

Montgomery County Sentinel.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, (Md.) FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1866. Vol. XI—No. 27.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.
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, 1866, and persons are requested to enter children at the commencement of the session.
—TERMS—
Per month, payable quarterly in advance:
Board and Tuition, per 10 months, \$150 00
Music—Piano Forte, per 11 weeks, 12 00
Guitar and Melodion do 12 00
Use of the Instruments do 2 00
Painting, per 11 weeks, 4 00
Day-Schoolers, lit and 2d classes do 2 00
3d and 4th do 1 00
Fuel, per 10 weeks, 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-Schooler received for less than ten months. No deduction made for absence, unless in cases of protracted illness.
Aug 4-11

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEAR BROOKVILLE, 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, as 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 English Language, the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and German.
Special attention given to careful christian culture and household science.
FOR TERMS, &c. address Rev. O. HUTTON, A. M., Brookville, Md.
Aug 11-12

A CARD.
To Parents and Guardians.
THE SUBSCRIBER will take a limited CLASS OF YOUNG LADIES for the September year, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1866.
Her school will be at the residence of Geo. P. Perry, Esq., in the village of Rockville. THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION will embrace the English Language, French, Latin, and Music.
THE FEE OF TUITION can be ascertained by application to Geo. P. Perry, Esq., or to SARAH C. POULSON.
ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.
EDWIN ARNOLD, E. D., Principal.
THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, September 11th, 1866.
Letters addressed to him, at Poolesville, Md., or to him, at Rockville, Md., will be promptly attended to.
Aug 11-12

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 the county, and will be pleased to act as auctioneer.
Letters addressed to him, at Poolesville, Md., or to him, at Rockville, Md., will be promptly attended to.
ALEX. DADE.
Aug 11-12

A CARD.
THE undersigned having taken out ACCOUNTY LICENSE for Montgomery County, as required by the "Internal Revenue Act," the undersigned will attend to business in his line in any portion of the county, and will be pleased to act as auctioneer.
Letters addressed to him, at Poolesville, Md., or to him, at Rockville, Md., will be promptly attended to.
C. R. MURPHY.
Clarksburg, Md.
Aug 12-13

AUCTIONEERING.
JAMES W. BOWWELL 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 AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE for this county, 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 to fall to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Clarksburg, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to.
Aug 12-13

OAK PLANK FOR SALE.
HAYING PURCHASED A STRAIGHT SAW four miles north of Rockville, the timber cut and delivered in FULL ORDERS, in short lengths, as desired.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
G. L. NEWLANDER.
Aug 12-13

Selected Poetry.
A PRETTY SERMON, IN RHYME.
Miss "Matilda Hickox," (of whose disconcerting we should like to see more,) sends to the *Rocky Dispatch* the following sweet little sermon:
"And to be kind not to another, teacher for Christ's sake both forgive you, — God!"
Kind, though a lovely place,
Tears with dark care;
O'ercome each other comes
Death and Despair;
Sorrow on every side
Frowns on me and;
Sad hearts need sympathy—
Let us be kind.
Love, like the sun, can gild
All things below
Even with golden light
Tears and we
Few are the world of change
Ever and much;
Some will never feel its warmth—
Godly cheer!
Hopes and hearts broken,
Living and gloom,
May we be bold to
Dwell in the tomb;
Others, wandering
Mourning and
Would to be good on earth!
Let us be kind!
What strength and fame
Sweep above?
What about sweet on earth?
Frowns and Love?
Who is the beautiful?
Who can pass through life
Without a kind?
God's love knows what pain
Sorrow and care,
How to feel sympathy,
To be kind and pure,
We are thoughtless
Frowns and gloom,
Oh, let us be kind, to all
Let us be kind.

Selected Miscellany.
[From the Nashville Republican Banner.]
BILL ARP TO HIS OLD FRIEND.
—Mr. John Happy— I want to write to you personally about some things that weigh on me. I look on you as a friend and I feel like dropping a few lines by way of unburdening my sorrowful reflections. For the last few years you have travelled round right smart, and made a heap of luminous observations. I hear that you are now living in Nashville, where you can see all sides of everything, and read all the papers—where you can study Paradise Lost without a look, and see the Devil and his angels without drawing on the imagination—and I thought maybe you might assist me in my troubled feelings. I have always, Mr. Happy, endeavored to see the bright side of every matter, if I had any, but there is one or two subjects about which I have mighty high opinion, and I want you to tell me, if you can, what you think of them. The black republic keep us for I never could see, and can't see it. I wouldn't have a nigger or a dog to stay round me that did 'n't want to. Some say they wanted us to strengthen them again their enemies in case of a furin war. Does any man in his senses expect us to help the black republicans whip anybody? Have we got any worse enemies than they are? They can't make us fight I reckon if we don't want to. We're four conf and made nothing in another war to gratify other people. Daddie says he'd have his soul transferred to a bench-leg'd tree, and bark at his daddy's niggers 2,000 years. I wonder if the experience of the last four years aint satisfied these fellows that our boys are a dangerous set to be turned loose in time of war. Wouldn't you think that, as a matter of policy, they ought soft-solder us a little, and quit the islander. If we do fight for 'em there'll be one condition certain—they must be put where David put Uriah, and our boys must consent to make a charge or two behind 'em at the point of the bayonet.
But I want you to tell me, John, if I am right about the history of this business. It aint a long story, and I'll tell it the way I see it. Old Pevrty went off one day with some ships, and took a few beads and juchaps, and bought up a lot of captured niggers from the flotilla of some other tows, and stole 'em over on the coast of Afrika, and brought 'em over and educated 'em to work in the field, and cut wood, and steer bark and so forth, but not including 'em, nor nusterin', nor the jury business, nor so forth.
Well, after a while they found that the cold winds and codfish airs of New England didn't agree with the nigger, and so they began to slide 'em down South as fast as possible. After they had sold 'em and got the money, they joined the church and became sanctified about slavery sorter like the women that got converted, and then gave all her niggers away to her unconverted sisters, as Washington and Jefferson, and Madison and Randolph, bought 'em and worked 'em to satisfaction, whereupon old Pew got jealous and began to preach agin it to break it down. The fact is, they wouldn't work gals in their factories if it wasn't so profitable, for they are conscientiously opposed to everything that don't put money in their pockets.
After while they went into the stripe of poor scelerated niggers getting a hun-dred lashes for a nutter, and mourning for their first born because they were not then they started the steam program, and while we were tearing the big courts and little courts to get back one another, by the name of Dred Scott, and covering their faces from fire to fire with nigger laryny, and song of the Constitution into an absolute dush. They built a fence around the institution as high as Hogan's gallus, and hemmed it in, and hid siege to it like an army would besiege a city, and stare out the inhabitants. They kept agin it until we got mad—show 'em and paddle our own canoe.
Now all this time we had some good minds among 'em—some who swore we imposed upon, and said we had no cause to dissolve the partnership. They said that if we did so, and the niggers made war upon us, they'd stand by us and throw their lives and fortunes and their sacred honor into the breach, and the first fight'd be over their dead bodies, and so on. My memory is bad, but I remember that some of 'em were named James Buchanan, and Dan Dickason, and John Cokeran, and Logan, and Cushin, and Butler, surnamed the Beast, and so on, and carried it with him to parts unknown, and, lastly, a man by the name of Andy Johnson, who, I suppose, some distant relation to the President of the United States of Ameriky, a man aint responsible for the bad part of his relations, and I don't care 'n't up to nobody. I suppose that a President aro don't the best he can, and Mr. Ethridge oughten to be taken for his record.
Well, the war come on, and show 'em and learn and Cushin and

brain new discovery. It seemed to strike 'em all of a sudden like an Xpost facto law, and they wanted to go into a general bargin' business, and keep it up as long as they could find rope and timber.
Now, the honest general millions of American freemen, being guilty of treason on one side. The idea of the mother of States, and of Washington and Jefferson, and Madison and Marshall, and Patrick Henry and all the Leas, and who gave away all the territory in the Northwest for nothing! Is she to be scandalized by these new light christians, who are counted from all the skum of all created things, and think that Paul and Peter makin' special arrangements for receiving their sanctified souls in Paradise? Treason, the dickens! Where's Dan Webster? Where's the history of the Ameriky revolution?
No it aint treason nor reason—but it's devilish, infernal, inhuman hate. What do they keep Mr. Davis in jail for? I hear some say that aint Mr. Johnson's voluntary doings, but the tremendous pressure of surrounding circumstances. Aint Mr. Davis a great and good man? Would he swap chances for heaven with him, and give all his earthly estate to him? If Mr. Davis's honor and integrity, and patriotism and true courage were weighed in a balance against Sumner's and Stevens', and all his enemies, wouldn't he outweigh 'em all? Won't his conduct in Mexico and in the late war, and his nobility of character, his long and grow'n up in history, while the memory of the hero's that are layin' 'em in his dungeon will sink in oblivion? I think so—that's what I say, and I'll bet on it, and Charles O'Connor, and all the women in the country will go my way.
But there aint no particular point in all this, Mr. Happy. It's only my opinion, that's all. I may be a tar-pole about everything and don't know nothin'. I'm tryin' my best, however, to take things just as I find 'em, and my principal business for the last two months has been wantin' niggers to make 'em feel free. I put 'em all out to take care of themselves, and I don't know what Thad Stevens is a fasin' about, unless he is just mad because our boys burnt iron works. If that's all, we can plead the ruins of various similar establishments in these regions, and get a judgment agin him.
But I'm about through, Mr. Happy, with what I had to say; only this—if they ever was an abolition people that friends anywhere, it's us. If we've got any hands and stand by us in our trouble. Let 'em be resolute out to the five points of the compass in search of sympathy, and there's an honest statesman or a brave soldier north of the line who loves his fellow men, let him open his heart and meet us on half-way ground. We aint afraid of beasts or tar-poles, or devils or demons—of Stevens or Sumner—but we are a warm hearted and forgiving people, and friends. Ar't we not?
Yours, everlastingly,
BILL ARP.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND VACCINATION.
—A few days ago (says the Baltimore Sun) we published some speculations of an English medical journal upon the probable identity of the cattle plague with small pox. The Fall Mall Gazette of the 15th instant, publishes the following account of an interesting experiment which seems to show that vaccination is an actual preventive:
"Mr. Thomas Chambers says that a London dairyman, Mr. B., has kept his twenty-seven cows all through the plague unhurt, while those of his neighbors have been perishing. When asked to account for his immunity, Mr. B. explained that he had for years vaccinated very cow, old or young, which entered his sheds, and has never since lost one. Now here is an opportunity of testing the value of the prophylactic on a great scale. Let the cattle plague commission, by that stable, and place among the two or three diseased beasts, and watch the result. If all escape death, the majority any seizure at all, the tendency of rinderpest with small-pox all have been empirically proved, and a plague will be 'vaccinate all cattle, we vaccinate all children."
The Society of Ladies in a School of Politeness.

State Affairs.
THE STATE CONVENTION.
This body, in which the conservative element of all the counties of the State was so ably represented, having gone through with the business for which it assembled, adjourned on Thursday afternoon of last week. Before adjourning, committees were appointed, consisting of members from each county and the city of Baltimore, one to proceed to Annapolis and present the address and resolutions of the body to the General Assembly, now in session, and another to procure signatures throughout the State to the memorial heretofore put in circulation praying the repeal of modification of the Constitution and law of the State which disfranchises so large a majority of its citizens. An executive committee was also constituted to take charge of the general subject involved in the movement, and with power to recall the convention whenever deemed necessary.
The following are said committees for this county:
Committee to lay the proceedings before the Legislature—ALEX. BOWEN DAVIS, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.
Committee to memorialize the Legislature—GEO. W. VERNER.
Executive Committee—GREENBURY M. WATKINS, W. VERNER.
The following are the resolutions as finally adopted by the convention:
1. Resolved, That the people of Maryland who are in favor of the restoration of political rights to the disfranchised citizens of the State, That the persistent efforts of the President of the United States to restore to their political rights the citizens of the Southern States, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, receive our cordial endorsement, and we pledge to him our support in his efforts to re-establish the rights of the States under the Federal Government upon a constitutional basis.
2. Resolved, That the President of this convention be directed to communicate to the President of the United States a copy of the proceedings of this convention, and to express to him their high appreciation of his patriotic efforts to restore peace, good feeling and political equality between all sections of the country.
3. Resolved, That we will, and all who are opposed to the odious laws of proscription and disfranchisement should, be determined and persistent in the effort to regain the freedom that is now most unjustly and tyrannically withheld from the majority by the minority of the citizens of the State, and that there should be no cessation to the struggle to recover such freedom until equal liberty is to all citizens of the State is made tri-umphant.
4. Resolved, That the registration law of this State is odious and oppressive in its provisions, and tyrannical in the manner of its administration, the fruitful source of dissension among the people, calculated to keep alive the memory of differences which ought to be forgotten, and that sound policy, enlightened statesmanship and positive justice demand its immediate repeal.
5. Resolved, That the provisions of the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, which prescribe conditions to the elective franchise before unknown to the people of Maryland, are retrospective, partaking of the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and repugnant to the terms of the declaration of rights, as well as to the Constitution of the United States.
6. Resolved, That a committee of five from Baltimore city, and two from each county, be appointed by the chair, to lay before the General Assembly, and to urge upon them prompt acquiescence in the righteous demands of the people of Maryland.
7. Resolved, That a committee of five from the city of Baltimore, and two from each county in the State, be appointed by the chair as an executive committee, to devise such measures as they may deem necessary in furthering the objects for which the convention has assembled.
8. Resolved, That this convention recommend that the people of Maryland sign memorials to the Legislature asking that the right of suffrage be restored, and that a committee of one from each county and one from the city of Baltimore be appointed by the respective delegations to obtain signatures to the memorials, and send them to the Legislature, with power to such committee to increase its members.
9. Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it shall be subject to be reconvened at such time as the executive committee shall designate.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.
A bill has been reported in the Senate of Maryland providing for a general assessment of all real, personal and mixed property in the State. It consists of forty-one sections, and is necessarily taken up with many details in relation to the duties of assessors, &c. The following are the main provisions:
The city of Baltimore is to be divided into ten assessment districts, Baltimore county into five, and so on throughout the several counties of the State, according to extent of territory. The commissioners of the counties are to appoint three property holders to make the assessment. They are to proceed in business on the first of May, and complete the assessment by the first of December. Any assessor failing or neglecting to make the required return shall forfeit not exceeding \$500 for each offence.
All property is to be assessed at its cash value, without looking to a forced sale, and all property owned by residents of the State and not permanently located elsewhere within the State, shall be assessed to the owner in the county or city where he or she may reside; and they shall specify in their returns, as far as may be practicable—first, the name of the tract or parcels of land, or the description thereof, owned by each individual, with the quantity of acres thereon, and the value thereof; second, stock in trade, its general description and value; third, public securities, liable to valuation, particularly specified, with their respective value; fourth, bank stocks and other stocks, particularly specified, with their respective value; fifth, private securities; sixth, live stock; seventh, household furniture, eighth, plate; ninth, gold and silver watches; tenth, other descriptions, as great value of each.
The assessors shall have power and authority to require the owners of lands within their respective assessment districts to furnish information with regard to the number of acres and location of said lands, as may be necessary to enable them to ascertain the value thereof. It shall be under oath or affirmation of such person or persons to be administered by some of the said assessors. But for the discovery of all property liable to assessment, every person shall be required by the assessors to give a full and particular account or statement thereof to such assessors, distinguishing in such account or statement the particular property which may be under his care and management from his own, which said account or statement shall be under the oath or affirmation of such person, to be administered by one of said assessors; and such property so required, shall, if practicable, be produced before the said assessors for their inspection and valuation. If any person shall wilfully refuse, or after twenty days' notice shall neglect to render any such statement or account of his or her property, or effects, or any part thereof, as by this act he or she is required upon the requisition of the assessors, he or she shall forfeit a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and the said assessors shall thereupon, upon their own knowledge, and on the best information they can obtain, value the property of such person to the utmost sum they believe the same to be worth in cash, and in their returns of said valuations they shall certify the refusal or neglect of the owner of such property, and the county commissioners shall assess such person according to the sum so assessed, and the same shall be considered as the assessment; and if any person shall give a false or partial account or statement of any property under his or her management, in his or her possession, with the intent that the payment of the just assessment or rate of tax on any property may be avoided, such persons shall forfeit a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.
The above are the main features—the balance of the bill is taken up with various other details concerning the duties of the county commissioners, clerks, &c., and provides for taking appeals to the courts. Assessors to be paid four dollars per day for every day actually employed, to be paid by their respective counties. The act is to take effect on the first of May.

WISDOM FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Keep out of debt. Pay as you go. Buy nothing except the money is in your pocket. Have no account current at the grocers or butchers. Go without new clothes till you can pay for them. Give your note of hand to nobody. Eachew credit. Deal for cash only.
President Madison once said that "the blacks could never be elevated to political equality with us without a special miracle, which would turn them all white."
To prevent hair from coming out, never let your wife catch you kissing the servant girl.