THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

Friday Morning .....June 14, 1872.

The Supplementary Enforcement Bill.

The Bill as amended by the committee of conference and which has passed both Houses of Congress, and is therefore the law, provides:

"That in any county or parish in any Congressional district, whenever ten citizens in good standing shall make known to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court their desire to have the registration or election guarded and scrutinized, the Judge shall appoint two citizens of the election district or voting precinct, of different political parties, as Supervisors of Election. They are not to have any compensation or authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties except to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all the proceedings, including the counting of votes and the making the return thereof."

Here, freemen, is the charter of your liberty, held at the sufferance of a tyrant, what think you of it? Can any man in his sober senses and who has a spark of the feeling of true liberty say that any necessity existed for the enactment of such a law. The Democrats, aided by a few Liberal Republicans, fought against the bill through all the stages of its progress, and would have strangled the monster, but by a dastardly trick in the Senate, and the infamous ruling of Senator Anthony, (then in the chair) this Supplementary bill was tacked on as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, thus holding the Democrats responsible for a failure of that bill, if the other was defeated. The bill was modified and passed by a strict party vote. In the eyes of sober reason no necessity existed for the extension of the Bayonet Law, unless indeed the partisans of the would-be-again President thought it necessary to overawe the South and deprive that people of their vote. But these liberty-hating gentlemen forget that "curses like chickens come to roost," and though the provisions of the bill extend over the whole Union, is designed especially for the South, but it may recoil upon their own heads in the Northern States, judging from the tone of the press in that section.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (a republican paper) denounces its object as "putting the polls in November under military control," and says "that the country will not submit to military rule in times of absolute peace," that if the Senate insisted on its mad scheme "the favor in which General Grant now stands may be taken from him."

The N. Y. *Herald*, independent, says "that there is no more necessity for extending military law over the Southern States than over the New England States," though they propose to bring both under the same law, fearing "it may become necessary, in case of Greeley's endorsement by the democrats, to carry the South at the point of federal bayonets."

The N. Y. *Sun*, independent rep., asks, "Are they mad?" "Have they been struck with lunanity?"

The N. Y. *Tribune* said the Senate had "seriously injured its character."

The N. Y. *Post* asks if the Senate was "mad or what?"

The bill is utterly indefensible, but Grant can sleep peacefully in his cottage at Long Branch, even though the whole South groan in bondage. A day of deliverance must come. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but surely."

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—On Tuesday last, in accordance with previous notice, delegates from the several districts in this county assembled in the Court house, the number to which each district was entitled being twenty-five, where vacancies occurred these were supplied by the delegates from each district, who had authority so to do. The Convention was called to order by E. W. Owen, Esq., who briefly stated its object, and then on motion, GREENBURY M. WATKINS, was chosen Chairman. [The proceedings are published in another column.] The personnel of the Convention was good—a body of fine looking, intelligent gentlemen, who had come to counsel with each other and have their State represented in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 19th instant. These gentlemen came to do business and they did it well. The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed, as these old-fashioned Montgomery County Democrats proceeded with their work in the old-fashioned way. The Chairman, GREENBURY M. WATKINS, presided with dignity and strict impartiality and seemed familiar with parliamentary rule. On taking his seat, the Chairman made a few well-timed and appropriate remarks, stating that the Convention had been called together upon a momentous occasion, that of aiding in the effort of bringing back the government from military to civil rule—that unaided the democracy could not accomplish it, and therefore he would abide the action of the National Convention.

Nominations being next in order, the following gentlemen were put in nomination: George Peter, Col. Washington Bowie, Wm. Brewer, Raymond W. Burche, Dr. N. Brewer, and H. W. Talbott, Esqs., and after ballot had the four first named gentlemen were declared duly elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Loud calls were then made for Peter, but as we have not the space we cannot give even an outline of his remarks and the gentlemen who succeeded him, let it suffice to say that each one of the delegates elect addressed the Convention in an earnest and eloquent manner, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon them, and expressing their determination to represent as best they knew, the wishes of the democrats of Montgomery county. For themselves, though preferring to support a democrat for the Presidency, but as that could not be, they would bow to the decision of the Baltimore Convention.

Hon. Montgomery Blair being present, was then called upon, and spoke in the same line of argument. His remarks were well received.

After the usual formalities the Convention then adjourned.

The finale to the Philadelphia Convention was glorious, even uproarious, members singing, shouting, with other demonstrations of delight. The singing of "John Brown's soul is a marchin' on," must have been grand.—About its good taste we have nothing to say. "Every one to their liking," as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

Henry M. Wilson, from Massachusetts, beat Speaker Colfax for the Vice Presidency. This was to counterpoise, as far as possible, the defection of Sumner.

County Democratic Convention.

Proceedings of the Democratic and Conservative Convention of Montgomery County held at Rockville, on Tuesday the 11th day of June, 1872.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Hon. E. W. OWEN chairman of the State Central Committee for Montgomery county, who stated the object of the Convention was to elect four delegates to represent this county in a State Convention to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 19th day of June, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

On motion Hon. G. M. WATKINS was elected chairman and BENJAMIN FAWCETT and JAMES B. HENDERSON, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair called for the lists of delegates from the several districts which were presented.

On motion the Convention took a recess until half past one o'clock, P. M., to give the delegations an opportunity to consult and fill vacancies.

The Convention assembled at half past one o'clock, and nominations being in order, Col. Washington Bowie, of the first district: Dr. Nicholas Brewer, of the third; George Peter, Hallerau W. Talbott, and William Brewer, Esqs., of the fourth; and Raymond W. Burche, of the fifth; were placed in nomination.

A ballot was then taken which resulted as follows:

George Peter,.....103	votes.
Washington Bowie,.....85	"
Wm. Brewer,.....84	"
Raymond W. Burche,..... 74	"
Dr. N. Brewer,..... 70	"
H. W. Talbott,.....52	"

Messrs. Peter, Bowie, Wm. Brewer and Burche were declared the delegates elected to represent this county in the State Convention.

On motion of E. B. Prettyman, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention pledge itself to sustain the action of Baltimore National Democratic and Conservative Convention, whatever it may be.

On motion it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the "Montgomery County Sentinel."

On motion the thanks of the Convention were tendered to its officers, when

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

G. M. WATKINS, Chm'n.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT, }
J. B HENDERSON, } Secretaries.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* gives fair notice that if the talk about "the abuse of the President's father" is not stopped in the Presidential organs, it will enter upon the subject with the purpose of fully satisfying all the curiosity that the seekers of truth for historical purposes may entertain. At the same time it gently intimates that Gen. Garfield might give some interesting information as to the number of postmasters and postmistresses who were appointed in his district by the influence of the Covington postmaster; that an inquiry into the mail agencies of Kentucky would show to whom certain percentages on salaries were paid, and that if the influences were traced out that secured numerous appointments in the departments at Washington, and in Government offices in Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans and New York, facts would come to light illustrating in a striking manner the impudence and greed of our Family Government. From this it would appear that the influence of the venerable Jesse on the administration of national affairs has been more comprehensive than has generally been supposed.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM is published on our first page and contains eighteen resolutions or 'planks' as sometimes called—enough to build a good sized shanty. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell whether the eleventh advocated the protection to capital or labor—it looks both ways, to please labor and to please capital. The fourteenth says the republican party "views with satisfaction the admission of women to a wide field of usefulness," qualifying the expression with "loyal women." This is the woman's right plank. These "loyal women" would be better employed and more usefully in making soap. The abolition of the franking privilege is recommended. This is for buncombe. The giving away of the public lands it was well to stop, as there is not much left to give away. The last plank holds Grant, which we hope to see broken in November.

CONCERT.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement that the Mendelssohn Octette of Washington, an organization of excellent local reputation, have volunteered their services in aid of the Sabbath School of Bethesda Church, and will give a Concert on Tuesday, 18th inst., such as is rarely enjoyed by people in our vicinity. We bespeak a large audience to greet them on their first appearance here, and earnestly hope that every seat in the church will be occupied.

The programme is replete with fine selections and while the "Octette" so generously furnishes us with musical "notes," let us pour into the treasury of the Sabbath School the other kind of "notes" that are so much needed.

THE WAR SPIRIT REVIVED.—Under this caption the Baltimore *Sun* publishes a short article, which we copy, containing a withering sarcasm upon those who would revive this spirit, so happily passing away. To talk now of crushing out the last "vestiges of rebellion" upon the heels of the passage of an amnesty act, shows a spirit inconsistent with our common Christianity—an absolute want of feeling—and the *Sun* well says: "If there were nothing better than that to conduct the campaign on, it would be more honest to retire from the field." And so say all.

NEW PAPER IN BALTIMORE.—We welcome to our list of exchanges the "Baltimorean," a new paper just started in Baltimore. It is "Independent in All Things, Neutral in Nothing." The paper is neatly printed and shows an artistic and journalistic skill which is a sure augury of success. Terms $2 a year, in advance. Address, "The Baltimorean," (over Western Union Telegraph Office,) Baltimore.

A Washington letter writer says Grant sat in his room and dashed off his letter of acceptance when surrounded by several gentlemen, handed it to one of them, when but one alteration was made, and copies immediately taken. That, certainly was a great thing for Grant.

Gen. Grant and family left Washington on Tuesday for Long Branch, much to the disgruntlement of M. C's, one of whom said he thought Mr. Sumner's charge was true, that the President loitered away too much time by the sea-side.

The trial of Joseph Davis for the murder of Abraham H. Lynn, in Carroll county, has reached the eighth day. The counsel for the defense now have the case.

The papers again state that the Washington treaty is a failure. That was expected from this blundering administration.

Grant's Unfitness for the Presidency.

Mr. SUMNER in his great speech against Grant, says:

"I protest against him as radically unfit for the presidential office, being essentially military in nature, without experience in civil life, without aptitude for civil duties, and without knowledge of republican institutions, all of which is perfectly apparent, unless we are ready to assume that the matters and things set forth to-day are of no account—and then declare in further support of the candidate boldly, that nepotism in a President is nothing, that gift-taking with re-payment in official patronage is nothing, that violation of the Constitution and of law international and municipal is nothing, that indignity to the African race is nothing, that quarrel with political associates is nothing, that all his presidential pretensions in their motley aggregation, being a new Cæsarism or personal government, are nothing, then is the Republican party nothing; nor is there any safeguard for republican institutions.

APOLOGIES.

Two apologies I hear.

The first is that he means well and errs from want of knowledge. This is not much. It was said of Louis the Quatorze, that he meant well; nor is the [illegible] stone in any village build-ground [illegible] as much of the humble [illegible] Something more is needed for a President. Nor can we afford to perpetuate power in a ruler who errs so much from ignorance. Charity for the past I concede; but no investiture for the future.

The other apology is that his Presidency has been successful. How? When? Where? Not to hunt can be anticipated that general prosperity which is the natural outgrowth of our people and country, for his administration is traced in the abounding results. Our [illegible] fields, productive mines, busy industries, diversified commerce owe nothing to him. Is it then, his success. Is it in the finances? The national debt has been reduced; but not so large an amount as by Andrew Johnson in the same space of time. Little merit is due to either, for each employed the means allowed by congress. To the American people is this reduction due, and not to any President. And while our President in this respect is no better than his predecessor, he can claim no merit for any systematic effort to reduce taxation or restore specie payments. Perhaps, then, it is in foreign relations that he claims the laurels he is to win. Knowing something of these from careful study and years of practical acquaintance, I am bound to say that never before has their management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without character. In every direction is muddle—muddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, muddle with distant Cuba, and lie with Venezuela, muddle with Russia, muddle with England—on all sides one diversified muddle. To this condition are we reduced. When before in our history have we reached any such nadir as that to which we have been carried in our questions with England? Are these the laurels for a presidential candidate? But what are they? Are they found on the Indian frontier? Let the cry of massacre and blood from that distant region answer? Another is reform of the civil service? But here the initial point is the limitation of the President to one term, to that he may be placed above temptation; but this he opposes. Evidently he is no true reformer. Are these laurels found in the administration of the Departments? Let the discreditable sale of arms to France in violation of neutral duties and of municipal statute be the answer, and let the custom-houses of New York and New Orleans with their tales of favoritism and of nepotism, and with their prostitution as agencies, mercenary and political, echo back the answer, while sensational committees organized contrary to a cardinal principle of Parliamentary Law as a cover to these scandals, testify also. Where then, are the laurels? At last I find them fresh and brilliant in the harmony which the President has preserved among Republicans. Harmony do I say? This should have been his congenial task; nor would any aid or homage of mine be wanting. But instead he has organized discord, operating through a succession of rings, and for laurels we find only weeds and thistles.

"FIRST IN QUARREL WITH HIS COUNTRYMEN."

Anxiously, earnestly the country asks for reform and stands tiptoe to greet the coming. But how expect reform from a President who needs it so much himself? Who shall reform the reformer? So also does the country ask for purity; but is it not in vain to seek this boon from one whose Presidential pretensions are so demoralizing? Who shall purify the purifier? The country asks for reform in the civil service. But how expectancy such change from one who will not allow the Presidential office to be secured against its worst temptation? If he fraternizes with jailbirds and Hessians, where is the limit to the demoralization that must ensue? Necessarily the public service takes its character from its chief Cabinet and the whole country reflects the President. His example is a law, but a bad example must be corrected as a bad law.

"THE WAR SPIRIT REVIVED."—The Washington Chronicle has among its conspicuous headings of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, "The War Spirit Revived." And Mr. George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, [illegible] to Mrs. Grant on the [illegible] band as follows:

"May God bless and preserve his valuable life till every vestige of rebellion is crushed out."

If this is to be the key-note of the presidential campaign it is fearful and not to be greatly desired. Surely the better instincts of the American people revolt at the idea of reviving the [illegible] amnesty act, after the war is [illegible] and [illegible] members for seats, to face the North's cannon. What "vestige of rebellion" [illegible] except in ruined sure vors of the Confederate cause, to all except a few of whom Congress has just granted amnesty, and though grudgingly, perhaps, yet showing that it no longer would hold them to be rebels. The convention itself claimed for the republican party that it "has suppressed a gigantic rebellion." Then let republicans be consistent and talk no further of the necessity of the crushing out the "vestiges of rebellion." If there were nothing better than that to conduct the campaign on, it would be more honest to retire from the field.—*Balt. Sun.*

A GRAND CONCERT

FOR the benefit of Bethesda Church will be given by the Mendelssohn Octette, of Washington, D. C., assisted by excellent Amateur talent, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18th, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Entire proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School. Do not fail to hear this Concert.

Tickets for sale by the Teachers, and at the door, on the evening of the Concert. je7

THE MARKETS.

GEORGETOWN, June 13, 1872.

Flour, Family.....	$10 a 11 50
" Extra.....	9 00a 9 25
" Superfine.....	7 25a 7 75
Wheat—White.....	$2.10 a0 00
Wheat, choice Red.....	2 00 a 0 00
Corn, Yellow.....	00 a 0 74
" White.....	00 a 0 78
Oats.....	55 a 60
Rye.....	103 a. 0 00
Eggs, per dozen.....	16 a 0 18
Butter.....	25 a 0 00

NOTICE.

THE Executive Board of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at the Court House in Rockville on *TUESDAY, the 18th day of June*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of important business.

By order of the President.

RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
june 14—1t* Secretary.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Dayton (O.) Journal, May 21, 1872.

A Lively Day in Dayton.

Grand Jubilee of the Farmers of Montgomery County—Some 60 "Champion" Machines Sold to date in this County—Immense Excitement—The "Champion" Triumphant.

Verily this is an age of wonders and improvements. At no time in the past can we look back to and see the interest manifested in the substantial and useful inventions for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical interests, as is shown at the present time, and no branch has been more benefitted by labor-saving inventions than the farmer, and no one of the improvements calculated to ameliorate the labor of the farm, is more worthy of praise, commendation and support of all interested in farm machinery, than the "Champion" Reaper and Mower, manufactured at Springfield, O., by Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly.

LAST SATURDAY

was the day designated by L. & M. Woodhull, who are the agents for the "Champion" at this place, and who, it will be seen, understand their business, for the delivery to farmers of Machines sold for the present season [illegible] 38th. Five agents in the State can [illegible] the success that our townsmen have had [illegible] of the worthy "Champion" Reaper [illegible].

[illegible] the morning the farmers who had [illegible] and others who heard of the [illegible] that was to be made, came pouring in from all parts of the country, with their teams.

After [illegible] the Machines, they reported at L. & M. Woodhull's store. The most of the [illegible] were [illegible] Public Square [illegible] and [illegible] & W. [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] headed by a [illegible] Band, proceeded to the [illegible] House, to make a

GRAND DEMONSTRATORY DINNER.

The [illegible] were [illegible] for this [illegible] and [illegible] of the good things [illegible] the Champion [illegible] Machine that was [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]