

Montgomery County Sentinel.

ROCKVILLE, (Md.) FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1863. Vol. IX—No. 2.

J. O. PARKER,
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS.
Corner of High and Dumbarton Sts.
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

NAILOR & BROTHERS
Sales and Livery Stables,
17 Street, between 13 and 14th Sts.
(Opposite South of Willard's Hotel.)
July 2—In WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUCTIONEERING.
JAMES W. BOWEN, respectfully
tenders his services to the citizens of
Montgomery county as Auctioneer. From his long expe-
rience in selling, he feels confident that he will be
able to realize general satisfaction.
He will attend to sales in any part of the
county, and his terms will be such as cannot
fail to please. All orders addressed to him at
Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be
promptly attended to. (Dec 14-17)

BUSINESS CARD.
HAVING accepted the appointment of Con-
gressman for the 4th Election district of
Montgomery county, I tender my services to
all persons having claims for collection. My
per cent for collecting, other than by law,
will be moderate. Persons having claims to
put out for collection, can see me at my resi-
dence, near Darnestown, at any time, except
Tuesdays, on which days I can be seen at
Rockville. SAMUEL HIGGINS.
Feb 6-31

NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned, have entered into
Partnership, under the name of
M. MORGAN & HIGGINS,
and occupy the old and well known Store-
house of Mrs. R. V. HANCOCK, where we
will be pleased to see the customers of the
former occupants, and the public generally,
promising to sell goods on as good terms as
they can be bought in the county, of the Dis-
trict of Columbia.
We shall endeavor, at all times, to keep a
well assorted—

STOCK OF GOODS,
on hand, suitable to the season and the wants
of the community.
M. MORGAN & HIGGINS,
Rockville, Md., April 1st, 1863-37

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned having taken
the Blacksmith Shop directly on
the turnpike road from Rockville
to Georgetown, a short distance below
the junction of the old Georgetown road with the
pike, and about 2 miles above Fennelltown,
is prepared to do, at short notice and on very
reasonable terms,

BLACKSMITH WORK.
Such as SHOVING, IRONING, WAGONS &
CARRIOLES, and all other kinds of country
work.
He respectfully solicits patronage from the
neighbors of the country, and wishes to
bring to his customer satisfaction to all who
may favor him with their custom.
June 12-17 AUGUSTUS C. FLACK.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
ROCKVILLE, Maryland.

FRANK TRAIL, Proprietor.
THE undersigned having leased the above
establishment, which is now undergoing
through repairs, would respectfully solicit a
continuance of the patronage heretofore libe-
rally bestowed upon it. He desires to be
the public generally, that every effort
will be made to contribute to the ease
and comfort of all who may favor him with
their patronage.
HIS TABLE will always be supplied with
the best market affords; and at the bar
will be found the choicest brands of liquors
and cigars.
THE STABLES attached to the house
large and commodious, and arranged so
that every one will be employed, persons stopping
at his house may rely upon their horses being
well attended to.
His charges will be very moderate.
Feb 10-17 FRANK TRAIL.

U. S. MAIL STAGES.
THE undersigned is running a
Line of Stages between Wash-
ington and Rockville, and Rockville and Fre-
derick, carrying the U. S. mail—leaves the
Franklin House, 11 and 12 streets, Washington,
D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted), at
6 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville, by 11
o'clock, and Washington, by 11 o'clock, on
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connect at
Rockville, with his line through to Fawn Oak, Mid-
dlebrook, Charles City, Hyattstown, Urbans,
and arrive at Frederick, by 6 o'clock, P. M.,
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
through the City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 8
o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville, in
time to connect with his line by Washington.
He has a Thoroughbred Four-Horse Coach
on the road between Washington, and Rock-
ville, and two-horse Coaches between Rock-
ville and Frederick, with good teams, and in
the hands of expert and accommodating driv-
ers.
Persons traveling on this line may depend
on a safe and pleasant ride, and being well
attended to on the part of the proprietor to re-
duce the passenger's every comfort and con-
venience in his power.

NEW COOLEY,
Proprietor.
THE undersigned, HUGHES, BUGHES and
DARRINGTON, have been appointed
Deputies for the District of Columbia
by the County of Montgomery, and
will attend to all business
connected with the same.
B. COOLEY,
Rockville, Md., 1863-37

RESTAURANT,
107 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Doctical.
The following is a very dark, mother,
DYING WORDS OF A SOLDIER BOY.
BY W. H. H. H.

The growing very dark, mother,
I cannot see your face;
Yet I know that you are kneeling
In your familiar place;
And the low tones of your voice, mother,
Come through the darkening air,
As you bow beside my vacant bed,
And pray your evening prayer.

The growing very dark, mother,
I cannot see your face;
Yet I know that you are kneeling
In your familiar place;
And the low tones of your voice, mother,
Come through the darkening air,
As you bow beside my vacant bed,
And pray your evening prayer.

The growing very dark, mother,
I cannot see your face;
Yet I know that you are kneeling
In your familiar place;
And the low tones of your voice, mother,
Come through the darkening air,
As you bow beside my vacant bed,
And pray your evening prayer.

Selected Miscellany.
DANGEROUS ADVICE BY A CLEVERMAN.
Mr. Snib's son was engaged in break-
ing up a piece of new land with a team
of unruly oxen. Junior Snib becoming
exasperated at the ill-success he was receiving at
the plough-handle, set up such a vociferation
of profane oaths as to astonish the
team, who expected to see a
bolt launch past into eternity.
Feeling it his duty to chastise unbecom-
ingly the infuriated youth for some time, warning
him of the punishment that awaited
such blasphemy.

"Why, sir, I'll bet my head that such
cattle, such ploughing, would make a
man's head ache."
"I think not, my young friend," said
he; "I am a minister, and it would not
make me any wiser."
"I'll bet my dinner on it," was the
sanguine archer's reply; "and take the
bet if you dare sir."
"To make the bet would be equally
wrong, but I'll go one bout with you to
prove that your swearing is useless."
The boy assented, at the same time
applying his whip heartily upon the
oxen while turning them into the furrow.
The parson took a firm hold of the han-
dles and started the team. Rip—tear—
slap—jerk—went the plough, giving him
an occasional rap in the side or on the
shins. The oxen, feeling the smart of the
castigation, were all but abject.

"Who back—gee—haw—go along,
Buck and Bright," exclaimed the preach-
er, becoming excited. "The like of this
I never did see. Gee, Buck!
Haw, Bright! Glang!"
Slap came the plough-tail against his
side, knocking him some ten feet. The
boy stopped the team. The moralist was
on hand, saying:
"I never saw the like; no man ever
did. It beats all," etc.

Thus he continued until his bout was
accomplished, when he triumphantly said
to the lad:
"There, I've gone a bout without
swearing!"
"Yes," replied the boy; but you have
told a great many stories, and that you
have lied."
"What do you mean to say that I
have lied?"
"Yes, sir; because a great many have
seen this same land, and some worse."
"But you must never tell any one
they tell lies. You must whistle—re-
member that!"

After administering the youth soundly
on swearing, he made him promise to be
at church next Sabbath, where he was
to preach.
When Sabbath came, the boy, agree-
ably to his promise, went, and took a front
seat in the gallery. During the sermon,
the minister observed that "of all the birds
in creation the hiss of the goose was the
most severe." A shrill whistle was given
by the boy, the divine's attention was
drawn to the gallery, where he saw
the hopeful youth. Again he repeated
the same sentence, and again the boy
gave a shrill whistle, which echoed
throughout the church.

As soon as the service ended, the min-
ister attacked him for improper conduct
in church.
"Didn't you tell me to whistle when-
ever I heard any one tell a lie?" replied
the boy.
"Did I tell you that a goose hiss was
the most severe of the feathered tribe?"

Wall, did I lie, then?
Yes, sir.
How?
Because, sir, the goose hiss bit
as severe as the goose.
The parson, left for dinner.

**A Note for the Doctors—A Remedy
for Diphtheria.**
This affection, which comprises those
known under the various names of had-
sore throat, angina, croup, and the French
and fine croup, has hitherto been con-
sidered one of the most fatal diseases.
We some time back gave an account of
Dr. Trudeau's method, which consists in
administering starch under the form of a
syrup; but we now find in the *Revue
Therapeutique*, a paper by Dr. A. De
Grand Houlogne, vice Consul at Ha-
vanna, in which he mentions ice as an in-
fallible specific. As this, from its ex-
traordinary simplicity, would, if effective, be
far superior to any yet tried, we cannot
refrain from quoting the cases mentioned
by the author, who had published this
remedy as far back as February, 1860,
and consequently complains (not without
reason, if its efficacy is such as he de-
scribes) of the inexcusable negligence
of practitioners in not taking notice of
it, thereby allowing many valuable lives
to be lost. The following cases came
under his observation after that date. In
March and April, 1861, the disease in
question broke out under an epidemic
form, and chiefly attacked adults with
such violence that in one week three
young women died in one house. One
of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted
with diphtheria, was seized with it, and
as he could not immediately attend, owing
to the severity of the case, another
physician was called in, who ordered
couleuvres and alumina, which
produced no effect. At length Dr. De
Grand came, and found the tonsils gray-
ish swollen, and a false membrane cov-
ering them. He immediately administered
small pieces of ice, and by the following
morning the tumefaction of the tonsils
had diminished by half, and the false
membrane had nearly disappeared. That
very evening she was enabled to take
food. Proving by this example, a few
days after her brother was seized with
nearly symptoms as those of his sister,
but he, without waiting for the doctor,
at once took some ice, and was rid of his
sore throat in a few hours.

Some days later, Dr. De Grand was
summoned to a young lady who had been
labouring under the disease for some forty-
eight hours; all remedies had failed, and
the parents, relations and friends of the
family were plunged in the deepest sor-
row. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice,
it was by all present, for some throat,
inexplicable. It was sheer murder! Dr.
De Grand maintained his ground, and
after much expostulation, during which
much time was lost, he obtained his end.
Before twenty-four hours were over the
patient was in full convalescence. Being
at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was re-
quested to see a young man who was at-
tacked with malignant sore throat, and
had been treated without effect by cau-
terizations with hydrochloric and string-
ent gargles. Here again he had to
battle with the prejudices of the family,
but was at length allowed to administer
ice. The young man recovered in the
course of the following day. Dr. De
Grand has now been using this remedy
for the last twelve years, without having
met with a single failure. This is what
he says, but even if only half of what
he says were true, the method should be
tried by others. Cold gargles have been
employed with success by Dr. Blang, of
Strasbourg; why not ice?—*Gallant.*

An Item Which Every Man should
Carefully Read.
We have probably all of us met with
instances in which a word heedlessly
spoken against the reputation of a female
has been magnified by malicious minds
until the cloud has become dark enough
to overshadow her whole existence. To
those who are accustomed—not neces-
sarily to bad motives, but from thought-
lessness—to speak lightly of females,
we recommend these "hints" as worthy
of consideration: "Never use a lady's
name in an improper place, at an improp-
er time, or in mixed company. Never
make assertions about her that you think
are untrue, or allusions that you feel
herself would blush to hear. When you
meet with men who do not scruple to
make use of a woman's name in a reck-
less and unprincipled manner, abstain
for they are the very worst members of
the community, men that to every sense
of honor, every feeling of humanity.
Many a good and worthy woman's char-
acter has been forever ruined and her
heart broken by a lie manufactured by
some villain, and repeated where it
should not have been, and in the pres-
ence of those whose little judgment
could not detect them from circulating
the foul and braggart report. A slan-
der is soon propagated, and the smallest
thing derogatory to a woman's character
will fly on the wings of the wind, and
magnify as it circulates until its mon-

strous weight crushes the poor uncon-
scious victim. Respect the name of wo-
men, for your mother, and sisters are
women, and as you would have their
fair name unblemished, and their lives
unmolested by the slanderer's biting
tongue, heed the ill that your own words
may bring upon the mother, the sister,
or the wife of some fellow creature.
Choose to remain silent, or to speak
of the fair ladies in a way that will
do them honor and credit only.

**THE REDUCTION OF CHARLESTON.
BY WHAT MEANS?**
We read with some degree of interest
the various theories promulgated by the
press on the subject of the reduction of
Charleston, and the means to be adopted
for its purpose. It is a question of great
importance, and one which has attracted
the attention of the public mind. We
shall endeavor to present a few of the
theories advanced, and to show which we
think is the most practicable.

There is no reason to argue a like up-
shot in the present instance. The pre-
sent plan of attack differs from that of
last April by the wide distance between
a sound, well considered military opera-
tion and an enterprise a little short of
Quixotism. The execution will, we have
no doubt, be conducted with all possible
skill and vigor. And if, as is hoped,
the means are adequate to the end pro-
posed, it is fair to look forward to a suc-
cessful issue.

If, therefore, the repeated prophecy
of the reduction of Sumter in a couple
of hours be intended to mean no more
than this—that in an enterprise in which
all the elements are well known, and
which admits of being treated almost as
a mathematical problem, the propo-
sition of power is so greatly on our side
that the reduction of the fort is simply
a question of time—it may be two hours,
or twenty-four hours, or two weeks—we
see no objection to expressing our
personal sense of confidence in this way.
But to take such an expression as lit-
erally true, as many will, is to lull the
public mind with an unwarranted secu-
rity which would ill prepare it for any
possible check, repulse or disaster, and
which even puts it in an attitude un-
fit to appreciate the magnitude of the
task which our gallant army and navy
around Sumter has to do.

The reduction of Charleston, as we
have already several times stated in
these columns, we consider precisely the
most difficult individual piece of mili-
tary engineering that the whole of the
country has ever seen. It is a task of
the whole subject, we have given
detailed explications of the series of op-
erations it involved, and the following
extract which we make from the *Charleston*
correspondence of a late Southern
paper, is little more than what we have
ourselves already said, and does not, we
think, in the least, overstate the diffi-
culty of the case.

"The evident intention of the en-
emy is to secure batteries Wagner and
Gregg, at Cummings' Point, whence
they think they will be able to erect
strong works to batter down Sumter.
Succeeding in silencing Sumter, they
would then attempt to enter the harbor
with their iron-clad fleet and Monitor
and play upon the city. But they have
a long and tedious job before them.
If they should succeed in gaining our
batteries on Morris Island, it will be
very doubtful, from the number of guns
which could bring to bear upon them, if
they could hold their position. Besides,
admitting that they should succeed, and
even be able to batter down Sumter,
they would then be just as far from
their object as ever, and the struggle
would just then commence, as Fort
Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's
Island, and other works could still com-
mand the harbor. They would then have
to commence the bombardment of Moul-
trie, and make their approaches from
Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile
E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and sepa-
rated from it by Beach Inlet."

But if we narrow down our views to
the simple question of the reduction of
Fort Sumter, there is still a task which
will demand the very highest skill and
valor, and which, after all, we can only
hope will be successfully executed.
With the looseness characteristic of
popular parlance regarding military mat-
ters, it has become common to speak of
the operations against Fort Sumter and
even against Charleston as a siege—an
expression which, as its etymology im-
plies, can properly apply only to an op-
eration in which the assailant sits down
before a place, investing it and cutting
off the besieged from all communication
from without. In this sense Vicksburg
was properly a "siege." But we have
no such advantages in the operations
against Sumter. The Rebels have still
their water communications uninter-
ruptedly open, and Charleston is free to be
reinforced to any available amount.
Their steamers run up and down the
harbor every day, carrying troops, sup-
plies and ammunition, and bringing or
removing ordnance, etc.; and the prob-
ability is that there is no possible means of
cutting this line of communication short
of gaining Sumter itself. It is easy to
see what immense advantages this af-
fords them, both for the defence of Sum-
ter and the adjacent positions.

It remains then to consider the means
for the reduction of the fort. It is not
secreted to any one, that, in the attack

General Gilmore proposes silencing the
batteries against Sumter, by firing
upon the attempt to take Fort Wa-
gner by storm. His large guns ac-
cused at a distance from Sumter, about
thirty-five hundred yards, are not
to be fired, but to have the range of
the powerful rifle cannon. It is not
noted, however, that these guns have
been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.

It is not to be fired, but to have the
range of the powerful rifle cannon. It is
not noted, however, that these guns
have been busy ever since the Rebels
have been here at work at Sumter.
They are not to be fired, but to have
the range of the powerful rifle cannon.