, process of mismanagement, all his medical stores and ambulances were sent to the James river, instead of being forwarded to New Orleans; and it is impossible, we are told, to move without these appliances. General Banks will therefore wait for the ambulances, &c., to turn up, so that in the event of a battle he can make provision for his wounded. In the meantime, information, derived from other sources, indicates that as General Banks feels no disposition at present to move upon Port Hudson, the Confederates evince a decided inclination to give him battle at Baton Rouge. Private intelligence from New Orleans represents that a serious conflict is imminent at that point, the Confederates having appeared in large force in the vicinity, with the evident intention of making an assault upon the city.

The attack, which was reported to have been made by General Forrest upon Fort Donelson, is now said to have been repulsed with a loss to the Confederates of one hundred and thirty-five killed, only fifty being wounded and taken prisoners. The disparity between the killed and wounded, as announced by the telegram, may be fairly chronicled as one of the most remarkable incidents of the war.

Notwithstanding the details that were given a short time since of the bombardment of Galveston, we are now assured that official advices from the Gulf do not confirm the statement; but, on the contrary, they establish the fact that the bombardment had not taken place at all. Yet we were previously told that the Brooklyn threw shot from a distance of three miles with wonderful precision into the enemy's works, and that the other gunboats effected marvels in shelling out the troops encamped on the Island.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.—It is now reported to be probable that Vicksburg will be subjected to a regular siege, instead of an attempt being made to take the works by bombardment and storm. The plan of operations, briefly stated, appears to be this:—A portion of the land force will occupy the point opposite Vicksburg, and, in conjunction with the gunboats, will endeavor to cut off all communication by the Confederates with the western bank of the river. The remainder of the army will again ascend the Yazoo river to the rear of Vicksburg, where it will entrench itself and operate upon the works by regular approaches, cutting off, at the same time, all communication with the city by land, and thus starve out the garrison by depriving it of supplies. "This," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "is the programme." The *Ledger* cautiously adds, that it is quite possible the plan "may be interfered with by the Rebels concentrating another army in the rear of Grant, and compelling him to raise the siege." If any such plan of operations as is described above should be attempted by General Grant, Vicksburg is certainly likely to remain in the hands of its present garrison for some time yet to come.—The marshes of the Yazoo will do more towards decimating the ranks of the besieging army than the bullets of the enemy.

The situation of the Army of the Potomac has not been at all improved, within the last three days, by the prevalence of a severe northeast snow storm, with a piercing cold wind. Forage for the horses has become so scarce, and they are so completely broken down by having to haul their own provender, over "the miserable roads" that, a benevolent Quartermaster thinks "it would be better to let the horses and mules go without food for a few days than to work them half to death in the effort to furnish them with food to keep them alive." The expedient is certainly a humane one, as it would effectually relieve the wretched animals from all future service.

Advices from Havana state that the British gunboat Rinaldo, from Galveston, Texas, had reached there, bringing a copy of the Houston *Telegraph*, containing an account of Confederate operations off Sabine Pass. All that was previously known in regard to matters in that quarter, was that the Federal vessels had been forced to abandon the Pass. We now learn that, on the morning of January 21st, the Confederate States gunboat Bell, attacked some Federal vessels in the Gulf, near the mouth of the Sabine Pass, and succeeded in capturing the United States brig, Morning Light, and a schooner, together with ammunition in abundance, twelve or thirteen guns, and one hundred and nine prisoners. A second despatch estimates the value of the property captured, at about a million of dollars.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—By the arrival of the prize steamer Princess Royal at Philadelphia, we have what purports to be an accurate statement of the recent attack upon a portion of the blockading squadron in Charleston harbor. The information thus imparted to the public is derived from that best and most truthful of all authorities—except official—"an intelligent eye-witness," who undertakes to show conclusively "that there is no foundation for the assumption of the Confederates that the blockade of Charleston has ever been raised by the departure of the United States fleet." Only two vessels, out of the eight or ten blockading the port, are now said to have been disabled and "obliged to leave"—there were none sunk and none captured.

According to this informant, two Confederate steam rams attacked the Mercedita at daybreak, one of which struck her on the water edge, keeling her over, and, at the same time, fired a shot into her, which exploded one of her boilers. Under these circumstances, Captain Stillwagen lowered his boat and in answer to the demand of the commander of the Confederate ram, declared that his vessel was in a sinking condition. The boat was then ordered to report, and his Lieutenant and Executive officer being sent to the side of the ram, asked to be admitted on board. The request being refused, the Lieutenant repeated Captain Stillwagen's statement, that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and was answered that the Mercedita, being in shoal water, could not sink lower than her rails. A parole was, however, demanded and given, and thus, we are told, "the Rebels were successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, thinking, from the declaration of Captain Stellwagen and his representative, that she was really going down." The ram next steamed against the Keystone State, and sent a shot through her steam drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons and wounding fifteen others, who are lying at Port Royal in a precarious condition. In the meantime—so goes the story—the United States gunboat Housatonic engaged the other steam ram and drove her away, and at half-past six o'clock in the morning, both rams left the scene and proceeded up to Charleston. The Mercedita succeeded in making her escape, with one boiler injured, and is now at Port Royal undergoing repairs. The Keystone State was entirely disabled, but was also towed down to Port Royal.

The reason assigned for the absence of the blockading squadron, when the foreign Consuls steamed down the harbor to verify the fact, is at least a curious one, and we therefore give it *verbatim et literatim*. It is as follows: "During the day time our blockading fleet are not particular as to keeping their station, and on the day of this assault most of the vessels sailed towards the Keystone State to ascertain her condition, and whether she wanted any assistance." This, we are told, though not over confidently, "*may* account for their apparent absence at the time of the visit of the foreign Consuls, as mentioned in the Rebel papers." But does it? If they had sailed "towards" the Keystone State they would have neared the harbor from whence she was slowly moving out; but not being discoverable, even in the offing, "with the strong glasses," they must have put to sea, and there awaited the coming of the Keystone State. Had it been otherwise they would have been visible enough when the Consuls went out from Charleston to look for them.

From Vicksburg we learn, via Cairo, February 7th, that on Monday morning last, the United States steam ram Queen of the West succeeded in running the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries, although a hundred heavy guns opened upon her as she steamed past.—She is said to have been under fire for three-quarters of an hour. The canal as at present constructed, has proved a failure, but the project is by no means abandoned in consequence. We are now told that "the channel must be wholly cut of the required width and depth, it having been demonstrated that no reliance can be placed on the action of the water washing it out." The telegram adds: "Some weeks will elapse before the canal is completed." The truth of this latter statement no one will doubt.

The prospects of reducing Port Hudson at an early day are not more flattering than are those of a speedy capture of Vicksburg. Admiral Farragut's fleet, says the correspondent of the New York *World*, has been so much reduced by the withdrawal and breaking down of his vessels, that he has barely enough left for blockading purposes. All naval and military operations, therefore, against Port Hudson, are "out of the question."

Commander Bell announces that he has re-established the blockade of the port of Galveston, and warns all vessels attempting to pass the blockade that they will incur the penalty of capture.

From Kentucky there are rumors—not authenticated, however—that Morgan's force, which has again entered Kentucky, contemplates a raid upon Lexington. In apprehension of such a result, the bankers and business men there are making preparations to remove their money and valuables. There was also a rumor that Shelbyville, Tennessee, had been captured by the Federal troops.

An attack was made on Sunday, the 1st instant, by some two thousand Confederates, on Island No. 10, but after a brief conflict they were repulsed.

General Rosecran's official account estimates the loss of the Confederates in the unsuccessful attack upon Fort Donelson at more than one hundred killed, and over three hundred taken prisoners. A Nashville telegram of a later date simply states that the Rebel dead are all buried, and that "one hundred prisoners were taken, but that more were being brought in."

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—In regard to the recent exploit of the Confederate rams in the harbor of Charleston, we have additional particulars from two sources. The first is the narrative as furnished to the Philadelphia *Ledger* by the "intelligent eye-witness" on board the prize steamer Princess Royal; which eye-witness, however "intelligent" he may be, is certainly given to romancing. The official report of Commodore Dupont is in a soberer vein, and gives us the first clear and distinct idea of the actual amount of damage inflicted by the rams and the losses sustained. Commodore Dupont settles, conclusively, the question as to the surrender of the Mercedita with all her officers and crew, the latter being paroled.—The former subsequently escaped in a crippled condition, and was sent to Port Royal for repairs. The steamer, Keystone State, was damaged to a still greater extent than the Mercedita, and suffered a greater loss in killed and wounded. A shell exploding in her hold, she was set on fire. The flames were finally got under; but, in the meantime, "a shell or shot passed through her steam-chests, wholly disabling her boilers and rendering her powerless." The Augusta, the Quaker City, the Memphis, and the Housatonic, were also in the action. The Augusta and Quaker City "were both struck on their hulls;" but the Commodore is entirely silent with respect to the amount of injury they sustained. The casualties on board of the Mercedita were few; four only being killed and three wounded. On the Keystone State twenty were killed and twenty wounded.

A letter from Port Royal, received in New York, states that the iron-clad steamer Montauk had been engaged, for several days, in attacking what is now reported to be an iron clad battery," at the mouth of the Ogechee river. The Confederates are said to have mounted much heavier guns upon their batteries than they have ever used before, and are also employing steel-pointed shot. The Montauk's turret, we are assured, was struck during these several encounters, sixteen times, but the balls all glanced off. Captian Worden had succeeded in destroying most of the parapet of the fort, and the prediction is hazarded that he will soon capture the battery. The Nashville—which was burned some time ago by certain newspaper correspondents—is now said to be moored a short distance up the Ogechee river, under the protection of the battery which has sustained and, thus far, successfully defied the attacks of the Montauk.

By the arrival of the steamship, Europa, at Halifax, we have Liverpool advices to the 25th ultimo. The rumors of Foreign intervention begin to thicken, and wear such an air of probability, at this time, that it would be unwise in us to wholly discard them as improbable. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* "has reason to know" that the French Government has officially instructed M. Mercier to advise the Government at Washington to appoint commissioners to meet on neutral ground a similar delegation from the Confederate States, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation by mutual concessions. The Paris *Pays* confirms the above statement. The *Le Nord*, at Brussels, also states positively that France has proposed the convocation of an American Congress—or convention probably—with a view to peace. The London *Times* sees no hope of arriving at any satisfactory adjustment between the belligerents, by any voluntary act of the belligerents themselves; but intimates that a demand for a cessation of hostilities will come "from some quarter of which present circumstances afford indications."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.—A skirmish took place a few days since near Yorktown, on the Peninsula, which resulted in considerable loss to the small party of Federal troops engaged in it. Some Confederate deserters who came within the lines at Yorktown, are said to have reported that sixteen others were some six miles out, waiting an opportunity to come in also. On this representation, two companies of cavalry were sent out, but fell into an ambuscade and suffered very much. Capt. Faith was wounded, it is supposed mortally; Capt. Ingerman was taken prisoner; Lieut. Rhinemiller is supposed to have been killed, and three other Lieutenants were captured. The extra Federal losses set down at thirty killed, wounded and missing; but from the casualties among the commissioned officers, it would not be surprising if, when the facts are more fully known, the loss should turn out to be much more severe.

There had been something like a revolt among the convalescent soldiers at Point Lookout, on the Lower Potomac. A difficulty appears to have occurred between Major Brown, the commandant at that post, and Dr. Wagner, the surgeon in charge. The convalescents taking sides with the medico, and the soldiers sustaining the major. It seems that the convalescents amused themselves with publishing a small sheet called the *Gazette*, and that the office from which it emanated was entered by a squad of Brown's men and its contents destroyed. The indignant convalescents met the following day in solemn convention and resolved, firstly: That Major Brown be requested to retire, and—secondly: That if he did not do so voluntarily, "he should be made to leave via the Chesapeake Bay with no planks beneath him." Whether Major Brown, with that prudence which is said to be "the better part of valor," will comply with the mandate and discreetly vacate his post, or whether the irate convalescents will actually undertake to consign him to the tender mercies of the waters of the Chesapeake, minus the planks aforesaid, the chronicler of this "tempest in a teapot" leaves wholly to conjecture. At the latest advices, however, a squad of convalescents had armed themselves, and bloodshed is said to have been apprehended.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from New Orleans under date of February 3d, states that, in addition to the disturbances which had occurred between the white and negro soldiers in garrisons at Forts Jackson and St. Philipp, on the Lower Mississippi, a disorderly spirit had also manifested itself among the troops on Ship Island, in consequence of the arrival there of a negro regiment. It was reported at New Orleans that several of the Northern officers on the Island had been arrested for mutinous conduct.—Whilst declaring the opinion that these prejudices are unreasonable, the writer frankly acknowledges that "it is idle to attempt to confront and over-ride suddenly the deep and universal feeling which exists upon this subject, and which is often found to break out in unpleasant manifestations whenever the two classes—white and black—are brought into contact."

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.—A telegram dated February 9th, from Port Hudson, and published in the Richmond papers, reports, as a rumor that was current at Baton Rouge, the destruction, in the Gulf of Mexico, of the United States steam sloop Brooklyn, by the Confederate steamers Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane.

The Confederate steamer Florida—which the United States gunboat Cayuga saw, or thought she saw on fire, and in the act of being torn into shreds by the combined attack of three Federal vessels; which was also believed by passengers from Havana to have been destroyed, and whose total destruction was subsequently announced by the steamer Columbia—quietly concealed at Nassau somewhere about the 20th ult., and is now reported to have taken eight prizes off Cuba and the Bahamas, making an addition of three to those previously published. The last heard of the Florida was that she returned to Nassau on the 30th, and sailed again on the evening of the 31st.

The success of the Federal steamer Queen of the West, in running the blockade of the Vicksburg batteries, is reported by Capt. Ellet, her commander. He states, however, that she did not escape wholly unscathed. The cotton bales which constituted a part of her protective armor, were set on fire by a shell from the batteries on shore, and the flames spread so rapidly, that "the dense smoke rolling into the engine-room suffocated the engineers."—The fire was finally extinguished by cutting loose the burning bales and pitching them overboard. In the meantime, the Queen was struck twice in the hull by the enemy's shots, but above the water line, and one of her guns was dismantled and ruined.

There is now no longer any doubt whatever that it was the Alabama which sunk the Hatteras in the Gulf, as she subsequently landed at Kingston, Jamaica, the officers and crew of the Hatteras.

It was believed at Key West that the Federal gunboats blockading the Bay of Apalachicola would be attacked by a Confederate flotilla which was organizing in the Chattahoochie river, and that an iron-clad steamer was to take part in the expedition.

From Nashville we learn that Lebanon, Tennessee, was entered on Sunday last, by the Federal forces, and that six hundred Confederates—evidently the sick and wounded in hospital—were captured.

The Army of the Potomac has recently been weakened by detaching from it the 9th Army Corps—formerly Burnside's—which was embarked on board of transports at Acquia creek, a few days ago, and is supposed to be on its way South.

Special Notice.

Respectfully addressed to the Citizens of Montgomery and surrounding Counties.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Rockville and surrounding country to his NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 460 7th St., *opposite the Post Office, Washington, D. C.*, where may be found a fine and well selected stock o

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. A call is respectfully solicited. All my goods are new and made up in nice style.

N. B. DON'T FORGET to call at the *PEOPLE'S STORE, No. 460 7th Street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city.*

Yours respectfully,
J. H. SMITH.

June 29-3m

☞ ALL IN WANT of *CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS,* will find it to their advantage to call at SMITH'S, No. 460 7th St., opposite the Post Office, as you can save at least 15 or 20 per cent. by buying at the People's Clothing Store, Washington city. june 29

☞ COME TO THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING Store, No. 460 7th street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city, where you get your CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS. june 29

☞ Wanted—Every body to know, that they can buy good CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, at very low prices, at *SMITH'S No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C.*

June 29-3m

☞ Smith's, No. 460 7th Street, Washington, D. C., is the best place to buy CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS. june 29

WILLIAM KILGOUR. JNO. W. CLAMPLITT

KILGOUR & CAMPLITT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,

☞ OFFICE No. 517 Seventh Street, over Sweeney & Huyck's Banking House, WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Will also practice before the various Departments of Government. Army and Navy Pensions procured; Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and Claims in general against the United States prosecuted and collected. Attention paid to officers' claims for recruiting.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Sec. Interior Dep't.
" Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Sup't Cen. office.
" Robert J. Walker, New York.
" Allen Goodridge, Michigan.
" William Helmick, Ohio.
" Richard Wallach, Mayor Washington.
" Thos. Perrie, Cumberland, Md.
Thos. Devecmon, Esq., " "
dec 26—tf

Committed to Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 3d instant, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself HEZ. BUTLER. Hez. is a bright mulatto, 24 years of age, 6 feet high, and has a black fleshy lump in the small of his back. He says he belongs to John Shay, of Winchester, Va.

The owner of the above slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take him out of jail; otherwise, he will be discharged according to law.

JOHN T. BAKER, Sh'ff
jan 9—3t Montgomery county.
[Balt. Sun copy 3 times and ch. Sh'ff.]

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 20th inst., A MULATTO MAN, who calls himself WILLIAM BRUCE. Bill is a bright mulatto, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, and had on, when committed, a cap; drab coat and pants, much worn; he says he is free, and resides in Frederick, Md.

The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take him out of jail; otherwise, he will be discharged according to law.

JOHN T. BAKER, Sheriff
jan 23—3t of Montgomery county.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 20th inst., A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself JIM BUTLER.—Jim is a dark mulatto, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, and had on, when committed, a slouch hat and a suit of new coarse dark cloth; he says he is free, and resides in Frederick, Md.

The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take him out of jail; otherwise, he will be discharged according to law.

JOHN T. BAKER, Sheriff
Jan 22—3t of Montgomery county.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 20th inst., A NEGRO MAN, who calls himself THOMAS COOPER. Tom is a dark mulatto, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, and had on, when committed, a slouch hat and a Federal uniform; he says he is free, and resides in Frederick, Md.

The owner of the above described negro, if any, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay fees, and take him out of jail; otherwise, he will be discharged according to law.

JOHN T. BAKER, Sheriff
Jan 23—3t of Montgomery county.

ESTRAY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY--to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that John Day, of Montgomery County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 8th of January, 1863, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a ROAN COLT, with a star in its forehead—about one year old last spring. Given under my hand.

JOHN OFFUTT, J. P.

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

jan 9—3t JOHN DAY.

ESTRAY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY--to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that James H. Higgins, of Rockville district, Montgomery county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 2d day of January, 1863, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, A HEIFER, with red sides, a white head, and white back and legs—no ear marks—supposed to be about three years old, and came to his premises about the first of November last. Given under my hand.

JOHN W. HALL, J. P.

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

JAMES H. HIGGINS.
jan 9—3t

ESTRAYS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that JAMES HICKS, of said Montgomery county brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, on this 22d day of January, 1862, as strays, trespassing on his enclosures, the following described CATTLE—to wit: One Brown COW, white on the back and belly, crop in the left ear, and hind feet white—about ten years old; one very Dark Brown COW, underbit in the left ear, crop off the right, white on the end of her tail; one very Dark Brown COW, a star in her forehead, white belly, white on the end of her tail, about ten years old; one HEIFER, spotted brown and white, no horns, about one-and-a-half years old. Given under my hand.

THOMAS PAWCETT, J. P.

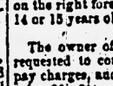
The owner or owners of the above described Cattle are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES HICKS,

Living at Colesville, on the road leading from Washington to Westminster, 14 miles from Washington, D. C. [jan 30-3t

ESTRAY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—to wit:



I HEREBY CERTIFY that WILLIAM R. SELBY, of Montgomery Co., brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the said county, this 27th day of January, 1863, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a medium sized ROAN MARE, with right hind hoof white, an enlargement on the right fore knee, very thin mane, about 14 or 15 years old. Given under my hand.

D. H. BOUIC, J. P.

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

jan 30—3t WILLIAM R. SELBY.

MONEY!

COLLECTING attended to in any part of the county, at a low per centage.

S. A. MATLOCK, Gen'l Adv'g Ag't.
march 21 Rockville, Md.

TAX SALE,

By order of the Commissioners of Montg'ry Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the owners of the following Tracts and Lots of Land, that, unless the taxes due on the same are paid on or before the 23d day of February next, the said Tracts and Lots of Land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house door, in Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 28th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of paying said taxes:

LOT No. 31, in the town of Rockville, assessed to Benjamin Gray's heirs—for the years 1859-'60—principal and interest to the 1st of January, 1863, $0 65.

"JOSEPH'S PARK" and "LEEK'S FOREST," assessed to Jasper Jackson and J. Adams—for the years 1859-'60—principal and interest to the 1st of January, 1863, $45 69.

CHAS. A. C. HIGGINS, Trustee
S. PRATHER, Col. 4th Election Dis.
jan 9—td$4.50

TAX SALE,

By order of the Commissioners of Montg'ry Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the owners of the following Tracts and Lots of Land, that, unless the taxes due on the same are paid on or before the 23d day of February next, the said Tracts and Lots of Land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-House door, in Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 28th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of paying said taxes:

LOT No. 31, in the town of Rockville, assessed to Benjamin Gray's heirs—for the year 1861—principal and interest to the 1st of January, 1863, $0 31 4-5.

"JOSEPH'S PARK" and "LEEK'S FOREST," assessed to Jasper Jackson and J. Adams—for the year 1861—principle and interest to the 1st of January, 1863, $26 08.

JOHN B. MILLER, Col.
jan 9—td$4.50 4th Election District.

TAX SALE,

By order of the Commissioners of Montg'ry Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the owners of the following Tracts and Lots of Land, that, unless the taxes due on the same are paid on or before the 23d of February next, the said Tracts and Lots of Land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-House door, in Rockville, on SATURDAY, the 28th of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of paying said taxes:

LOT No. 31, in the town of Rockville, assessed to Benjamin Gray's heirs—for the year 1862—principal and interest to the 1st January, 1863, $0 34.

"JOSEPH'S PARK" and "LEEK'S FOREST," assessed to Jasper Jarkson and J. Adams—for the year 1862—principal and interest to the 1st January, 1863, $26 80.

JAMES H. CLAGETT, Col.
jan 9—td$4.50 4th Election District.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a destrain for State and County taxes, due for the years 1860-'61, the undersigned, Collector for the Fifth election district of Montgomery county, will offer at public sale, for cash, on

SATURDAY, 14th of February next,

AT THE HOUR OF 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

at the late residence of Anthony S. Martin, on the Washington and Brookville turnpike, the following property—to wit: One 2-horse Wagon, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Grain Cradle, 1 Harrow, Singletree, 1 No. 1 Barshear Plow, 1 Double Shovel do., 1 Horse-power Circular Saw and Belting, Lot of Old Iron, Lot of Chains, 1 Door Clamp, Buggy Hows, &c.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Anthony S. Martin, for taxes due as above stated, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

PERRIE LEIZEAR, Late Col.
jan 27—ts for Fifth Election District.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, letters of administration *ad colligendum* of

ANN CARROLL,

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 2nd of December, 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 2nd day of December, 1862.

JOSIAH HARDING,
dec 12 *Administrator ad colligendum.*

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber have 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 subscribers, 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,
nov 14—4t Executors.

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.

Notice to Creditors.

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

LEVIN W. C. HOBBS,

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 30th of December, 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 30th day of December, 1862.

ELIZABETH HOBBS,
Jan 9—4t Executor.

$10 REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the farm of Allen Selby, sen., on the night of the 20th instant, A BAY MARE, with a small white strip in her forehead, running down toward the right nostril, and some marks of saddle galls on her back; she is 13 or 14 years old. I will give the above reward for her return, or any information that lead to her recovery.

JOHN T. SELBY.
Residing about 5 miles north of Rockville.
Jan 30—3t

THE DRAFT IS OVER!

☞ WE would inform the farmers and others of Montgomery County, that we have, at present, a very large and good Stock of—

SADDLES
RIDING BRIDLES
CARRIAGE HARNESS
WAGON GEARING
BLIND BRIDLES
COLLARS
AND WHIPS,

which we will sell, to prompt paying customers, ON THREE MONTHS' CREDIT, at very low rates.

Persons wishing anything in our line of business, can have it sent to any place on the Frederick and Georgetown road, free of charge. Be send in your orders, and we will send the goods immediately.

☞ We will be in Rockville at March Court, at Mr. TRAIL's Hotel, and anything that you may need, send your order for it, and if it is not as ordered, no sale, as we do not compel persons to take any article if it is not as ordered.

☞ Persons knowing themselves indebted to us, will please prepare themselves to settle at March Court, if we do call upon them before. Be come one and all, and see the stock, and examine for ourselves.

JOHN APPLEMAN & SON,
Middletown, Frederick county, Md.
dec 19—3m

Order of Court.

In the matter of the petition of John H. G. McCutchen, Trustee of Jno. McCutchen.

In the Circuit Ct. for Montgomery Co. as a Court of Equity.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by John H. G. McCutchen, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John McCutchen, reported to have been made to William A. Batchelor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the first Monday of March next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some paper printed at Rockville, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of February next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1714 25. JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.

Copy—Test:
Jan 23—3t JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN vs. JAMES PARKER, ET AL. — *In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County—sitting in Equity.*

THE object of this Bill is to procure a decree for a sale of certain mortgaged premises in Montgomery county aforesaid, which were, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, mortgaged by the above named defendant, James Parker, and Mary, his wife, to one William Bayley.

The Bill states, that on or about the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, the said James Parker conveyed certain Real estate, which is particularly described or referred to in said Bill and Exhibit, T. J. G., No. 1, therein mentioned, unto the said William Bayley, by way of mortgage, to secure the payment of the sum of ($3,126.65,) thirty-one hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 13th day of June, A. D. 1855, which was then due and owing from the said James Parker to the said William Bayley, on or before the 13th day of June 1860, and according to the tenor of the five promissory notes of the said James Parker, mentioned in said mortgage, all dated the 13th day of June, 1855, each for the sum of ($625.33,) six hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-three cents, and payable respectively to the order of the said William Bayley annually in succession, with interest, as will more fully appear by reference to said Deed recorded in Liber J. G. H., No. 6, folios 316, 317 and 318, one of the Land Records of Montgomery county aforesaid.

That about the 3d day of March, 1858, by Deed of Assignment, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. G. H., No. 6, folios 478 and 479, one of the Land Records aforesaid, the said William Bayley assigned to the complainant the aforesaid mortgage, and the three mortgaged notes therein last mentioned; and that the last two notes therein mentioned, to wit: the note maturing June, 1859, and the one maturing June, 1860, are now due and unpaid, although the time limited in said mortgage for their payment has passed, and that payment thereof has been duly demanded both of said James Parker and of William B. Mickum, hereinafter named, the principal of said two notes being ($1,250.66,) Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of June, 1855.

That about the 16th day of June, 1857, the said Parker, by his bond of conveyance of that date, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. G. H., No. 6, folios 215, 216 and 217, one of the Land Records aforesaid, agreed to convey to the said William B. Mickum a part of said mortgaged premises, to wit: One hundred and Fourteen Acres thereof, more or less, and in said Bond particularly described, on payment of the sum of ($3,876,) Thirty-eight hundred and seventy-six dollars, as follows: First, the aforesaid mortgage to be paid, then the judgment of McConkey hereinafter mentioned, and the residue to be paid over to said Parker.

That said Mickum has made default under said Bond, by neglecting and refusing to pay the two mortgage notes above mentioned, now due and unpaid.

The Bill further states, that James McConkey recovered in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, at the March Term, 1857, a judgment for $425 against said Parker, with interest and costs, and that an execution was issued on said Judgment at the November Term, 1858, of said Court, when the same was entered to the use of the said Mickum, whereby, under the terms of said Bond, the Bill claims that said judgment should be deemed satisfied and discharged.

The Bill further states, that at the November Term, 1857, of said Court, the "Virginia Locomotive and Car Manufacturing Company of Alexandria," recovered a judgment against the said Parker for $136.96, with interest from the 16th day of September, 1856, and costs; and that said judgment stands open and unsatisfied upon the records of said Court, and that said Company is a non-resident, not being created by or located in the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, adjudged and ordered that the Complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week, for four successive weeks before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1863, in some newspaper published in Montgomery County aforesaid, give notice to to "The Virginia Locomotive and Car Manufacturing Company of Alexandria," aforesaid, and non-resident as aforesaid, of the substance and object of this Bill, and warn it to appear in this Court, on or before the 2d day of March, A. D. 1863, to answer the premises and show cause, if any it has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.
True Copy test:
jan 16—4t JAS. G. HENING, Cl'k.

Guano! Guano! Guano!

FARMERS and others wishing GUANO, can be supplied at the lowest market rates, by calling at the Store Rooms of

DORSEY & WOOD,
No. 118 High St., Georgetown, D. C.
aug 1—tf

PERUVIAN GUANO,
MEXICAN GUANO, BONE DUST,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
and all other Fertilizers, for sale, by
JOHN J. BARNARD,
Bridge St., two doors west of High,
july 25—2m Georgetown, D. C.

THE SENTIN

ROCKVILLE, MD

Friday, ...February

To Our Patrons.

We introduce to you, to-day, friend, and our former Editor, Geo. cock, Esq., as joint proprietor and with us of this paper.

The pleasure which the return of tleman to the editorial chair afford will feel certain, be shared by all of remember his past services in this de and the remembrance of these will first assurance that his future effo directed to the enhancement of the g terest of our paper, and to build y year "most holy faith."

As intimated above, the *Sentinel* this date, be published under the na and firm, of FRILE & BRADDOCK. done in the past, so will it, in the fu ste a candid and conservative course ling alone upon its merits for suppo ing no unearned favors, and shunni responsibilities—aiming to enforce to condemn wrong, in every relation properly within the province of a publi Especially will it seek to vindicate th ty of the Federal and State Constitu the rights guaranteed to the people sacred charters, against the insidio and monstrous agencies invoked for scription by an irresponsible militar chy. In short, the *Sentinel* will ea keep the people of this county advis extraordinary events transpiring in jointed times, in order that they ma intelligent judgment upon the sam prepared to meet the issues involve with deliberation, calmness, and firm

To do this, it is important, as it desirable to us, that our paper shou way to every family in the county know of no better method to acc