Montgomery County Sentinel.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year; [illegible] Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1860. Vol. V.—No. 48.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. W. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
[illegible] TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE, [illegible]
ROCKVILLE, Md.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
ROCKVILLE, Maryland.
PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.
THE undersigned, having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of all who may favor him with their patronage.
HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and at the Bar will be found the choicest brands of Liquors.
THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive hostlers will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.
[illegible] charges will be very moderate.
PERRY TRAIL.

GOOD EATING & CAPITAL DINING
AT
KILGOUR'S SALOON,
Rockville, Md.
THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him from the opening of his establishment, and respectfully solicits a continuance, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on his part, to merit it. He would also inform his friends and the public that he has refitted his establishment, which, for style and comfort, will vie with any house of the kind in the cities.
Oysters of GOOD OYSTERS will always be served at his establishment the best the markets afford, and his Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Malt Drinks, Segars, Tobacco, &c.
His charges are very moderate.
feb 16—tf JOHN A. T. KILGOUR.

SERVANTS WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of SERVANTS, of both sexes, that are young, sound and healthy, for which he will, at all times, pay the highest market prices, in cash. Persons having servants for sale, will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before disposing of them.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS paid for information, and all communications strictly confidential.
Letters addressed to me at Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., will receive prompt attention.
BENJ. COOLEY, Agent.
feb 10—1y

NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of likely YOUNG NEGROES of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which he will pay the highest prices.
Having purchased the establishment in Alexandria, Va., recently owned by Mr. George Kephart, he is prepared to receive negroes in store at the usual price of board.
Owners of slaves will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their negroes.
WM. T. HICKMAN, of Medley's District, in this county, is my authorised Agent for the purchase of slaves.
CHS. M. PRICE.
Rockville, Md., Feb. 10, 1859.

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.
THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.
He will attend to all work pertaining to the CARPENTERING and HOUSE-JOINING Business, which he guarantees to be done in the best manner, and most fashionable style, and on terms that cannot fail to please.
Having furnished himself with a new Hearse, and the best materials for manufacturing COFFINS, he will attend to Funerals in any part of the county.
He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, and humbly asks a continuance, pledging himself that nothing on his part shall be left undone to render satisfaction.
WM. E. PUMPHREY.
feb 26—1y

J. F. WALLIS. J. F. GRIMES.
WALLIS & GRIMES,
CARPENTERS,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Near Montgomery, County, Md.,
TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Montgomery county that they are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, at the shortest notice, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All orders left with Mr. M. COWELLY, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville, or at their shop, at Lot's Quarry, Seneca, will be promptly attended to.
By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage from the public.
mar 9—y

BUTCHERING.
THE subscriber having located himself about half a mile above Blackson, on the Frederick road, and erected a slaughter house, would inform the citizens of Rockville and the county, that he will at all times be prepared to furnish them with
Fresh Meats,
of the very best the market affords, FOR CASH. He will bring meat into town every Tuesday and Friday morning.
Persons having Beeves to sell, Wednesday and Saturday will find him at his place, and the highest cash prices paid.
THOS. GARDINER.
mar 16—tf

AUCTIONEERING.
W. W. [illegible], Rockville, Md., will attend to sales in any portion of Montgomery county, on the most reasonable terms. All orders left at Rockville, will be promptly attended to.

DISTRICT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS P. PERRY. THOS. L. DARNALL.
New Carpet Store.
THE Citizens of Montgomery county are respectfully informed that our SPRING STOCK is now complete, and comprises all that is new and handsome, in the way of—
Carpets,
Curtains,
Oil-Cloths,
Mattings, &c.
Our Stock is *all new*, and purchasers may rely upon getting fresh goods, and at the lowest prices.
Persons trusting us with their orders, by sending a correct diagrams, can have their rooms and halls fitted with the best styles of Carpets and Oil Cloths, and at prices as favorable as if they bought them in person.
L. P. PERRY & CO.
Upper Rooms "Perry Building," Corner Penn. avenue and 9th street,
may 4—3m Washington, D. C.

117 E. GUTMAN. 117
New Goods!
Good Goods!
Cheap Goods!
JUST OPENED a large and well selected Stock of SPRING & SUMMER
Dry Goods,
to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public generally. I name in part, as follows:
Dress Silks at 31 cts.; very fine do 87 cts
Poil de Chevres, Valentias, Traveling Dresses
Stella Shawls and Mantillas
Lace Talmas and Ragians
Lace, Chantilla and Shetland Veils
Swiss and Lace Collars; all kinds Embroidery
Plaid Jackonets; plain and figured Swisses
Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Kid Gloves
Long and short Mits, Gloves, Hosiery
Cravats, Hoop Skirts of the best makes
Table Damask, Napkins, Towelling
Best bleached and brown Sheeting & Shirting Cottons
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Jeans, for Men and Boys' Wear
ALSO—In MILLINERY—
Fine Fancy and Straw Bonnets and Flats
Ribands and Flowers
Bonnets and Hats bleached and trimed at the shortest notice. My motto is, "First in Fashion—Cheapest in Price;" which is fully carried out in my establishment.
I will be pleased to show my Goods whether purchases are made or not.
Call and see for yourself; the price will be made to suit, at E. GUTMAN'S,
No. 117 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C.
ap 13—tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHOOT & BURROUGHS,
No. 119 Bridge St., Georgetwn, D. C.
HAV received and offering at very low prices, a large and beautiful assortment of new style SPRING & SUMMER DRESS GOODS—to wit:
Rich Chene, plaid and plain Silks, very cheap
Braders, bl'k Gro de Rhine and Mourning
Light Foulard Silks, Poplins and Berages
Foil de Cherres, Lavellas & Norwich Lustres
Rich flowered Berege and Organdie Robes
Shalles, Mousslin de Laine, and Alpacas
Berege, Anglais Robes traveling Dress Goods
French and English Chintzes
Plain Brilliants and Percales
French, English and American Lawns and Jaconets
Plain bl'k and bl'k and white Jaconets
New style Ginghams; heavy do
Bl'k Bombazines, Crape Maretze and Berges
Lace and Stella Shawls
Lace and Silk Mantillas
Lace Veils, Collars, Embro'd Muslin Collars and Sets
Embroidered, hematiched and plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Alexander's Kid and Silk Gloves
Thread and Neapolitan Gloves and Gauntlets
Parasols, Bonnet Ribands and Trimmings
Best white Cambrics, Nainsooks and Dimity
Swiss Muslin, Plaid Jackonet and Nainsook
Laces, Netts, Undersleeves, Veil Tissues and Berges
Best quality Steel Spring Skirts, new shapes
With other kinds of desirable Goods to complete a lady's wardrobe.
We shall be pleased to see our Lady friends from Montgomery, before they make their Spring purchases.
april 13 SHOOT & BURROUGHS.

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
SHOOT & BURROUGHS,
No. 119 Bridge St., GEORGETOWN, D. C.
HAVE RECEIVED from the New York Importers a general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gents' and Boys' Wear—to wit:
French black CLOTHS
Doeskins and Summer Cloths
French, English and American Cassimeres.
Marsailles and Silk Vestings
Black and fancy Ties, Cravats and Scarfs
Silk and white col'd bord'd Linen Hankf'ks
Sumther Merino, Cotton Undershirts, Drawers
Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons, best makes
Shirt Bosoms, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds
—*ALSO*—
A first-rate assortment of—
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, of all widths
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Huckaback
Scotch Diapers, Nankeenetts, Cottonades
Denims, Tweeds, Linen and Cott. Checks
Kentucky Jeans, French Drillings
White Drillings, Undressed brown Linens,
Shirting Prints, Heavy twilled Osnaburgs
Farmers Drills, Plaid Osnaburgs,
Osnaburg Prints
And all kinds of heavy Goods for servants wear.
We shall be glad to see our Gentlemen friends from Montgomery before they make their Spring purchases.
ap 13 SHOOT & BURROUGHS.

FISH, FISH!
50 BBLS. No. 1 Boston HERRING
50 Bbls No. 2 Alewives do
75 Bbls No. 1 Labadore do
40 Bbls No. 1 Potomac do
Just received and for sale low, by
WM. H. ERNEST,
Bridge St., opp. Georgetown Market.
june 1

WHISKEY!
JUST RECEIVED a large supply of prime WHISKEY, for harvest, which he sold cheap.
WM. H. ERNEST,
Bridge St., opposite Georgetown Market.

Poetry.

SHE LOVED HIM.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

She loved him; but she knew it not—
Her heart had only room for pride,
All other feelings were forgot,
When she became another's bride.
As from a dream she then awoke,
To realize her lonely state,
And own it was the vow she broke
That made her drear and desolate.

She loved him; but the slanderer came,
With words of hate that all believed;
A stain thus rested on his name,
But he was wrong'd and she deceived.
Ah, rash the act that gave her hand,
That drove her lover from her side,
Who fled him to a distant land,
Where, battling for a name, he died.

She loved him; and his memory now
Was treasured as a thing apart;
The shades of thought were on her brow,
The seeds of death were in her heart.
For all the world, that thing forlorn
Would not, could not be and live,
That casket, with its jewel gone—
A bride who has no heart to give.

Selected Miscellany.

ANOTHER JAPANESE LETTER.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We present below another Japanese letter, giving some of the impressions made upon the Embassy while among us. They have been permitted but little leisure, as there were so many objects of curiosity for them to visit, and have had, therefore, no opportunity to enter into any details in their correspondence with their friends abroad. This, although much to be regretted, was inevitable. Had it been otherwise, our arrangements had been made to give the very fullest abstract of their communications to our readers:—

THE FRATERNAL CITY.

We have, oh, esteemed Hakodadi, left the residence of the Slycoon, and have at last arrived at the great city of Fee-la-del-Fee. We were placed at Washington in long wooden boxes, with holes in the sides, similar to those used in Japan for the conveyance of Ambassadors, and in these were transported to a city called Bawlt-e-mor. This is a mountainous city, and is governed by a warlike tribe called Plug-Uglies. After remaining here a day we were again placed in boxes and carried with great speed to the city we have so long desired to see. It is favorably situated for trade, being directly opposite the Island of Sailth, and but a short distance from the great Island of Tin-e-kum. The inhabitants are much engaged in manufactures, principally of ready-made clothing and medicines. These, it is the province of their poets to extol. They do not manufacture silk, not having the worm of China; but they are introducing another worm, which is fed on the trees bordering the public streets—of these we saw great numbers.

The principal teachers of the art of medicine reside here; they are acquainted with certain barbarous modes of treatment, in which they have great skill. To relieve their patients from pain they cut off their arms or legs. Fortunately men are not so few in the dominions of the Tycoon, as to oblige us to resort to this cruel expedient to prolong life. The operation of opening the bowels (hari-kari,) our simple mode of shortening a useless life, they do not seem to be acquainted with. The physicians are not obliged to shave their heads, and there is no mode of distinguishing them from councilmen, firemen, or other high officials; no distinction of rank seems to be known here, and at several of their entertainments more than one of the inferior officers of the Embassy were thought to be "Semi-Bousy."

The great "Mikado," or spiritual Emperor, is now here, but being "nobocen," we are not permitted to prostrate ourselves before him. He resides many days' journey from here, in a valley among the mountains, in a province called "Yeotau." Unlike the Slycoon he has many wives, and is called by his worshippers in obedience to one of his sacred precepts, "Bring-Em-Young." He was lately at war with the Slycoon, and compelled him to spend much money in his country before he would consent to be pardoned. The Mikado does not, as in our happy country, regulate the religion of all the people, but each one believes what he likes. All the sects believe that those who differ from them will be damned; but they are prevented by law from trying to avert their fate. This is called toleration. It does not apply to strangers, who are constantly christianized by means of slavery or annexation. They all acknowledge the power of one deity, who is called "Mammon." Every day in the week, but one, is devoted to his worship; on that day they are forbidden by law to do anything they do on any other day.

It is in this city that they make the gold, silver and copper money. Their coins, even of the same value, are different in size and color, and are differently stamped; it is, therefore, impossible to tell the false from the true. The impressions on them are very poor, much worse than any foreign coin we have seen. Although they have but one place to make this kind of money, paper money is made everywhere. Its value depends on the faith of its possessors.

We have been treated here with great kindness and have received many presents, one of great value, to be delivered to the Tycoon, to be preserved in the Sacred Temple of Buddha; it is called "The History of the Hibernia Engine Company." This is a sect of fire worshippers much esteemed and feared by the people. The influence of these fire worshippers is so great that many citizens now permit their buildings to be consumed by that sacred element, rather than have them saved by water. We visited a building called the State House, which is esteemed sacred, as it contains the bell which calls the fire worshippers to the performance of their duties. It is here, also, that a room is kept where fire pilgrims from other lands are received with great honor.

It would, however, take too much of the short time permitted us for repose, for me to describe all I have seen and heard. I have stolen these few moments from some ladies, who have been seeing my head shaved, and are now waiting to examine the other operations of my toilet. I refrain from signing my name, as I have promised to give this writing to a newspaper scribe who has never left us night or day. He will translate it, and make thousands of copies of it, for the curiosity of this people is never satisfied. Farewell! My exhaustion is great.

THE FIRST WEDDING.

A correspondent who witnessed the wedding of Countess Bodisco in Washington two weeks ago, to an English officer, gives the following reminiscences of her first wedding:

I remember the Countess when she was a school girl in Georgetown—the sweet and lovely Harriet Williams, the favorite queen of every May day. Her father, a worthy merchant of that ancient and respectable burg, gave her every advantage of education; but she was as simple, artless and unaffected as the daughter of an humble citizen could be. Her personal loveliness was something rich and rare, when the sixteenth summer shone on her bright eyes. Her form was a model for a sculptor, so delicate and roundly shaped—a dream of beauty seldom realized on earth. The Count Bodisco first saw her among her school companions, and was at once conquered. He was old, but in excellent preservation, and when made up—he always was whenever he appeared before not only company, but his most intimate friends—he made a good figure in the most agreeable society and was highly acceptable not only in the saloons of the fashionable, but in all well bred circles. His good nature and intelligence commended him also to eminent men of all political parties. One of his earliest and kindest friends was Henry Clay, for whose talents and geniality he had an unbounded admiration. Indeed, he loved the great statesman and orator to a degree rather uncommon among men. But there was really a strong tincture of romantic sensibility about the excellent old Count. He was fond of simple pleasure, and innocent enjoyments. The attachment of children to him was extraordinary, and could only have been conciliated by that genuine benevolence and tenderness of heart which beamed from his countenance and gushed out in his cordial voice. He wooed and won the affections of the most beautiful girl that had ever been seen in metropolitan circles. His old diplomatic colleagues laughed—some good-natured ladies sneered—the *beau monde* wondered, but he had his own taste, and he made the sweet, young, blooming Harriet Williams his wife.

It was a splendid wedding, becoming the representatives of the Emperor of all the Russias, but tasteful, chaste and elegant in all its appointments. Henry Clay gave away the bride. This was in compliance with the particular request of the Count, although her father Mr. Brooke Williams, was present. Mr. Buchanan was the principal groomsman, and Jesse Benton (Mrs. Fremont) first bridesmaid. The festivities were in the highest style of that hospitality for which Count Bodisco was so long famous among us. He was devoted, some would say a doting, husband, and she was a loving, attentive, and in every respect exemplary and happy wife, the light of his munificent home, the ornament of his social circle, the companion and friend of his life, and the chief solace of his last hours.

What a world we live in! What a change from the scene in which I saw that bright and beautiful girl give away her first love, radiant then as the morning star just above the horizon! What strange alternation had time wrought in a few short years! Here was the magnificent matron, on whose face I could yet discern the lineaments that in earlier days filled all hearts with tenderness and even some of that speech-like bloom which was the crowning grace of her girlish complexion. And beside her was a gallant cavalier, in the full vigor of manhood, bearing names consecrated by associations of history and romance—the Douglas, the Gordon and the Scot.—Who will say that reality has not its romance?

REMARKABLE SPRING.—In Greene county, Va., there is a remarkable natural curiosity known as the "Tidal Spring." The water issues out of the ground in a bold stream sufficiently strong to turn a small grist mill, and it continues to flow for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the water ceases to run, and in two minutes time not a solitary drop of water is visible. In the course of an hour or two the water commences flowing again, and flows twenty or thirty minutes, when it again ceases. In wet weather it flows every hour, and in dry weather it flows about seven or eight times every twenty-four hours.

The School Law.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR: Having noticed in your issue of the 8th of this month, over the signature of "Berry's," an article, setting forth the amiable and admirable qualities of our recent School Law, in answer to a request of mine in a former paper, I have taken up my pen, at my first leisure moment, to reply.

"Berry's" starts out by asking the question: "Is there no argument in favor of the new School Law?" Now that was the very question I wished answered, and if there was an argument, I, for one, was anxious to con it over. He further asks, if "I will contend that the old system of schools answered the wants of the people, or will I deny the truth of the doctrine, that property should educate the people?"

As to your first interogatory, Mr. "B." I do not feel particularly anxious to contend for the old system, but I cannot, by this question, perceive the force of your argument, that, because the old system did not answer the wants of the people, the new must necessarily do so. I think that, when a man is doing well enough, it is safe not to risk the chances of doing better—especially would it prove, I think, a safe rule in these "progressive days." I would certainly advise any one in whom I was interested, to eschew many of the principles introduced in these "progressive days," and especially that evil of getting laws through legislative bodies by employing an engineer to pilot them through the intricacies of the august bodies that now make our laws. As to the doctrine "that property should educate the people," no man will deny the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and, I think teachers earn their money about as hard as any other set of men; yea, I will go further than the present law, and say, that the pittance of $300 per annum would scarcely justify a competent teacher to devote his time to the instruction and training of our children. I go in for the principle, that every man who is able should pay a fair and adequate compensation for the education of his children, and those that are not able to educate their children, let the county do it.

"Berry's" gives as a recommendation to this bill—viz: "that it lays a tax upon the property of this county to build school houses and pay teachers, to give every child in the county access to a good common school."

As far as the building of school houses, it seems right and proper that they should be built by taxation or mutual subscription by the patrons of a school; but the taxation to educate, generally, I cannot say that it is quite as just. For instance, we will suppose that two families reside in one school district, both men of wealth, one having children to educate and the other none. Now is it right and equitable, that a tax should be laid upon the man that has no children to educate—or that he should help to pay for the man that has? The principle of our goverment economy seems to me to be, that every man has a right to his property, to use it and dispose of it as he thinks best. If this be the true and correct principle, what right has a legislature to compel a man, or set of men, to pay for that from which he cannot possibly derive a benefit? If this tax is necessary to educate the indigent and poor, it is right and proper; if it be to assist in the education of children whose parents are able to educate them, then it is wrong and unjust.

"Berry's" would fain have us believe that this School Law is the universal one of the land. He asks: "What has been the result of similar systems in other counties?" He says, "have they not silenced all opposition?" Well, "Berry's," so did "Sam's" principles silence all opposition in the city of Baltimore—*ergo*, "Sam" must be right. Has not the principles of abolitionism held full power and sway in Massachusetts?—Therefore, abolitionism must necessarily be right. I have no doubt this sort of argument is pretty prevalant in "Berry's" section, as it seems to be the only district in our county where old "Abe's" principles take.

In the first place, friend "Berry's," I should like you to inform me what county has a similar law to ours? I have not been able to find one yet; and if I did, I would like to make inquiries of the people how it acted—not of the advocates of the plan. I believe the principle is well established, that like causes produce like effect; but, as I have not seen the good effects of a similar law to this in other places, I am not prepared to say that this present law will realize the bright expectations of its friends. As to our hopes, we may all look forward with forlorn hope and meagre confidence to its future benefits.

I do not pretend to say that nothing good could come out of this law; but I might venture to say, the evil would fully balance, if it did not out weigh it. Did not a Lot and his daughters come out of a Sodom? And yet, for the iniquity which was in that city, brimstone and fire was rained upon it.

Your last request of me, friend "Berry's," is rather too ticklish a point, and I think if the devising could be reconsidered, others might not be found so ready to perform it. I feel myself incompetent to such a task, and were I consulted, I should say, let the matter be brought before the people, for "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom;" and if the people prove incompetent to the task, let us look forward with hope to young America. After she shall have had two years training under our new law, perhaps in trailing the "idea how to shoot" in this era of progression we may then have some plan to excel the present as greatly as the power and locomotion of steam and electricity excel our old ideas of matters and things in general.

ONE OF THE VOTERS.

Since writing the above article, I notice in your paper, an article, signed by "Teacher," in reply to my reasonable request, to "forbear showing us the defects of this law, and to show us its good qualities." As far, Mr. "Teacher," as the lucre concerns me, I assure you the school law does me but little damage; the whole amount of taxes which it could compel me to pay, at its maximum per cent. would not more than pay half the price for schooling of one child per annum; therefore, if my taxes would not educate my own, I cannot perceive what advantage they could be to the masses. Further, Mr. "Teacher," as my taxes do not pay for my own household, you compel me, by this law, to ignore all philanthropic and patriotic schemes for the education of the masses and the indigent. If you can prove to me that this law is exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, then you may count me in, but it will be hard to convince me against stubborn facts. For instance, let us take what I have understood to be the data of the commissioners. They say the county will require forty schools; that each school will have an average of ten indigent children. Now, Mr. "Teacher," make your calculation, and let us know how much it will take to educate them; apply the present amount received from the State, say $4,000, and what would be the deficit.

No, Mr. "Teacher," this law never was intended for philanthropic and patriotic purposes; it is for buncomb—to ride upon the popular current with; and two years hence, you and its originators will perceive that, although the people have never had the advantages of this most excellent plan, they cannot be gulled by false philanthropy, dressed up even in the garment of a school bill.

You accuse me of kicking slyly at this law. Now, Mr. "Teacher," whenever you want this bill publicly discussed, all you have to do is to call a meeting in its favor, and "One of the Voters" will promise to meet you, and then we can both, openly and avowedly, take our positions *pro* and *con*. I have no doubt, Mr. "Teacher," and a number of others would rejoice not only to see me quit this opposition *instanter*, but it would prove most consoling to the hearts of its friends if they could cherish the slightest hopes that a decided majority in our county were not strongly predisposed to this opposition mania. As to my intelligence, I do not set in judgment upon it; but, if Mr. "Teacher" is willing to take a primary school at $300, and toil and labor faithfully for twelve months, his capacity must be below the standard, or he estimates his services at a low figure. He is certainly the first teacher I have heard even hint at such a salary being sufficient. We may, perhaps, be able to get forty, similar to yourself, to fill our primary schools, and you can impress upon the children the importance of liberal acquirements in the paths of erudition and knowledge, by telling them that your great talents and learning command the enormous sum of three hundred dollars per year.

Now, as to how I appreciate the teacher in my neighborhood, that is a matter between that party and myself; suffice it to say, we are on the best terms, and, as long as my feelings are unchanged, and I am able to pay, rest assured I shall not trouble the primary school. This present law must necessarily break up the close connection and intimacy which does, and of right should, exist between the patrons and the teacher. By this law, all the patrons of the primary schools must submit their interests to the care and protection of the five commissioners, who, I have no doubt, will discharge their duties with fidelity.

You say, Mr. "Teacher," "that the old system, now becoming defunct, is very objectionable, because it affords but a limited opportunity to the many children whose parents labor under pecuniary disability." Let us take your data, Mr. "Teacher," under the present law, and demonstrate its sufficiency. You say that Berry's district has 600 children to educate. Now, I presume that this would prove but a fair average of the remaining four districts, if your assertion be true. That would give us 3,000 children in the county, to be divided among forty schools; that would give seventy-five scholars to each school. Allow the teacher $300 per annum, and that will give him four dollars per scholar, for one year's instruction. I fear, Mr. "Teacher," the education received by the children might prove to be in the same ratio as the pay—too cheap to be good. But, suppose we try your data by another standard, Mr. "Teacher." Say we allow forty scholars for each school in the county, which is ten over the usual number allowed to a teacher. It would give us seventy-five schools in the whole county—at a cost of $22,500 for teachers; $750 for stationery, fuel, &c., allowing ten dollars to each school; $80 for the commissioners, and $160.00 for treasurer. Thus the aggregate costs, per annum, of the seventy-five schools for one year, would be $23,790.00. Now, let us see what is the amount we have by this law, and from other sources, to raise this sum. The commissioners have levied 15 per cent. tax—$8,449; amount received from the State, $4,000. Say that two-thirds of the scholars pay the one dollar per quarter, that would give $3,000; making in the aggregate $20,449, leaving a deficit of $3,345.00; so that, according to your data, at least 400 children will be deprived of the means of education. But, if we take the eight schools allowed to each district, by the commissioners, and allow each school 40 scholars, it would leave in Berry's 280 children to be educated, and in the county, at the same rate, 1,400. And now, Mr. "Teacher," let me ask you a question: As you compel every man to pay his tax, will you likewise compel every man to send his children to school? The one should follow as a consequence upon the other. You certainly would not have us pay our taxes for a purpose which the law gives you no power to carry into effect. If you are ready to add on this necessary provision to the law, then your argument might have some force; but let me ask you, has the day arrived when parents are willing to surrender the control, instruction and care of their children, to the teachers and five commissioners? If it has not, then your law is premature, and I cannot believe that the people of Montgomery county are yet prepared to surrender these great and inherent rights, established not only by society, but by the immutable laws of God. I fear, Mr. "Teacher," that *simple* lucre is the governing influence in your breast, as it is palpable, from the tenor of your article, that you bow at the shrine of $300 a year. Beware, Mr. "Teacher," of the avarice that rankles in your own heart. Let it not shed a blasting influence over the tender plants that may be entrusted to your care. If you should prove to be one of the *eight fortunate ones* in your district, I wish you much joy with your seventy-five scholars these long summer days, and if you do your duty, you will be justly entitled to your $300 at the end of the year.

ONE OF THE VOTERS.

Snake Charming.

A gentleman named G. F. Wirsen, a Swede by birth, but for several years past a resident of California, came to Atlanta a few days ago and proposed to the Faculty of the Medical College that he would submit to them some facts in relation to snake charming that must forever put to rest the idea that such a thing as charming a snake can not be done.—Mr. W. gave one or two private exhibitions, and at length he announced a public exhibition for Saturday last. We confess we were dubious of the affair, and went to the exhibition rather prejudiced against the exhibitor than in his favor.

A box containing some twenty-five snakes, among which was a rattlesnake with seven rattles, a large cotton-mouth moccasin, the copper-head, or rattlesnake's pilot, two different species of the viper, and several species of the water moccasin. He first took the rattlesnake in his hand, shook his rattles, played with him, and coiled him about his neck.—He next took the cotton mouth moccasin, and went through with the same manoeuvers with him, and so on through with all the others. He had at one time the whole twenty-five crawling around his neck, shoulders and head, playing with him, touching his whiskers with their tongues, and actually kissing him. He put them on the floor and tormented them in a manner that we would call cruel—but not one of them attempted to bite him, or to show the slightest anger—no matter what he did. He picked them all up and put them all into his bosom! where they coiled and crawled for five minutes. They were then restored to their box, every one satisfied of one thing, that is his complete control over them.

A small stout dog, at least four years old, was then brought in, when Mr. Wirsen took out the rattlesnake, and in an instant the rattles were in motion and the anger of the snake aroused. Mr. W. held him in his hand while he bit the dog twice. He then coiled the rattle snake around his neck, and took out the cotton-mouth moccasin, which bit the dog once fiercely. From the moment the dog was first bitten, and he appeared in excellent health before, he looked dull, and drooped and died in an hour. This was, to all, the most satisfactory evidence that the snakes were venomous, but perfectly charmed and innocent in the hands of Mr. Wirsen. The utmost satisfaction was manifested by all present.—*Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer, June 12.*

POLITENESS AT HOME.—Always speak with politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else except at home; but there they are coarse and rude. Shameful.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment to their friends and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

"My son, hear the instructions of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother; for they shall be an ornament of grace to thy head and chains of gold about thy neck."—PROVERBS, I, 8, 9.

—Good dinners have a harmonizing influence. Few disputes are so large that they cannot be covered with a table cloth.

—Good sense is the father of Wit, Truth his grandfather and Mirth and Good-humor his boon companions.