# 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, JUNE 22, 1866. Vol XL—No. 47.



## 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,

*Per 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 rtages 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.

### Livery & Sale Stables.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

The subscriber having leased the commodious Stables of Mr. B. Cooley, in Rockville, would respectfully inform the citizens of the village and the public generally, that he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, by the month, week, or day. He also keeps Horses and Buggies for Hire, and HORSES FOR SALE. His terms will be very moderate.

Persons arriving in the stage, and wishing to be sent to any portion of the county, can be accommodated, by calling on the undersigned.

By strict attention to business, and a determination to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

april 27—3m WM. H. COOLEY.

### 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 promply attended to. [dec 14—tf

### 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.

### 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. DAIIE.

mar 10—3m

### OAK PLANK FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED A STEAM SAW MILL, and placed the same on his farm, four miles North of Rockville, the undersigned is prepared to FILL ORDERS, at short notice.

ALSO—WILL EXCHANGE LUMBER FOR TIMBER.

ALL CONTRACTS to be made with the undersigned, who is alone authorized to make contracts.

may 4—tf O. E. MUNCASTER.


## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PUBLIC GENERAL—[Official.]

AN ACT to Incorporate the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, is hereby incorporated, constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining lines of telegraph through this State, to connect the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and other places in the United States, upon such terms and conditions and subject to the liabilities contained in this act.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall consist of shares of fifty dollars each, to be issued to those who have heretofore, or may hereafter, furnish funds for the construction and improvement of said lines of telegraph, as may be agreed upon.

Sec 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have power to purchase, receive and hold and convey such real estate, and such only as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of the business and for effectually carrying on the operations of said company, and may appoint such directors, officers and agents and make such prudential rules and regulations and by-laws as may be necessary in the transaction of their business not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company is authorized to construct lines of telegraph along and upon the public roads and highways, or across any of the waters within the limits of this State, by means of the necessary fixtures, including posts, piers or abutments for sustaining the cords or wires of the lines; provided the same shall not be so constructed as to incommode the public use of said roads or highways, or injuriously interrupt the navigation of said waters, nor shall this act be so construed as to authorize the construction of any bridge across any of the waters of this State.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person over whose land said lines shall pass upon which posts, piers or abutments shall be placed, shall consider himself aggrieved or damaged thereby, he shall have a right to apply to a justice of the peace of the county where such land is, who shall thereupon issue his warrant directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon twelve disinterested persons qualified to serve as jurors, to meet at the proper place, as directed by said justice, and the sheriff shall qualify the said persons by oath faithfully to perform the duties required of them by this act, and the said jury shall make a just and equitable appraisal of all the loss and damage sustained by said applicant by reason of such lines, posts or abutments, and make a true return and inquisition thereof, in writing under their hands and seals, the sheriff shall make return of the inquisition so found, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, who shall file the same and lay it before the said court at its next session, and such inquisition shall be confirmed by said court, unless good cause be shown to the contrary; and when confirmed shall be recorded by the clerk at the expense of the Company; if any damage shall be awarded to any person by the said inquisition, the Company shall pay the amount thereof with the costs of said appraisal.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall unlawfully and intentionally injure, molest or destroy any of said lines, posts, piers or abutments or the materials or property belonging thereto, he shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction be had.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company may provide in their by-laws for an increase of their capital stock and the number of their shares, and they may at any time, with the written consent or vote of the owners of two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company, extend their lines of telegraph or may construct branch lines to connect with their main line, or may unite with any other incorporated Telegraph Company, with such increase of capital stock and upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall receive dispatches from and for other telegraph lines, and from and for any individual, and on payment of the usual charges to individuals for transmitting dispatches as established by said company, to transmit the same with impartiality and good faith, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every neglect or refusal so to do; to be recovered with costs of suit in the name and for the benefit of the person or persons sending such dispatch; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to require the said company to transmit dispatches for or from any other company or association owning a line of telegraph parallel with, or doing business in competition with the line over which the dispatch is required to be sent.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said company shall transmit all dispatches in the order in which they are received, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the person whose dispatch is postponed out of its order; provided, however, that arrangements may be made with the proprietors or publishers of newspapers for the transmission, for publication, of intelligence of general and public interest out of its order.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the General Assembly reserves to itself the right to alter, amend and repeal at pleasure.

AN ACT to amend an Act to Incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the name, style and title of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of Maryland, conferred by the Act passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, chapter one hundred and forty-seven, incorporating and making a body corporate the incorporators therein named, be and the same is hereby changed and altered, and that said corporation and body politic shall be known as the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, and by that name, style and title, shall possess the corporate powers embraced in said Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said act be further amended by striking out in the proviso of the first section the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from the date of its passage.

AN ACT to establish the Maryland Industrial School for Girls.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Reverend Franklin Wilson, Francis T. King, William H. Cromfield, Hugh L. Bond, Joseph Dean Smith, Hiram Woods, Jr., Edward Otis Hinckley, Dr. James Carey Thomas, J. Harman Brown and John Carlett, and all such persons as now are, or shall hereafter become contributors in the manner hereinafter provided, be, and they are hereby incorporated by the name of "The Maryland Industrial School for Girls," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure, to make contracts relative to said institution, to sue and be sued, and by that name be capable in law of purchasing, taking, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation, and also to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of said institution, and the preservation and application of its funds, and the appointment of such agents and officers as they find necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person who has paid, or shall hereafter pay to the funds of said institution fifty dollars in any year, or ten dollars annually, for the term of six years, shall be a member for life, and every person paying any sum not less than five dollars, shall be for one year thereafter such payment, a member of said institution and the Treasurer's books shall be prima facie evidence of such membership.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the affairs of said institution shall be managed by twenty Directors, fifteen of whom shall be chosen annually by the members on the first Tuesday in January, and five of whom shall be appointed annually in the month of January by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, with the advice and consent of the Councils of said city, and in case of failure to appoint or elect at the times hereinbefore mentioned, they shall be appointed or elected as soon thereafter as possible, and a special meeting of the members may be called by the Directors at any time after such failure for the purpose of a special election by them; and in all cases the Directors shall hold office until their successors are appointed or elected; any seven of said Directors shall constitute a quorum, but vacancies shall be filled by the concurrent vote of not less than a majority of the whole number remaining.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage, and for the purpose of making the first appointment of Directors, the Mayor of the city of Baltimore shall appoint Directors as soon as possible, and the persons named as members in the first section shall act as Directors on the part of the members until the Directors on their part are chosen, and as soon as possible after the other Directors are appointed, the said Directors on the part of the members, or a majority of them shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the Directors, and give notice thereof to all the other Directors, and the Directors shall meet thereafter at such times and places as they may from time to time determine.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the special object of said institution shall be the care, reformation and instruction of such girls as are not admitted into either the House of Refuge, the Home of the Friendless, or the Children's Aid Society, but who need the care of some public reformatory institution.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the Directors of said institution shall have the same powers in respect to such girls, until they are twenty-one years of age, that the House of Refuge, the Home of the Friendless, or the Children's Aid Society now have in respect to children committed to its care; but no girl shall be committed to said institution who is over eighteen years of age at the time of such commitment.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the father, or in case of his death, or of his being a non-resident of this State, the mother, if she be a resident of this State, and the several courts having criminal jurisdiction, and the Orphan's Court and Justices of the Peace of the State may commit such girls to said institution, and such girls may be transferred to said institution, from any of the others hereinbefore named, or from the almshouses of this State; but power is reserved to the Directors of this institution to reject any girls of whom they may be unable to take proper care by reason of disease or other cause, or having received them, to discharge or return them to their parents, or to send them to the almshouses of the several counties wherein they had their last residencies respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of the public Local Laws, article four, section nine hundred and seven to nine hundred and twenty-seven, inclusive, entitled, "City of Baltimore Vagrants," shall be applicable throughout the State, to the institution hereby incorporated, as far as the special object of it will admit.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That all the property of the institution hereby incorporated shall be exempted from all taxation as long as it is used for the charitable purposes hereinbefore mentioned; and the right of the General Assembly to repeal this act, or any part of it, is hereby expressly reserved.

CHAPMAN HARWOOD,
Secretary of the Senate,
WILLIAM R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House Delegates.

june 22—1t


### TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located permanently in Rockville, in the Room where the Post Office is kept, would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he is prepared to

Cut & Make Garments

in the most fashionable style, and on moderate terms. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

TERMS, invariably CASH.

jan 26—6m D. B. KELLY.

### Rats, Rats, Rats!

STONEBRAKER'S Rat and Mouse Exterminator is warranted as good as represented. DEAD SHOT, and no mistake.—Rats will leave their holes to die.

For sale by BOUIC & BRO., Agts.

may 11


## Selected Poetry.

### SMILE AND BE CONTENTED.

The world grows old, and men grow cold,
To each whilst seeking treasure;
And what with want, and care, and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure,
But never mind—that is a loss
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily if we will
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor, and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No! steady hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silver lining,
There's none a man that had repose,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing reap
And consolation borrow.
If thorns will rise where roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can
And smile, and be contented.

A YANKEE CHAPLAIN.—*Horrible and Revolting Outrage—He Drugs two Innocent Young Girls and Outrages them.*—A letter from Salem, Oregon, to the Portland *Herald*, narrates the particulars of a damning outrage by Rev. W. F. Boyakin, of the Baptist church. His victims were *two daughters of another minister* of the same church, in whose family he resided. The letter says:

"The family consisted of the minister's wife and three daughters, the eldest of whom is married, and was at her father's home, sick of confinement. The parents had changed their sleeping room to one adjacent to that of their sick daughter, in order to administer to her wants, and Boyakin was permitted to occupy the vacant room, which was of convenient access to the chamber of the two young girls, who are about thirteen and sixteen years of age respectively. Into this chamber Boyakin introduced himself in the night, and, with the aid of drugs, overcame their innocence and outraged their persons as stated. Night after night did the old ruffian satiate his infernal lusts upon his powerless victims, until the crime speedily manifested itself in the appearance of the daughters. It was with difficulty that the lives of the unfortunate sufferers were saved.

"Boyakin escaped the just retribution prepared for him by the neighborhood by fleeing from it. He is about fifty years of age. Of this infamous scoundrel, the Chicago *Times* says:

"The Rev. W. F. Boyakin, whose exploits are related above, was a chaplain in the Thirteenth regiment of Illinois volunteers, when that regiment first went out, and was loyal and pious to a degree. His home is Bellville, Illinois, where he has or had a family living."

MISCEGENATED.—"*Black Spirits and White*"—On the train from Xenia to Dayton, recently, there were several passengers, but only two of them were worthy of note; and they were a newly wedded pair—a young "*buck nigger*," black as Hades, and a young "white trash" lass of rosy and pinky finish, with a lilly ground work! They had gone over to that celebrated town and got *miscegenated*. Middletown, Butler county, O., has the honor of owning the turtle-doves—or, rather the crow and the white pigeon. Beverly Cearns is the name of the groom, and Polly Cearns is now the blushing bride. Beverly was lately from the South.—*Dayton (Ohio) Empire.*

A WEDDING IN MOBILE.—A grand wedding occurred at Mobile on the 11th, at the African church. Samuel Jackson, a negro man, once the slave of General Beauregard, married Miss Sarah Jones, a white schoolmistress. The house was crowded by negroes. The friends of the pair afterwards participated in a banquet at the house of the bridegroom. The newly married pair left on an early train to visit the bride's friends at the North. The bridegroom has considerable property.

A TRUSTWORTHY PERSON—VERY.—A proposition is pending in Congress to place sixty thousand dollars in the hands of Gen. B. F. Butler, to be held in trust for the purchase of a National Asylum. If Butler is to hold the money, who will hold *him*? We opine that by the time the site is purchased no one will be able to obtain a sight of the gimlet-eyed old wretch.

PARSON BROWNLOW says he would not start for heaven with the Democratic party. Very true. The old whelp is too far on the direct road to hell—in fact, he is so near there that the little devils have stopped sifting brimstone to look out of the window as they see him climbing down the home stretch—neck and neck with Ben Butler and Thad. Stevens.

There is a negro in Virginia who is turning white. Poor fellow—he won't be noticed any more by his "friends" in Congress.

## Political.

### SPEECH OF HON. BENJ. G. HARRIS.

The following abstract of the speech of Hon. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, on the bill to restore to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, we copy from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

"Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, took the floor, but spoke so low that it was almost impossible to hear him in the gallery. He said that having been up to this period of the session a silent member from choice, he deemed it his duty to declare his views upon some of the political questions. He should consider it a most ignoble act to win the support or endorsement of any man by the least concealment or deception. He declared that in principle he stood now as he stood before the war—as he stood after war was declared—as he stood in the last Congress, when he received its crown of censure—as he stood in prison, and before that infernal instrument of tyranny, a court martial. As he stood in principle, so would he stand in practice wherever occasion required. When he indicated that there has been no change in his principles, this House and the country could infer what his position now was. He was an old-line Democrat, and believed in the doctrine of secession. He believed that the several States of this Union had the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He believed that abuses and usurpations had been praticed and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this governmental compact, that the Southern States were justified in going out, and he further declared that by their ordinances of secession they did go out, and thereby became foreign States. These convictions he could not change, nor did he think they would be removed. He would stand by them and proclaim them as long as a citizen of the Confederate States was in chains, or subject to penalty for asserting those convictions. There was no political or personal consideration which would prompt him to such a desertion. The right of secession is the only thing that reserves them from the charge of treason. His voice would ever accord with his convictions. Mr. Harris proceeded to state that there were some things in the speech of the President on the 22d of February which he approved. The sentiment that there should be no taxation without representation came to him like the voice of John the Baptist. It was the true doctrine. But it would be seen that he was adverse to the President's reconstruction policy. Andrew Johnson had been consistent in his policy in following Lincoln and the party that elected him. In his (Mr. Harris') view the Southern seceded States had no right to representation on this floor, or in the Senate, and in his votes heretofore he had invariably voted against every application which has been made by any person claiming any such right. He thought those States had no right to furnish a President or Vice President, Andrew Johnson, being a citizen of a seceded State, is, in his (Mr. H.) opinion, only President *de facto*, forced upon the country by their votes, attended by that very effective implement—the bayonet. He contended that Tennessee would have to be admitted into the Union by act of Congress, and he elaborated this view. Looking to the laws which the Republican party might enact, Mr. Harris said there is something in the spirit of Southern people that will thwart your designs. If they have lowered the standard of their Confederacy, they have not lowered the standard of their pride—a becoming pride in the estimation of their enemy. The Southerner has around him, without speaking of the merits of the late contest, tokens of the endurance, courage and prowess of his people. Sad spectacle though it be, it will not diminish his tone that he can, on his own soil, walk over the graves of nearly three hundred thousand of his courageous enemies, and,

"Standing on the Yankees' graves,
He will not deem himself a slave!"

[Sensation.] At this point the entire House gathered around Mr. Harris and listened attentively. The aisles and spaces were all filled.

Mr. Harris continued. There were, he said, thank God, Southern States enough to make the Constitutional amendment, passed yesterday, ineffectual. He then referred to all of the issues which originated in what he called the Christian North, and said that the contrast could be carried further. Booth, the assassin, was not caught, but bravely shot by soldiers. He was brought to this city dead, in order that the reward for his arrest might be secured by proving his identity. After that his entrails were torn out and thrown to the hogs, his head adorns some phrenological museum, his heart is preserved in spirits, his spinal column can be seen, by which the learned will see how he must have suffered by the near approach of the bullet to the marrow of the spine. The rest of his remains were deposited, God and our Northern Secretary of War only know where. We know they were not handed over to his poor, broken hearted mother, that she might exclaim, "Would to God I had died for thee, Absalom, my son, my son." Mary Surratt was convicted, of course. She was tried by a court martial! Her immediate execution was ordered! She entreated for four days to enable her to overcome the shock and be the better prepared to meet her God. Not an hour, thundered forth the voice from the War Department! On with the gallows, the coffin and the grave! The angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over one repentant sinner. Angels of mercy sought the high authority and probably a more merciful heart, but Preston King was janitor that day, and they were excluded. Where is Preston King? Echo answers, where! She was then executed speedily, and notwithstanding her heart-broken daughter has made application for her remains so that she might pour forth her sorrows, they are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pontius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph, but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here! Is this a specimen of Northern civilization and Christianity? These things were done by Northern men without any denunciation from the great Northern, enlightened, civilized Republican party! Not one word have I heard from your Greeleys, your Beechers, your Cheevers and your strong-minded Massachusetts women in rebuke of these demoralizing acts.

Mr. Harris then reviewed what he called the Southern picture of the trial and execution of John Brown, whose crime was kindred to that of Booth. He then argued that secession had been justified in the North, and declared that it was time to throw away the words that these Southern people were traitors and murderers. In conclusion he said: These words of murderers and traitors only spring from a depraved spirit of excitement, or from a depraved spirit of revenge, and with wise and considerate statesmen and patriots should never be allowed to interpose obstacles to the reunion which all such must now desire. Away, too, with the expectation that the Southern people will ever degrade themselves by freely accepting conditions from the benefit of which you exclude their own chosen leaders. This should and never will be. Let the people sweep these obstacles aside, and as we were enemies in war, in peace let us be friends.

The SPEAKER here requested members to take their seats, which was partially complied with, the large crowd around Harris separating. Order being restored,

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, said that the views of the gentleman from Maryland, like those of Mr. Stevens—that these Southern States were out of the Union, was utterly repudiated by the Democratic party. They did not believe any such doctrine.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, said Thad. Stevens did not believe the States were out.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, took the same view, and was catechised in turn by Mr. Eldridge, the former saying that the Democrats in the House had voted and acted with Harris.

Mr. Eldridge denied this.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. Dawes declared that he had always been in favor of admitting loyal men on their credentials from loyal districts, one by one.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, controverted this.

Mr. RAYMOND obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

The other night, a convivially-disposed gentleman, retiring late, walked independently and somewhat noisily up the stairs and along the corridor to his room. "Why, what a noise you make," said the wife, who heard with some anxiety the heavy tread of his boots, "how heavily you walk." "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whiskey up stairs with any less noise, I should like to see you do it."

A Texas journal, denouncing the civil rights bill, and the Texas papers that approve it, says:

"We've buried the hatchet—yes, we've eaten dirt enough to cover it forever; but, as some emphatic writer says, 'd——d if we have much respect for the man who pretends that he likes it.'"

Michael Knightlinger, of Crawford county, Pa., advertises his wife Eliza as leaving his bed and board, and closes his notice by saying: "This is the sixteenth time she has served me in the same way." Michael must be patient.

An Arkansas butternut advertises that "Any gal what has a coffee pot and skillet, and who knows how to take care of children, can hear of a situation by applying to John Smith."

A man wants all he can get, a woman wants all she can't get.