THE SENTINEL.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

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

FRIDAY, April 17.—Considerable excitement exists at Fortress Monroe, arising from the threatening aspect of affairs on the Blackwater. The Confederates have made their appearance in force in that region, and very serious apprehensions were entertained, in some quarters, for the safety of Suffolk—a town at the head of navigation, on the Nansemond river. On Saturday last, the Confederates crossed the Blackwater from Franklin, with the supposed intention of getting between Suffolk and Norfolk, and thus cutting off all railway and telegraphic communication between those two points. Reinforcements could, however, still reach General Peck by way of the Nansemond river, and he had also the assistance of five gunboats, which, unless driven off by the Confederate artillery, could effectively prevent the enemy from crossing either at Suffolk or at any point north of that town: That portion of the Confederate force which crossed the Blackwater river and moved upon the rear of Suffolk, appears to have been engaged in several skirmishes during the last few days, but neither party seems to have been desirous of coming to close quarters. As a further means of preventing a direct assault, the bridge which crosses the Nansemond river a short distance northwest from the town, had been destroyed by the Federal troops; whilst the smaller bridges in the vicinity—of which there are several—were prepared for immediate destruction, if, in the progress of events, such a course should be regarded as essential to the preservation to the garrison. Our latest advices are up to noon on the 14th, at which time the Confederates, after driving in the Federal outposts, had moved in three divisions by the Somerset, the South Quay and Zuni roads, and were concentrating in front of Suffolk, on the Petersburg railroad, where their artillery was placed in position, supported by a very large force of infantry. General Dix, who visited Suffolk for the purpose of ascertaining, in person, the exact condition of affairs expressed, it is alleged, the opinion, on his return to Fortress Monroe, that the movement on the part of the Confederates was merely a feint, to prevent any reinforcements being sent from that quarter to the relief of General Foster. We are also told that General Peck is very confident of his ability to hold the town; and that the troops are eager for the attack to be made. The final result, however, appears to depend very largely upon the ability of the gunboats to maintain their position; and as the Confederates were reported to be bringing up heavy pieces to the front for the purpose of testing this question, we are not at all surprised to learn that the movement on the Blackwater gives rise to some anxiety at Washington.

General Spinola, who was in command of eight thousand troops, despatched by way of Newbern to the relief of Gen. Foster, "meeting a greatly inferior force of the enemy—returned." So says the New York *Tribune*, on the authority of "a gentleman from Newbern." The correspondent of the New York *Herald* admits the fact of the retrograde movement; but justifies it on grounds which cannot at present be made public without injury to the service.

SATURDAY, April 18.—According to the tenor of a despatch, which, it is said, has been received at Fortress Monroe, General Foster has been reinforced—a river steamer carrying a regiment of Federal troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition having passed the batteries on Tar river. That an "ordinary river steamer" should have succeeded in doing what a number of gunboats failed to accomplish, is an exploit so remarkable as to be worthy of especial note.

From Suffolk we have advices up to the 15th instant—Wednesday last. The Confederates were still investing that town, and quite a number of skirmishes are represented as having taken place, but with no important results. On the river, where they have planted batteries, they have not only managed to close it against navigation, but have "disabled" the gunboat Alert, and have well riddled the gunboat West End. The transport Mount Washington, on her return from Suffolk, was also found to have received such injuries from the Confederate batteries, that her officers finding it impossible to save her, blew her up. It is, however, reported, that the gunboats silenced in return some of the batteries.

From Tennessee the news is stirring. All the Confederate partizan corps in the rear of Rosecrans are active. General Wheeler's command on Cumberland river has succeeded in destroying two Federal gunboats and three transports, which were, in all probability, a part of the flotilla that recently left Memphis, bound, it was supposed, for Nashville.

The reported defeat of fifteen thousand Confederates under Van Dorn at Franklin, on Friday of last week, with terrible slaughter, turns out, if we may believe the testimony of an eye-witness, to have been nothing more than what he styles "a cavalry dash" of some two thousand men, who drove in the Federal pickets and occupied the town, but were subsequently shelled out of it by the Federal batteries. General Granger, we are told by the writer, did not march out to give them battle, "hoping to decoy the enemy to the South bank of the river." In conclusion, the writer says: "Evidently the whole thing was a feint, or a reconnoitering of a new fort which he had nearly completed." He does not state the loss of the Confederates, but notes the fact that they left their dead and wounded behind them. The Federal loss he estimates at thirty men taken prisoners and three men wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day, the passenger train was intercepted by a detachment of Confederate cavalry, between Murfreesboro' and Nashville. They destroyed the train, recaptured forty-three Confederate prisoners, and carried off part of the guard and most of the passengers, among whom, were some thirty or forty sutlers with a large amount of "greenbacks" in their possession. A nephew of Major General Rosseau was also taken, together with some fourteen thousand dollars, entrusted to his care by soldiers for delivery to their families. Quite a number of Federal officers fell into the hands of the Confederates on the same occasion.

It is very generally believed that no further attempt will be made at present to retrieve the consequences of the Charleston *fiasco*. The Federal troops in considerable force, protected by gunboats, were, nevertheless, at the last advices from Charleston, encamped on Cole's, Kiawah and Seabrook's Islands. The entire iron-clad fleet left during the afternoon of Sunday last for the southward.

From a letter published yesterday in the New York *Commercial*, President Lincoln is said to be displeased with the report of Admiral Dupont's "reconnoissance." It is therefore to be followed up—the correspondent does not say when—with a *bona fide* attack, which is to be continued as long as an iron-clad can fire a gun. We also learn, on the same authority, that President Lincoln has officially informed the foreign diplomats that he intends to have Charleston occupied by the United States authorities. General Hunter is blamed for remaining "an idle spectator of the reconnoissance."

MONDAY, April 20.—We have at last obtained what appears to be authentic news from General Foster. A letter has been received from Morehead City, which states that General Foster arrived at Newbern on the night of the 15th instant, in the steamer Escort. The latter succeeded in running the blockade during that night; but was "riddled" in doing so, a pilot being killed and several men wounded. General Foster appears to have returned to Newbern alone. In what condition he left his command, whether it was still able to hold out, or would be obliged to surrender, are questions concerning which we are left at present in perfect ignorance. All that the letter discloses is, that General Foster has himself escaped.

A later despatch from Fortress Monroe, reports that the Federal troops still remained at Washington; that they had been supplied with provisions and ammunition, and that, being well fortified, they would be able to hold the place till other reinforcements can reach them. In addition to the large number of troops sent forward to the relief of the garrison, four regiments have been despatched by General Hunter from Hilton Head to Newbern, to co-operate with those that were already there.

The Federal troops at Suffolk are said to be in such superior numbers, and so well fortified, that no important engagement is apprehended, unless General Peck should conclude to advance, of which there is very little probability. Sharp fighting is reported to have taken place on the Blackwater.

A letter from Fredericksburg to the Richmond *Whig*, under date of the 14th instant, states that General Stoneman, in command of some six thousand men, attempted to cross at Kelly's Ford, but did not succeed. We are also told that General Hooker had been massing troops near United States Ford for several days past, and that on Monday and Tuesday last, considerable bodies of cavalry and immense wagon trains were moving up the river. The Confederates are said to have concentrated in great force in the vicinity of the fords of the Rappahannock, but had made no attempt to cross.

According to the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, the movement of General Stoneman on Kelly's Ford was but a feint to cover his real intentions. He is said to have subsequently crossed the Rappahannock higher up, and to have pushed forward, first to Culpeper and afterwards to Gordonsville. He is said to have driven the Confederate troops from the latter town, and to have occupied it with his command; but the Associated Press despatch intimates that the statement is not true.

TUESDAY, April 21.—The siege of the town of Washington, North Carolina, still lingers. Nine days ago the Southern papers announced that General Hill had completely invested the garrison at that place, and that he could take it by fighting, but expected to make the capture without firing a gun. To do so, at that time, was certainly within the range of probability; but the delays that have intervened, whilst they may have exhausted to a very considerable extent the meagre supply of provisions which was stored at Washington for the support of the Federal troops, have nevertheless strengthened the hope of ultimate relief. One small steamer, laden with ammunition, and perhaps also with provisions, has succeeded in running the blockade of the Tar river, owing, it is said, to the carelessness of the officer in command of Wyatt's Virginia battery. Subsequently, the steamer Escort escaped from Washington, though in a crippled condition, with General Foster and a portion of his staff on board. With the heavy reinforcements of troops from Newport News and Hilton Head, which have arrived at Newbern—numbering in the aggregate not much less, it is supposed, than from ten to twelve thousand men—it would seem an easy matter for Gen. Foster, in co-operation with the gunboats, to capture the batteries on Tar river, and thus open the way for the passage of transports to the beleaguered garrison. But whatever he concludes to do it is evident must be done quickly, as fodder for the horses gave out some two weeks ago, and the garrison, as early as the 5th, reduced to three-fourth's rations of salt meat and hard bread, had only provisions remaining for two weeks.

Advices from Suffolk indicate increased confidence on the part of the Federal troops to hold that place. The principal fighting, thus far, has been between the gunboats and the Confederate batteries on the river. Up to Friday last, the Confederates are said to have been baffled in every attempt which they had made to cross the river. There had been some skirmishing on the Somerton road, which, as it is only briefly alluded to, was very probably productive of no important results. The Federal troops evidently fell back, though the loss as chronicled was but slight. "The movement," we are told, "was in order to feel the enemy's strength." A later report, purporting to be official, announces the capture of a Confederate battery of heavy guns, and two hundred men of an Alabama regiment, somewhere on the river, by a considerable body of Federal troops, supported by the gunboats.—We are also informed that the indications were that the enemy was withdrawing to his line of defenses on the Blackwater. What his design originally was, or whether it has actually been frustrated, we shall probably learn hereafter. At present, with the meagre information vouchsafed to us, the whole movement appears to have been crudely digested and loosely executed. It is quite possible, however, that in the progress of events, we may obtain a clearer view of "the situation," and of the object sought to be attained by the Confederates.

Concerning the Army of the Potomac, there are many rumors and but few facts. It was reported that the whole army had again taken up its line of march for Richmond; but subsequently, we are assured, that the movement was limited to Stoneman's cavalry. According to Southern papers, Stoneman made several attempts to cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, but was driven back each time with some loss. The Federal accounts speak of the demonstration as merely a feint; the intention being to cross at some point higher up the river. Whether, in spite of *quasi* denials to the contrary, General Hooker has put his entire command in motion; or whether, as some say, the roads are not yet sufficiently firm to admit the passage of artillery and baggage wagons, and all the *impedimenta* of a great army, are questions which will, without doubt, be distinctly answered before the lapse of many days—probably before the close of the present week.

Some three thousand Confederates attacked the Federal troops at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on Saturday morning last, and were repulsed "with considerable loss."

It was rumored at Nashville two days ago, that Van Dorn was about to make an attack upon that city. The story appears to be wholly improbable, in view of the strong defenses commanding the town, and of the comparatively small force—nearly all cavalry—which Van Dorn could bring into action.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.—We have various stories touching General Grant's operations on the Mississippi; one of which is full of sarcasm; whilst the others range from despondency up to hopefulness—the last of all taking the highest flight of exultation. To begin with the beginning: On the 10th, a correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from Memphis, pronounces the new canal—the latest that has been projected—emphatically "a big thing—if it succeeds." The irreverent satire informs us, with the utmost gravity, that "it is proposed to fill it"—the canal—"with whiskey, and it is supposed that the enemy will barricade the other end with cotton—that the enemy will come for the whiskey and the Generals will go for the cotton. It won't be surprising," he adds, "if a truce should be agreed upon until the whiskey is drank and the cotton removed." He finds only one practical difficulty in the way. He fears "that our Generals will want all the cotton and will drink all the whiskey."

From Milliken's bend, on the same day, the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* reports "that nothing has been done recently—nothing is doing." Work on the Young's point "cut-off" has been permanently abandoned. "The enemy's guns command it from head to foot. The dredges have been brought away, and the ditch given over to frogs and mosquitoes." All the projects for taking Vicksburg from the rear, or by a flank movement, he asserts, have failed, and the only movement which gives promise of success, is that of direct assault. Such a method of attack he regards as desperate; but, he remarks, gloomily enough, "the fortunes of the campaign are also becoming desperate." Simultaneously, however, there rings from Cincinnati—a thousand miles away from the scene of operations—a far different note. We "may look for important news from Vicksburg about this time"—the 20th—so runs the telegram—which news was to be nothing less than the running of the blockade of the river batteries by the fleet, and an assault upon the Confederate works by way of Warrenton, with seventy thousand men. Finally, the Washington *Chronicle* states that despatches have actually been received by the President, announcing that a portion of Porter's flotilla, laden with a large number of Grant's soldiers, have succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg, and are now in a condition to engage either in an assault upon Port Hudson, in conjunction with General Banks, or on Vicksburg itself, from the South.

The Washington *Star* of last evening also reports that Admiral Porter succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 16th, with seven gunboats and three transports—the only damage said to have been inflicted, was the burning of one of the transports—the Henry Clay—the temporary disabling of the Forest City, and a shot through the Benton's hull. A special despatch from Memphis to Chicago states the same particulars.

From New Orleans we learn that General Banks was operating, on the 12th instant, in the vicinity of Bayou Teche, with some promise of success. A company of negro troops took possession of Pascagoula on the 19th instant, fought nearly double their number of Confederates—so it is said—with astonishing heroism; killed twenty of the latter and took three prisoners; but reinforcements arriving from Mobile they abandoned their conquest and returned to Ship Island. The Federal gunboat Barataria struck a snag in Amite river, and was burned by her officers to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

General Dix officially reports the capture of a battery of six guns and two hundred Confederates on the Nansemond river; but Admiral Lee reduces the number of guns taken to five, and of prisoners to "about one hundred." He subsequently, however, upon further information, estimates the number of prisoners taken at one hundred and sixty-one. According to his account, the Confederates had unmasked another battery on the west branch of the Nansemond river. It was, nevertheless, surmised that they were retreating.—In respect to the object of the movement, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* expresses the opinion that it was nothing more than a raid for the purpose of gathering up all the forage in that region. "This," he adds, "they will certainly be able to accomplish."

The siege of Washington, North Carolina, has been raised. The batteries on Tar river have been abandoned, and the steamer Escort, which left Newbern on the 17th, for Washington, was not molested on the passage up.

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry expedition, from which, according to some accounts, very important results was to be expected, appear to have been brought—temporarily at least—to a halt by the recent rain-storm and the adhesive properties of Virginia mud. If we may believe the Philadelphia *Press*, it was General Hooker's intention to have followed up this diversion, on the part of Stoneman, by crossing the Rappahannock in force, at or near Fredericksburg. The scheme was however frustrated, either by the elements or some other cause unknown to us. On the other hand, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces that Stoneman was merely ordered on a reconnoissance, to ascertain whether the Confederates were in the Shenandoah valley. Nothing further is said of General Hooker's advance by three different roads, or whether it has been resumed, or is at an end.

TUESDAY, April 23.—There are two despatches—one published yesterday and the other this morning—announcing recent Federal achievements of more or less importance. The first assumes to have been received at Washington in the incredibly short time of two days from Milliken's bend, on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg, and states that Admiral Porter ran the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries on the night of the 16th inst., "with seven fine gunboats of his squadron and his transports." Another telegram to the same purpose, and which is probably the father of the whole batch, reached us at the same time, *viz* Memphis, and furnished the same particulars. The circumstantial details contained in these despatches give to the story such an air of verisimilitude that we might accept it without question were it not that certain doubts connected with its transmission leave it fairly open to analysis.

In the first place, then, the telegram of the Associated Press, from Washington, states that the report of Porter's exploit was received there on the 20th, while the Washington *Star* adds that "information reached here—Washington—in two days from Milliken's Bend." The Chicago despatch, dated at Memphis on the 19th, says, on the contrary, that the intelligence was brought to that city by the steamer Silver Moon, which left Vicksburg on the 17th—two days before. We incline to believe that the latter statement—at least so far as the arrival of the steamer is concerned—is the true one; and also, that what purports to be the official despatches, received at Washington, emanated from the Federal authorities at Memphis. Now the whole question turns upon a single point. Could despatches have been received at Memphis from Vicksburg in two days? The distance between the two places, by the course of the river, is more than four hundred miles, and the time usually occupied in making it, on the upward trip, and against the strong current of the Mississippi, has never previously, to our knowledge, been less than three days, but more frequently it has taken four. The downward trip to New Orleans, of a thousand miles, with a current running four miles an hour, and no impediment to navigation, occupies, according to the speed of the boat, from six to ten days; yet we find that the Silver Moon made upwards of four hundred miles with the current against her, in somewhere about forty-eight hours. If she accomplished this feat—as the telegram states she did—why, all that we can say is, that she is a most remarkable boat, and have made a most remarkable voyage.

The other despatch to which we allude, reaches us from New York, and is given as part of the *Herald's* letter from New Orleans. That letter is dated the 14th instant, and reports that the Confederate Gen. Sibley, leaving his guns and ammunition behind him, had retreated before the advance of Gen. Banks from Brashear City, but would probably be captured, with his entire command; and also, that, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the rain Queen of the West was captured in Grand Lake, her commander and all her officers and crew being taken with her, and carried as prisoners of war to Berwick Bay.—Other letters dated at New Orleans on the same day, and reporting the operations of General Banks in the Teche country, up to the latest moment, make no mention whatever of the facts stated in the *Herald*, and they, therefore, rest solely upon the authority of its more vigilant, or less reliable correspondent.

From Port Royal we learn that all the Monitors were being newly plated on deck, and that the Confederates were attempting to raise the Keokuk. A large steamer ran the blockade from Charleston on the night of the 13th.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JACOB MILLER,

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 10th day of March, 1864; 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 10th day of March 1863.

ZACHARIAH DOWDEN,
WILLIAM MILLER,
mar 13—4t Administrators.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County letters of administration *de bonis non* on the personal estate of

LAWRENCE BALL,

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 February, 1864; 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 24th day of February, 1863.

JESSE HYATT,
feb 27—4t Adm'r *de bonis non.*

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

MARY E. MILES,

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 24 day of March, 1864; 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 24 day of March, 1863.

GREENBURY MILES,
mar 6—4t Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

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

BENJAMIN F. MIDDLETON,

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 March, 1864; 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 24th day of March, 1863.

ALPHEUS MIDDLETON,
J. B. HOUSTON,
JOHN HYATT,
mar 27—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

AMY C. FISHER,

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 21st day of March, 1864; 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 21st day of March, 1863.

WILLIAM T. FISHER,
april 3—4t Administrator.

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

JEFFERSON DAY,

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 31st of March, 1864; 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 hand this 31st day of March, 1863.

MARY A. DAY,
LUTHER DAY,
april 3—4t Executors.

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

SARAH CHISWELL,

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 14th day of April, 1864; 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 14th day of April, 1863.

JOSEPH N. CHISWELL,
ap 17—4t Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

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

RICHARD P. SPATES,

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 April, 1864; 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 April, 1863.

GEO. W. SPATES,
ap 10—4t Administrator.

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

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 7th day of April, 1864; 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 April, 1863.

JOSIAH HARDING,
ap 10—4t Executor.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for Fees and Taxes, due for the years 1854-55, are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise I shall proceed forthwith to collect them by distrain, in ALL cases where this notice is disregarded, as I am determined to close up my old business. M. FIELDS,
mar 27 Late Sheriff and Collector.

NOTICE
To Merchants, Traders and Others.

ALL Persons and Bodies Corporate or Politic, in Montgomery county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or things or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for the purpose for which a license is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are hereby warned *to obtain a License, or Renew the same,*

Between the 1st and the 10th day of May ensuing,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Law, passed at the January Session, 1860, of the General Assembly of Maryland:

Traders' License.—The amount to be paid by Traders for License, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath,) is as follows: If the applicants stock in trade does not exceed—

	$1,000			$	12
Over	1,000	and not over	$1,500		15
"	1,500	" "	2,500		18
"	2,500	" "	4,000		22
"	4,000	" "	6,000		30
"	6,000	" "	8,000		40
"	8,000	" "	10,000		50
"	10,000	" "	15,000		65
"	15,000	" "	20,000		80
"	20,000	" "	30,000		100
"	30,000	" "	40,000		125
"	40,000				150

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand, at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting the licenses applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Montgomery County—to wit:

On this.....day of....., 1863, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared....., and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the 2d section of the act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (*or by the concern in which he is engaged*, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, *that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep*, &c.) does not (or will not) exceed $.....

Sworn before, ...

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, who are makers of such beer and cider, (lager beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.—The licenses to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide (and without intending to evade the requirements of this article,) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least; and if said applicant resides in the city of Baltimore, that he has provided and expects to maintain twelve good beds, with covering as aforesaid, and six rooms.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not—

Over	$100			$	25
"	100	and not over	$200		40
"	200	" "	300		50
"	300	" "	400		60
"	400	" "	500		75
"	500	" "	750		90
"	750	" "	1,000		100
"	1,000	" "	2,000		150
"	2,000	" "	3,000		180
"	3,000	" "	5,000		250
"	5,000	" "	10,000		400
"	10,000				450

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer are as follows: If the value of their stock in trade be

	$500 or less		$	18
Over	500			35
From	1,000	to $2,000		50
"	2,000	to 4,000		75
"	4,000	to 6,000		100
"	6,000	to 10,000		120
"	10,000	to 20,000		135
"	20,000	to 30,000		140
Over	30,000			150

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattles, wares and merchandize, paying therefor the sum herein before prescribed according to the amount of his stock in trade.

Oyster and Eating Houses.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is fifty dollars throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other articles, whose stock in trade is not over five hundred dollars, pay a license of six dollars only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be taken as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous or fermented liquors from whom the Grand Jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without the special order of the Court.

The 86th section of the Code, which required an applicant for license to open oyster and eating houses, to procure the recommendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to retailers and oyster and eating houses go into effect the 1st of May.

By the Act of the last General Assembly of Maryland it was enacted that "when any person or body politic or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the City of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors shall be issued by any clerk of a court to a *feme covert*, or to any person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be; and whenever any license shall be issued to *a feme covert* or minor, the said *feme covert* or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued thereon in any court of this State; and the said *feme covert* may be sued as indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the License Laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she was a *feme sole*; and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to effect her separate estate: Provided, however, that such responsibility shall in no manner effect or impair the responsibility of the husband or parent under the existing laws, and that this act shall take effect on the thirtieth day of April.

PERRIN LEIZEAR,
march 27—tm10 Sheriff.

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 $1114 25. JAMES G. HENING, Cl'k.

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

THOMAS J. GRIFFIS 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 ($626.33,) 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. 5, follos 310, 313 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, follos 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 26th day of June, 1857, the said Parker, by his Deed of conveyance of that date, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. G. H., No. 6, follos 213, 216 and 211, 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 "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.

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

REUBEN A. BAKER,

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 10th day of March, 1864; 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 10th day of March, 1863.

BERNARD MONDAY,
mar 13—4t Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Commissioners of Montgomery county, to let the opening of the road petitioned for by EDWARD M. VEIRS, SARAH JOHNS and others, hereby gives notice, that he will be at MISS ANNE O'NEAL'S, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., to let said road to the lowest bidder.

feb 27—td JOHN L. DUFIEF.