

# Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

Vol. VII—No. 4.

By M. Fields.

## COUNTY DIRECTORY.

### ATTENTION, ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your money, and always have good coffee.

There can be done by using one of BREWSTER'S Celebrated Coffee Roasters! This is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee. One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat all the time. The grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor, no foreign matter being acquired from over-roasting, or from roasting at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it were in an open vessel, obtaining the benefit of roasting to the bottom, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur if the machine were not opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and explains would be pleased to show them, and explain the modes of operation of them, to his friends and the public. They can be seen at the Store of JOHN H. HUNTER, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class grocery.

## A Southern Invention.

### WOODWORTH'S COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP.

Patented March 13th 1860.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Woodworth the Patent for this county, and having secured the right to use the name of WOODWORTH'S SOAP, now offers for sale.

### Family Rights.

400 SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process. The subscriber has prepared the soap throughly, and can, with confidence, recommend it to the citizens of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the best.

### Cheapest and Best Soap

that has ever been made, and at the same time the mode of manufacturing it is so simple, that it can be made in the HOUSEHOLD. Any one can beat over the first quantity of water, and turn the same into the best Toilet or Washing Soap, without any special machinery. It is no greasy or greasy soap, but is made of the best chemicals, and has been analyzed by some of the best chemists, and found to be the best that will improve the delicate fibers of the skin.

### Several hundred per cent.

more than any other soap. It is so cheap, that you can purchase a family right, and be satisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it, and get your money back. It is so cheap, that you can purchase a family right, and be satisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it, and get your money back. It is so cheap, that you can purchase a family right, and be satisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it, and get your money back.

### U. S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a Line of Stages between Rockville and Washington, carrying the U. S. Mail—leaving the Franklin House, 8th and D streets, Washington D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, arriving at Rockville at 11 o'clock, and leaving at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arriving at Washington at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville with his line through to Forest Oak, Middletown, Clarksburg, Hyattsville, Urbana, and arrives at Frederick by 10 o'clock, P. M., returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving the City at 10 o'clock, P. M., at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington. He has a Thoroughbred (four-horse) Coach on the Road between Washington and Rockville, and Two-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in the hands of careful and accommodating drivers.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on safe and pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,  
Rockville, Md., July 21, 1861.

N. B.—He also has HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES for hire, or will send passengers to any part of the county on reasonable terms.

B. COOLEY,  
Rockville, March 22, 1861.

### MILLWRIGHTING.

THE undersigned adopts this method of forming the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery county, and has set to work that he will have this day entered into a partnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times, and will be pleased to attend to all business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ZERELER & CARL,  
Rockville, Md., July 21, 1861.

## Doctr.

From the Patapo Enterprise.

### REBELS.

BY A. F. T.

Rebels! 'tis a holy name!  
The name but fathers bore,  
When battling in the cause of right,  
Against the tyrant in his might,  
In the dark days of yore.

Rebels! 'tis our family name!  
Our father—Washington—  
Was the North Rebel in the night,  
And gives this name to us, a right  
Of fatherly love.

Rebels! 'tis our given name!  
Our mother—Liberty—  
Rebels! the title her fame,  
And gives this name to us, a right  
Of fatherly love.

Rebels! 'tis our sealed name!  
A baptism of blood,  
The water and the din of strife,  
The fearful combat, life for life,  
When at her breast were we

Rebels! 'tis our daily name!  
For although life is dear,  
We'd rather live as freemen dead,  
Than live in slavish fear.

Rebels! 'tis our dying name!  
For although life is dear,  
We'd rather live as freemen dead,  
Than live in slavish fear.

Then call us Rebels if you will,  
We'll glory in the name,  
For including under such a name,  
And swearing faith to our just cause,  
We count a greater shame.

## Popular Tale.

[From the Flag of our Union.]

### THE OPPRESSED SEAMSTRESS.

A True Tale.

BY MRS. E. WALLMONT.

Some people seem to have an idea that they pay too much for everything, and it is a positive duty to employ those who will work the cheapest.

Mrs. Ellsworth lived very sumptuously, and her daughters dressed very elegantly. We want call them extravagant, because people who have plenty of money are not obliged to give an account to their neighbors of their expenditures. They were, however, despising this very subject themselves upon the damask lounge, when the servant just entered and presented the seamstress bill. Such a nicely folded paper always attracted the family's attention, and having looked at the bottom and seen the amount, and exclaimed, "dear me! how high," they proceeded to examine the contents of the bundle which accompanied the bill.

"The work is done beautifully," said Miss Henrietta; "how superbly this lace is set on. How splendidly this is hemmed. I declare, mother, I never mean to do any work myself, again, it is so much better than I can make. Look!"

"But you forget," said the mother, "it costs a great deal to hire all our sewing for a large family, if it be done ever so cheap," yet she felt herself that it was very pleasant to have garments so made.

"I wonder," said Sophia, a tall, graceful girl of sixteen, to the little waiting-maid in the entry, "what you would charge to make papa ten shirts?"

"I have engaged to have them done by the first day of May, and it is so long a job, and so vexatious, I wish I could transfer them to you to finish."

The child was sent home to inquire of her mother what she should charge to make ten shirts with full collars, hem-stitched each side, and ruffled, of the nicest fabric, and workmanship to correspond.

"The little girl returned and artlessly replied:

"Mother says as how she shall charge a dollar; but if the young folks said the mother'd give it, rather than hire the job, she would say seventy-five cents apiece."

Amused with a simplicity which ought to have excited sympathy, that several of the girls were all she expected to give, she had hoped to get them done for fifty cents. Mrs. Fuller gave only that; but she did not add Mrs. F.'s shirts were unbleached, and very common work was put in them. After some hesitancy she brought them down, and doing up a large bundle dispatched it to the seamstress, adding:

"Now my poor head and my eyes are relieved."

But let us see to whom this burden was transferred. The same seamstress once had a husband who was a prosperous merchant, but he speculated unwisely, died suddenly, and left a widow with two small children to grapple with the hard fate of poverty, and the remembrance of "better days." They occupied but one room, and as her only employment was sewing, it was difficult to make both ends meet, with the most uninteresting industry.

"Don't you think, mother," said little Ellen, who brought home the work, "the young lady thought she ought to get the shirts made for fifty cents apiece. But, mother, she surely could not have known what a slow process it is to gather, and hem-stitch, and ruffle, and do all the sewing just for half a week's rent, or she never would have said so."

"The mother brushed a tear away. "No, child, she never sewed for a living."

"And, mother, she told her sister that she was so glad to get rid of the

## The National Crisis.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.

The Results of the Battle.

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M. Mercier, the energetic and able representative of our country, is said to entertain strong notions that the contest now waging cannot terminate in the success of the North in what it proposes to itself. M. de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, who has lived long in America, knows her statesmen and the genius of her people as a justifier, and is a man of eloquence and vigorous intellect, is expected to hold similar views. Perhaps the only minister who has really been neutral, observing faithfully all engagements to actual existing powers, and sedulously avoiding all occasion of offence or irritability to an irritable people, rendered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them, is the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain, and who is the only one threatened with a withdrawal of passports and the suspension of his Government to the United States. The world sees that the North has not treated the southerners as rebels;—but not say it has not dared to do so. But the Federals have treated the Confederates up to this moment as belligerents. Rebels are hanged, imprisoned, and shot at discretion. Their flags are not received; the exchange of prisoners with rebels is interdicted. A regular "blockade" of rebel ports is quite anomalous. It remains to be seen, after Mr. Davis's recent hints, what the Government dare to do in the case of the "pirates" who its cruisers caught in the act, red-handed, of privateering piracy. Meantime the arm raised to chastise and subdue the North is just now defensive. There will be on the part of the one people, whom the American press has most insulted and abused, every disposition to give fair play and to listen to the call for "time." But the quarrel must have its limits—the time must be fixed, and the sponge must be thrown up by one or other of the combatants cannot come up to it; nor does it seem a case in which any amount of "judicious bottleholding" can prolong the fight. Now, at the present moment the North is less able to go into the contest than she was a month ago. She has suffered a defeat—she has lost men, and prisoners, cannon, arms, advantages, though they may have had to mourn the loss of many gentlemen who fell during the day. The northern papers are increasing the amount of but in proportion as they decrease the losses of their losses, and they do not appear to perceive that the smaller the latter were the less should be the layer of the former—for it is no credit to an army to lose its guns, abandon its positions, throw away its muskets, have its men wounded in the hands of the enemy, and run some thirty odd miles from front of

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Washington, July 29.—On this day week the Confederates could have marched into the capital of the United States. They took no immediate steps to follow up their unexpected success. To this moment their movements have betrayed no fixity of purpose or settled plan to pursue an aggressive war, or even "to liberate Maryland if they have the means of doing so." And, indeed, their success was, as I suspected, not known to them in its full proportions, and their hopes, combined, perhaps, with the condition of their army, as such as political and prudential motives actuating their leaders, may have had a fair share in producing the state of inactivity with which the Federals have no reason to be dissatisfied. Let us look around, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and try to examine the condition of the ground. First as regards foreign relations. The personal good feeling and perfect understanding which exists between the representatives of the great European powers directly interested in America are founded on an appreciation of the exact demands of the interests they represent, and on the necessities of a common honorable policy. England, having a vast commerce directly involved in the contest, has naturally been the first to provide for the safety in American waters, and has also felt it desirable, in the face of the desperate counsel which have been given on this side of the Atlantic, to furnish a military reinforcement to her small military establishment in Canada. The fleet at present in observation is neither powerful nor offensive, and no exception can be taken to the mode in which it has acted, by the most sensitive Americans, although attempts have been made to arouse vulgar sympathies by erroneous statements respecting the declarations of Admiral Milne. The authoritative assertions on the subject in some of the journals here are desultory and arbitrary, except that of a tone at once calm, just and dignified, which will be appreciated by the British office. It is not probable either that we shall hear much more about the immediate annexation of Canada, and the fury of the 750,000 "better than French" soldiers with which we were threatened will be a time averted.

M. Mercier, the energetic and able representative of our country, is said to entertain strong notions that the contest now waging cannot terminate in the success of the North in what it proposes to itself. M. de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, who has lived long in America, knows her statesmen and the genius of her people as a justifier, and is a man of eloquence and vigorous intellect, is expected to hold similar views. Perhaps the only minister who has really been neutral, observing faithfully all engagements to actual existing powers, and sedulously avoiding all occasion of offence or irritability to an irritable people, rendered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them, is the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain, and who is the only one threatened with a withdrawal of passports and the suspension of his Government to the United States. The world sees that the North has not treated the southerners as rebels;—but not say it has not dared to do so. But the Federals have treated the Confederates up to this moment as belligerents. Rebels are hanged, imprisoned, and shot at discretion. Their flags are not received; the exchange of prisoners with rebels is interdicted. A regular "blockade" of rebel ports is quite anomalous. It remains to be seen, after Mr. Davis's recent hints, what the Government dare to do in the case of the "pirates" who its cruisers caught in the act, red-handed, of privateering piracy. Meantime the arm raised to chastise and subdue the North is just now defensive. There will be on the part of the one people, whom the American press has most insulted and abused, every disposition to give fair play and to listen to the call for "time." But the quarrel must have its limits—the time must be fixed, and the sponge must be thrown up by one or other of the combatants cannot come up to it; nor does it seem a case in which any amount of "judicious bottleholding" can prolong the fight. Now, at the present moment the North is less able to go into the contest than she was a month ago. She has suffered a defeat—she has lost men, and prisoners, cannon, arms, advantages, though they may have had to mourn the loss of many gentlemen who fell during the day. The northern papers are increasing the amount of but in proportion as they decrease the losses of their losses, and they do not appear to perceive that the smaller the latter were the less should be the layer of the former—for it is no credit to an army to lose its guns, abandon its positions, throw away its muskets, have its men wounded in the hands of the enemy, and run some thirty odd miles from front of

## The National Crisis.

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