Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, (Md.) FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1866. Vol XI.—No. 24.

COUNTY ADVERTISMENTS.

The Misses Dugan & Walley's

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Rockville, Md.

THE DUTIES OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, and parents are requested to enter children at the commencement of the session.

TERMS,

For ten months, payable quarterly in advance:

Board and Tuition, per 10 months, -	$150 00
Music—Piano Forte, per 11 weeks, -	12 00
Guitar and Melodian do -	12 00
Use of the Instruments do -	2 00
Painting, per 11 weeks, - -	4 00
Day-Scholars, 1st and 2d classes do -	7 00
" 3d and 4th " do -	6 00
Fuel, per 10 months, - - -	1 00

Having secured the services of TWO ADDITIONAL TEACHERS, the Ladies of the Seminary take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and patrons, that they will now be able to accommodate a greater number of pupils, and carry on their school on a much larger scale.

No Day-Scholar received for less than ten months. No deduction made for absence, unless in cases of protracted illness.

aug 4—tf

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NEAR BROOKEVILLE, Montgomery County, Md.

THIS SCHOOL, located in a healthy and elevated portion of the State, opens

On WEDNESDAY, 6th September.

The situation is retired from public thoroughfares, but is easily accessible by daily stages from Washington, D. C. and from Laurel, on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

THE BUILDINGS are new and specially adapted to the purposes of the school. The Grounds are extensive, furnishing ample space for exercise and recreation.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION includes the usual English Branches, the Languages, Music, &c.

Special attention given to careful christian culture and household science.

FOR TERMS, &c., address
Rev. O. HUTTON, A. M.,
aug 11—ewtf Brookeville, Md.

A CARD.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber will take a limited CLASS OF YOUNG LADIES for the Scholastic year, commencing the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1865.

Her school will be at the residence of GEO PETER, Esq., in the village of Rockville.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION will embrace the English Branches, French, Latin and Music.

TERMS OF TUITION can be ascertained by application to GEO PETER, Esq.

aug 11—tf SARAH C. POULSON.

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

EDWIN ARNOLD, L. L. D., Principal.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, September 4th, 1865.

TERMS:

For tuition in the ordinary English branches per year of 10 months, payable quarterly *in advance*,	$20 00
For tuition in Classics, English branches and Mathematics,	30 00
If to these branches be added French or German,	40 00

N. B. There will be an extra charge for fuel and incidentals proportionate to the number of pupils, and a *per capita* tax of 25 cents per quarter, to defray the expense of repairs to the building.

aug 11—6t

A CARD.

HAVING TAKEN OUT AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE for Montgomery county, as required by the "Internal Revenue Act," the undersigned will attend to business in his line in any portion of this or adjoining counties. His charges will be moderate. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

Letters addressed to him, at Poolesville, Md., on business, will be promptly attended to. ALEX. DADE.

mar 10—3m

A CARD.

THE undersigned having taken out AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE for Montgomery county, as required by the "Internal Revenue Act," will attend to business in his line in any part of the State. He is the only person in this county who has taken out such license, and, therefore, the only one authorized to act as auctioneer.

Any business communication addressed to him, at Clarksburg, Md., will be promptly attended to. C. R. MURPHY,
aug 12-6t Clarksburg, Md.

AUCTIONEERING.

JAMES W. BOSWELL respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery county as Auctioneer. From his long experience in selling, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

He has taken out the necessary LICENSE for this business, and therefore all sales will be legal.

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–tf

SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber will give prompt attention to all calls, from any part of the county, for LAND SURVEYING, LEVELING, &c. All persons who have land to survey, will please address him, by letter, at as early a day as possible, at Brookeville, stating the time when wanted and the number of days; or leave word with E. B. PRETTYMAN, Clerk, Rockville. WM. GRADY,
County Surveyor for Montgomery Co.

Selected Poetry.

Thoughts Suggested by the New Year.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals lingering like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.

But, as the careworn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life becomes more vapid,
Why, as we reach the falls of death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange, yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When, one by one, our friends have gone,
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth a seeming length,
Proportioned to their sweetness.

A Scrap of History.

LETTER FROM GEN. EARLY.

[From the New York News, Dec. 28.]

We received from the Havana steamer yesterday the following letter from Lieut. General Early, now in that city, but about to leave for the City of Mexico. It contains many interesting statements which have never appeared before about the forces engaged in the late war, and much of the heretofore secret history of the military movements of the Confederates:

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York News:

Having seen it stated in several papers published in the United States that I am an applicant for pardon, I desire to say, through your columns, that there is no truth whatever in this statement. I have neither made nor authorized such application, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind. I have nothing to regret in the course pursued by me during the war, except that my services were not of more avail to the cause for which I fought; and my faith in the justice of that cause is not at all shaken by the result.

I have not given a parole or incurred any obligation to the authorities of the United States, and I utterly disclaim all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the government of that country. I am a voluntary exile from my own country, because I am not willing to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon it. All declarations attributed to me which are inconsistent with the above statement, are entirely without foundation, and I hope there will be no further misapprehension as to my position.

The reports of the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, recently published, contain many erroneous statements which do great injustice to the Confederate armies. The press in the Southern States is at present effectually muzzled by military rule, and the Confederate cause has no appropriate organ by which the ears of the world can be reached. The time will arrive, however, when a true history of the warfare can be written so as to enable foreign nations and posterity to do justice to the character of those who have sustained so unequal a struggle for all that is dear to man. In anticipation of that time, I will call attention to some facts which will show the tremendous odds the Confederate armies had to encounter.

Mr. Secretary Stanton's report shows that the available strength present for duty in the army with which General Grant commenced the campaign of 1864 was; on the 1st of May, 1864, as follows:

The Army of the Potomac (under Gen. Meade)	120,386
The Ninth Army Corps (under General Burnside)	20,780
Aggregate	141,166

Besides this, he says the chief part of the force designed to guard the Middle Department and the department of Washington "was called to the front to repair losses in the army of the Potomac," which doubtless was done before that army left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House, as General Grant says:—"The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th (of May, 1864) were consumed in manœuvering and waiting for reinforcements from Washington," and Mr. Stanton says the sending of these troops to the front caused the detaching from General Lee's army of the force under me to threaten Baltimore and Washington. The available strength of the forces in those departments, on the 1st of May, according to Mr. Stanton's report, was as follows:

In the Department of Washington	47,124
In the Middle Department	[illegible]
Aggregate	[illegible]

of which it may be safely assumed that at least 40,000 men were sent to the front, as General Grant says that, when I approached Washington, the garrisons of that place and Baltimore were "made up of heavy artillery regiments, hundred days' men, and detachments from the Invalid Corps," and hence it became necessary to send troops from his army to meet us. This, therefore, made an army of over 180,000 men which Gen. Lee's army had to meet before, as I will show, it had received any reinforcements whatever. This estimate does not include the reinforcements received in the way of recruits from voluntary enlistments and the draft, which were entirely going on, nor does it include reinforcements from the Northern Department and the Departments of the East and the Susquehanna, where there were, by Mr. Stanton's showing, 15,844 available men for duty, the greater part of which, it is presumed, were sent to Grant, as, otherwise, they might have been brought to Washington to meet my force with more ease than troops from his army.

General Lee's army, at the beginning of the campaign, consisted of two divisions of Longstreet's corps, Ewell's corps, A. P. Hill's corps, three divisions of cavalry and the artillery. I commanded, at different times during the campaign, Hill's and Ewell's corps, and am, therefore, able to state very nearly the entire strength of the army. Ewell's corps, to which I belonged, did not exceed fourteen thousand (14,000) muskets at the beginning of the campaign. When I was placed in command of Hill's corps, on the 8th of May, by reason of General Hill's sickness, its effective strength was less than thirteen thousand (13,000) muskets, and it could not have exceeded eighteen thousand (18,000) in the beginning. Longstreet's corps was the weakest of the three when all the divisions were present, and the two with him had just returned from an arduous and exhausting winter campaign in East Tennessee. His effective strength could not have exceeded eight thousand (8,000) muskets. General Lee's whole effective infantry, therefore, did not exceed forty thousand (40,000) muskets, if it reached that number. The cavalry divisions were all weak, neither of them exceeding the strength of a good brigade. The artillery was in proportion to the other arms, and was far exceeded by Grant's, not only in the number of men and guns, but in the weight of metal, and especially in the quality of ammunition. General Lee's whole effective strength at the opening of the campaign was not over fifty thousand (50,000) men of all arms. There were no means of recruiting the ranks of his army, and no reinforcements were received until it reached Hanover Junction, on the 23rd of May. It was this force, therefore, which compelled Grant, after the fighting at the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court House, including the memorable 12th of May, to wait six days for reinforcements from Washington before he could move, and baffled his favorite plan of reaching Richmond. At Hanover Junction General Lee was joined by Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, one small brigade of my division of Ewell's corps, which had been in North Carolina with Hoke, and two small brigades, with a battalion of artillery under Breckinridge. This force under Breckinridge, which General Grant estimates at 15,000, and which was subsequently united to mine at Lynchburg, did not exceed two thousand (2,000) muskets. At Coal Harbor, about the 1st of June, Hoke's division from Petersburg joined General Lee, but Breckinridge's force was sent back immediately after its arrival near that place, on account of the defeat and death of General Wm. E. Jones at Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, and Ewell's corps, with two battalions of artillery, was detached under my command on the morning of the 13th of June to meet Hunter. This counterbalanced all reinforcements. The foregoing statement, which fully covers Gen. Lee's strength, shows the disparity of forces between the two armies at the beginning, and it was never lessened after it reached the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, but was greatly increased. The curious may speculate as to what would have been the result if the resources of men and munitions of war of the two commanders had been reversed, or if Lee's strength had approximated Grant's. Occupying a neutral position, as between the two Federal commanders, Grant and Butler, and certainly having no reason to admire the latter, I cannot but be amused at the effort of Grant, by the use of a few flash phrases, to make Butler the scapegoat of all his failures.

The disparity between the forces of Sheridan and myself in the Valley campaign was even greater than that between Lee and Grant. My force, when I arrived in front of the fortifications of Washington on the 11th of July, 1864, was eight thousand (8,000) muskets, three small battalions of artillery with about forty (40) field pieces, of which the largest were twelve-pounder Napoleons, and about two thousand (2,000) badly mounted and equipped cavalry, of which a large portion had been detached to cut the railroad leading from Baltimore north. General Grant says that two divisions of the Sixth corps and the advance of the Nineteenth corps arrived at Washington before I did, and Mr. Stanton says I was met there by the Sixth corps, a part of the Nineteenth corps under General Emory, and a part of the Eighth corps under Gen. Gilmore. My force had then marched over 500 miles, marching, at least, twenty miles each day, except the day of the fight at Monocacy, when it marched fourteen miles, and fought and defeated Wallace.

At the battle of Winchester, or the Opequan, as it is called by General Grant, my effective strength was about eight thousand five hundred (8,500) muskets, the three battalions of artillery and less than three thousand (3,000) cavalry. Sheridan's infantry consisted of the Sixth, Nineteenth and Cook's corps, composed of one division of the Eighth corps and what is called the "Army of West Virginia." Some idea may be formed of the strength of the Sixth corps when it is recollected that the army of the Potomac was composed of three corps on the 1st of May previous, to wit: the Second, Fifth and Sixth, and that its effective strength then was, according to Mr. Stanton's statement, 120,386. The same statement shows that the available strength in the "Department of West Virginia," on the 1st of May, was 30,782, and most of the troops in this department were concentrated in the Valley. Documents subsequently captured showed the strength of the Nineteenth corps to have been at the battle of Winchester, not less than 12,000 effective men. Official reports captured at Cedar Creek shows that Sheridan's cavalry, on the 17th of September, two days before the fight, numbered 10,100 present for duty. His artillery was vastly superior to mine in men and guns. The Sixth corps alone must have exceeded my entire strength, unless it met with such tremendous losses as to reduce its strength at least three-fourths. From all the information received and from documents captured at Cedar Creek, I am satisfied that Sheridan's effective infantry strength at Winchester could not have been less than 35,000 muskets, and it was probably more. The odds against me, therefore, were fully four to one, and probably more. His very great superiority in cavalry was very disadvantageous to me, as the country was very open and admirably adapted to cavalry operations, and only cavalry, being mostly armed with Enfield rifles without pistols or sabres, could not fight his, whose equipment and arms were complete. At the fight at Cedar Creek I had been reinforced by one division of infantry (Kershaw's) numbering twenty-seven hundred (2,700) muskets, one small battalion of artillery and about six hundred cavalry (600) cavalry, which about made up my losses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. I went into this fight with eight thousand five hundred (8,500) muskets, about forty pieces of artillery and about twelve hundred (1,200) cavalry, as the rest of my cavalry, which was guarding the Luray Valley, did not get up in time, though ordered to move at the same time that I moved to the attack. Sheridan's infantry had been recruited fully up to its strength at Winchester, and his cavalry numbered 8,700, as shown by the official reports captured. The main cause why the rout of his army in the morning was not complete was the fact that my cavalry could not compete with his, and the latter, therefore, remained intact. He claimed all his own guns that had been captured in the morning and afterward recaptured, as so many guns captured from me, whereas I lost only twenty-three guns, and the loss of these and the wagons which were taken was mainly owing to the fact that a bridge, on the narrow part of the road between Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, broke down, and the guns and wagons, which latter were not numerous, could not be brought off. Pursuit was not made to Mount Jackson, as stated by both Grant and Stanton, but my troops were halted for the night at Fisher's Hill, three miles from Cedar Creek, and next day moved backward to New Market, six miles from Mount Jackson, without any pursuit at all. So far from its being true, as stated by Mr. Stanton, that no force appeared in the valley after this, the fact is, that I reorganized my force at New Market, and on the 10th of November moved down the Valley again and confronted Sheridan on the 11th and 12th in front of his entrenchments, between Newtown and Kearnstown, and then retired back to New Market because provisions and forage could not be obtained in the lower Valley. The expeditions by which the posts of New Creek and Beverly were subsequently captured, were sent out also from my force in the Valley. The strong force which General Grant says was entrenched under me at Waynesboro, when Sheridan advanced up the Valley in the latter part of February, 1865, with two divisions of cavalry, 5,000 each (10,000 in all), consisted of about one thousand (1,000) infantry and a few pieces of artillery, most of my infantry having been returned to General Lee to meet corresponding detachments from Sheridan to Grant, and all of my cavalry and most of the artillery having been sent off on account of the impossibility of foraging the horses in the Valley. Obvious reasons of policy prevented any publication of these facts during the war, and it will now be seen that I was leading a forlorn hope all the time, and the public can appreciate the character of the victories won by Sheridan over me.

The statements I have made are from facts coming within my own knowledge, and they are made to show the disparity between the Confederate armies and those of the United States. These statements will serve to give some idea of the disparities existing in other lines. I now ask which has retired from the contest with more true glory, that heroic band of Confederates who so long withstood the tremendous armies and resources of the United States, or that "Grand Army of the Union," which, while being recruited from all the world, was enabled by "continuous hammering," to so exhaust its opponent "by mere attrition" as to compel a surrender? The world has never witnessed so great a political crime as that committed in the destruction of the Confederate Government by armed force. Other nations, in ancient as well as in modern times, have fallen under the yoke of the conqueror or usurper, because their own follies, vices or crimes had prepared the way for their subjugation. Many tears have been shed over the fate of unhappy Poland, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Poles had shown their incapacity to manage their own Government ere they were consigned to foreign rule. In our case, however, the civilized nations have stood aloof and seen a brave and patriotic people politically murdered, while maintaining an unprecedented struggle for the right of self-government, and manifesting at every step their capacity for it, and this, too, when under an assumed neutrality, the resources of men, money and munitions of war of those very nations were being freely used to consummate the monstrous deed, and thereby give the final blow to a genuine republican government, even in the United States.

On behalf of my down-trodden country, I make the appeal to those nations that they will not commit the further injustice of receiving the history of this struggle from the mouths and pens of our enemies, but that they shall wait until the time shall come for placing a true history before them. In the meantime, let all my countrymen who were in a condition to know the character of the contest, put in a tangible form, to be preserved for the use of the future historian, such facts and materials for that history as are in their knowledge and possession.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieut. Gen. C. S. A.

THE CORN CROP OF THE WEST.—The foreign crops having been unusually good during the past season, wheat is now selling in France for less than one dollar per bushel, and it commands only about one dollar and nine cents in Great Britain. The corn crop of our Western States having also been unusually prolific, it cannot be profitably transported in the present state of the European markets to the Atlantic seaboard, and the practice has again commenced for burning it for fuel. The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says:

"We understand that many of the people of Warren and other towns in the east part of the country are using corn for fuel. We had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman who has been burning it, and who considers it much cheaper than wood. Ears of corn can be bought for ten cents per bushel by measure, and seventy bushels, worth seven dollars, will measure a cord. A cord of wood, including sawing, costs $9 50, which is $2 50 more than the cost of a cord of corn, besides the fact that the corn produces more heat than the wood. If these statements are true (and we have no reason to doubt them,) there is no fuel more economical than corn. The crop of corn this year is far beyond the demand."

DIVORCES IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is becoming metropolitan. There were two hundred and seventy-five divorces granted in that city, by the several courts, during the year 1865. The Chicago *Journal* says:

"Of these one hundred and seventy-seven were applied for by wives, whose grounds of grievance against their husbands were—Drunkenness in fifty of the cases; desertion and cruelty, four; drunkenness and cruelty, forty-four; adultery, eight; drunkenness, desertion, cruelty and adultery combined, two. Of the entire number of divorces granted ninety-eight were applied for by husbands, whose grounds of grievances against their wives were—Adultery in fifty-eight of the cases; desertion, twenty; drunkenness, eighteen; bigamy, one; other causes, one."

THE TIME TO SQUARE UP.—There is no better time in the "merry round year" to settle accounts and square up business, in order to begin the New Year right, and in a business-like manner, than at the end of the old, and commencement of the New Year. The Government requires every man to render to the assessor of his district an account of his profits and gains for the past year; and without adjusting his accounts properly, paying his debts and collecting his dues, he cannot do this.

Every business man should make it a point to settle up all his floating accounts at the year's end. And in order to make this a business maxim—a rule not to be departed from—he should begin by paying all such little bills that he owes, and that he can consistently insist on debtors settling their accounts with him.

Country printers are most unfortunate in having numbers of small bills outstanding for subscriptions, printing and advertising. This is unavoidable with them. Persons send their advertisements by mail, frequently, and not knowing the cost, await the bill when the work is done, and in nine cases out of ten the bill is thrown aside till some more convenient season. That "more convenient season" is often a great while presenting itself under the present loose and irregular system of managing business; but if the last of the year was dedicated by every business man to the settlement of all running and small accounts, he would find himself the gainer by it, and the whole community would be correspondingly benefitted thereby.

Now, the way to inaugurate this much needed reform is for every man to begin it by *paying* off all small and running accounts he owes, and *insisting*, at the same time, on others paying up who are indebted to him.—*Cecil Whig.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The late historian, Macauly, sums up the history, progress and present condition of the Catholic church, in the following terse and expressive language: "There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke sacrifices rose from the Pantheon, and when came leopards and tigers bounding in the Flavian amphitheater. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of supreme pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the 19th century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin, the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the papacy remains. The papacy remains, not in decay, not in mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic church is still sending forth to the furthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent and Augustine, and still confronted Atilla. The number of her children is greater than at any other age. Her acquisitions in the new world have more than compensated for what she has lost in the old. Her spiritual ascendency extends over the vast countries which a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other christian sects united amount to one hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any signs which indicate that the term of her long dominion is approaching."

HELL.—I hold that it is reasonable to infer that the punishment of the future state is not material in any way whatever; that it is a moral and spiritual punishment, following the transgression of law; that it consists in the action of the mind, by its own laws, on itself; that it is the being withdrawn from the Divine presence, and those fertilizing and joy-inspiring influences which come from personal communion with God. And this view takes away all that repulsiveness which we cannot but feel when the doctrine of a barbaric, material punishment is taught.—*H. W. Beecher.*

"UNHEALTHY DEVELOPMENTS."—We learn that an officer is now investigating the records and books of Quartermasters and other government officials in Tennessee, and the developments thus far are startling. This work of ferreting out the frauds during the war has only commenced, and many "Shoddy Kings" who are now living in princely style on their ill-gotten gains, will be under the disagreeable necessity of leaving the country or filling a felon's cell. The investigation is now progressing at Chattanooga, under orders from the War Department.—*Mobile Register.*