THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

Friday Morning ..... Dec. 27, 1872.

Christmas.

The eye of the pilgrim never turned more wistfully towards the tomb of the Prophet than does the eye of the Christian towards the birth-place of the Saviour of man. The one propagated his religion by the sword—the other by meekness and peace. The religion of the one was sensual—of the other spiritual. The Koran and the Bible are unlike in their teachings. The heaven of the one is not the heaven described by the other. We draw the contrast between the two religions and their founders that the thoughtful reader may compare the two systems and then estimate, if he can, the value of the one over the other. Involuntarily the plains of Judea rise up before him and he hears the song of the angelic choir echoing through the heavens, "Peace on earth and good will to men." He can see the Magi as they pursue their journey, guided by the star which led them to a spot to be forever consecrated as the birth-place of the Saviour. Of the particular time of the birth of this remarkable personage it is not needful now to inquire—historians do not agree, but it has been acceptably fixed as having occurred on the 25th of December. This was done about the beginning of the fourth century, and ever since, as centuries have rolled down the tide of time, this day stands conspicuous, above all the others, and will be looked forward to by old and young, with ever-increasing delight, until the "last syllable of recorded time." Surely there is something more than common in the event which the Christian world is thus commemorating. Surely there is something in this which ought not only to excite the wonder of man but his praise and adoration. We are told that—

"Millions of spirits walk the earth,
Both when we wake and when we sleep,"

and if these can take cognizance of the scenes on earth, their surroundings may be made vocal with hymns of praise, as they witness it, as were the astonished Shepherds at the song of joy which announced the birth of the Redeemer.

The Yule log has long been burned in commemoration of this day—many and beautiful the superstitions connected, in the olden time, with its observance. Many, looking to devotion, even among the lower order of animals. These superstitions have had their significance, and the Christianity taught by the Redeemer taken their place. And altho' this festival is not now observed as a strictly religious one, yet many churches are thrown open, beautifully festooned with evergreens, and here the devout may gather. To others, and much the larger portion, the day is given up to sports and pastimes. Let each enjoy it in his own way—it is a season for rejoicing, and if the cloud of sorrow and of sadness has darkened the hours of some, it should be the duty of the more fortunate to brush away the fear and light up the heart with gladness. This would be doing the work of Mercy and would bring its own reward. How many, alas, at this hour feel the pinchings of poverty and "all the sad variety of pain." To alleviate this want—to relieve this pain is solemnly enjoined upon all by the Saviour whose birth-day is being commemorated. He visited the abodes of wretchedness and sorrow, bound up the broken heart and spoke words of peace and comfort to all the children of want. How different the religion He taught from that which is practised by many.

To the young, whose faces are bright with young life's hopes, this is a season of joy—they have anxiously watched its coming—too young to know that each succeeding year is bearing them on to man's estate, when the cares and sorrows of life will be theirs, and when those who are now ministering to their comfort will have passed away to the better land, in the blissful hope that they will all be reunited in that world where there is no more sorrow, and where they will be separated no more forever.

To our friends and patrons, all, we tender the compliments of the season, and wish them many happy returns of a joyful Christmas day.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.—The Supreme Court at Washington has decided that an appeal from Judge Durell's action in the New Orleans troubles will lie as soon as a final decision is reached in the case now before that Judge, but that the Court has no jurisdiction to issue a writ of prohibition until an appeal is taken. As the Mongrel papers have already predicted, no decision will ever be reached, and so the State of Louisiana will be handed over to a revolutionary cabal, supported by federal bayonets, until the time shall arrive for another expression of popular feeling.—Then, probably, the decision will be so emphatic as to prevent any further outrage upon the freedom of the State.

Judge Harris, of Virginia, has introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of claimants for property destroyed by the authority of the United States during the late war. It provides for the appointment of a board to sit at Washington to hear evidence in all claims, and to report to Congress thereupon. It seems to be a very proper movement, as it includes everybody, regardless of loyalty. The bill had passed to its second reading and been referred to the Committee on Claims.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed Michael J. Brown, Justice of the Peace for the 4th District of Montgomery county, vice [illegible] Gibbs, resigned; also, Reynolds S. [illegible], officer of registration for the Fourth District of Montgomery county, vice [illegible] W. [illegible], resigned.

[illegible]'s OFFER—Free to all.—Wishing to [illegible] the American Stock Journal in the hands of every farmer, we will send three copies of the Journal (containing 100 pages of valuable reading matter, on subjects connected with Farming and Stock breeding, and handsomely illustrated with engravings) to all who send stamps to pay postage. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Pottsburg, Chester County, Penn.

The people of Washington seem to be in the midst of a cyclone of crime—two murders this week, and that while the shudder caused by the recent executions for similar crimes in the Metropolitan City, had scarcely abated.—A wild rate Washington is ahead of New York in crime, while for population, is ten times greater in the latter.

[illegible] Negroes were committed to jail this week [illegible] for larceny.

CHRISTMAS IN ROCKVILLE.—Thus far the Christmas week in Rockville has been one round of festivities. Apart from the social gatherings, the ceremonies at the different churches were of an interesting character. A beautiful Christmas tree, at the Episcopal Church, laden with gifts for the Sunday School scholars of that Church, attracted a large crowd on Wednesday night. The absence of the Rector, on account of ill-health, was a source of regret to all, yet everything passed off agreeably, and it was really pleasant to see the happy little faces on being made the recipients of the varied presents intended for them. The church had been beautifully festooned with evergreen, and appropriate mottoes decorated its walls.

A similar scene, and equal in beauty, was witnessed in the Methodist Church on Thursday night, under the care of the Pastor in charge, and was the occasion, notwithstanding the inclement weather, of the assembling of a large and appreciative audience, who manifested their satisfaction in these interesting ceremonies.

The ceremonies of a Christmas tree will take place this (Friday evening), but as our paper goes to press this morning, no mention can be made of what is to take place.

The Sunday School Scholars of the Presbyterian Church, are to celebrate the day by a collation at the residence of Spencer C. Jones, Esq., some day early in the next week.

The ceremonies of a Christmas tree at St. Mary's Church takes place on New Year's eve.

Amid the joy and festivities of the day, the prisoners in the jail were not forgotten. A purse had been made up by a few benevolent persons, and deposited with Mr. Counel, the kind-hearted jailor, to be expended for the benefit of those committed to his charge, and on this occasion Mr. C. displayed his good management in the sumptuous entertainment he had provided for these unfortunate ones

President Grant reminds us of the old Dutch magistrate who always gave his decision after hearing one side of the case—he said he got bothered when he heard both sides. Just so with Grant in the Louisiana case, he hears the side of the Kellogg Legislature and seats a mulatto (Pinchback) Governor, without hearing the other. Doubtless he was afraid of being puzzled how to get his brother-in-law, Casey, in the United States Senate, if he heard the Warmouth side. We incline to the opinion that the people will hear both sides of this question and render a decision which may not be so favorable to the reputation of President Grant.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—An article published in the *Tribune* says an effort has been made by "intrigues and outside efforts" to wrest the paper from the position taken by Mr. Greeley. This has failed. Mr. Colfax does not get editorial control, and the status of the paper remains as fixed by its founder. Over half a million of dollars has been paid within the past few days for the bare control of the the paper, and the *Tribune* now says, "henceforth there is no price whatever with which a stranger can buy it." The *Tribune* is a power in the land, and its being bought back at such figures is regarded as the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent.

ACCIDENT.—On Christmas eve, while Master Thos. Boule was engaged in firing off Roman candles, one which contained a number of reporters, bursted in his hand, tearing open his coat sleeve, and severely burning his arm. He says he will shoot off no more.

LAND SALE.—On Saturday last, George Peter, Esq., as Trustee, sold 39 acres of the land advertised in this paper, belonging to Frederick L. Harvey, situated on the Aqueduct Road about 8 miles from Georgetown, at $65 per acre. Joseph Bohinger, purchaser.

WINTER.—Just now, Thursday morning, we are having a sketch of a Canadian winter.—Snow is falling rapidly, which being added to that on the ground, renders the prospect ahead not so pleasant to those who are scarce of fuel and to horses just recovering from the epizootic—as the snow bids fair to attain considerable depth.

We make no record of the proceedings of Congress. That body adjourned on Thursday last, to meet again on the 3d of January, and the pay all the same. We don't want to go Congress.

The second trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk, in New York, about a year ago, is now progressing in that city. Punishment for crime in New York, as well as many other places, is about played out, though—

"Little villains must submit to fate,
That greater ones may ride in state."

Rev. Dr. Mussey has been compelled by ill health to resign the charge of his congregation in Baltimore and seek rest and recreation in a more Southern latitude. Rev. Dabney Ball has been appointed by the Bishop to succeed Dr. Mussey in Baltimore.

HORACE GREELEY AND JEFF. DAVIS.—A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, referring to Greeley's book on "The American Conflict," states that its publishers made one of the most rapid sales of the first volumes of that work on record. About 250,000 volumes were sold, and the sale was still going on when the second volume appeared, and was going off at a rapid rate. About 60,000 volumes were sold, and the publishers, Case & Co. of Hartford, who had relied on the first volume to pay expenses, suddenly had a damper thrown on them by Mr. Greeley signing Jeff. Davis's bail bond. The great loyal mass of New England could not stand such an exhibition of charity. The second volume collapsed on the market, and Mr. Greeley, it is presumed, lost a fortune. The Northern papers say he lost it on account of Jeff. Davis, others say on account of New England charity.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL.—Postmaster Gen. Creswell received a coop of California Quail or partridges, at Washington, last week, and sent them to his place at Elkton. He proposes keeping these beautiful birds till Spring and then letting them go. There are three or four dozen of the birds, and if the climate is adapted to them and poaching sports are restrained or persuaded to spare them, they will soon spread over the country. The California Quail is slightly larger than our partridge but resembles it very much, in its general appearance and feathers. The male bird is striped with white on the sides. All the head similar to our partridge, and the under feathers of the two species bear a strong resemblance, but the back of the Pacific bird inclines to dove color. The head of the male bird has a beautiful crest unlike any of the birds which inhabit the Atlantic States or Mississippi valley. The female is plainer in her plumage, has no stripes on the cheeks and a very small crest, apparently one feather rising about three-fourths of an inch and curving at the top. The crest of the male is of the same character, but much larger. If Mr. Creswell is successful in propagating the species it will prove a beautiful and valuable acquisition to the birds of our groves and fields.—*Cecil Whig.*

The Louisiana Trouble Explained.

The scenes, that are now taking place in Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas are enough to make any one doubt the permanence even of Republican forms in this country. The history of the case in Louisiana, as given by a cotemporary, is simply this. The November election was to decide whether William Pitt Kellogg, at present the carpet-bag United States Senator, should be Governor, or whether John McEnery should be Governor. Kellogg was run by the Grant Republicans, McEnery was run by a fusion of about half a dozen "elements," including all who were opposed to straight-out Republicanism. Besides this, elections were held for Congressmen, Presidential Electors, and members of the Legislature. If the McEnery side won the understanding was that Governor Warmouth should be elected United States Senator. If the Grant side won Collector Casey, a brother-in-law of President Grant, was to be United States Senator. The place in the Senate which the expiration of Kellogg's term would create was the real thing at issue.

The election law of Louisiana vests in the Governor the appointment of inspectors and registers, and requires that all the votes be sent in to a returning board, comprising the Governor and four others. Warmoth, as Governor, removed several members of the Returning Board, who were political rivals of his. Kellogg brought suit in the Federal Court for a mandamus requiring Warmoth to reinstate them. While that suit was pending Warmoth and the persons he had appointed on the Returning Board kept at work, canvassing returns, and granting such certificates as elected Greeley and Brown electors and a clear Warmoth majority in the Legislature, to make Warmoth's election to be United States Senator certain. Warmoth, as Governor, issued a proclamation calling on that Legislature to meet in extra session, at the "State Capitol," which is the Mechanics' Institute building in New Orleans.

During this time the Federal Judge, Durell, had decided in favor of Kellogg's motion, had issued an order on Warmoth to reinstate the members of the Returning Board whom he had removed, and had invalidated or declared invalid everything which the Warmoth Returning Board had done. Warmoth paid no attention to the order, except to give bail in a suit to show why he should or should not be punished for contempt of Court.

Then the Legislature, as Warmoth had made it out, was to meet in the Mechanics' Institute; whereupon Judge Durell issued an order to the Marshal to take possession of that building, and to prevent access thereto of those whom Warmoth, in defiance of the order of the Court, had declared to be the Legislature. The Marshal called on General Emory for troops, and two companies of them took possession of the building, turning out the Warmothites. Meanwhile, the persons whom Judge Durell ordered Warmoth to reinstate in the Returning Board have formed a Returning Board of their own, and have returned Grant Congressmen, the Grant Electors, and a Casey Legislature elected.

At the last accounts the Kellogg Legislature had impeached Warmoth, and Pinchback, the negro Lieutenant Governor, was acting as Governor, and recognized as such by the United States Government. Grant sustains Kellogg, and Kellogg will make Collector Casey, Grant's brother-in-law, Senator. Pinchback is a Yankee mulatto, and has a white General under him by the name of Longstreet, formerly of the Confederate army. The whole case is now before the United States Supreme Court.

Both these warring factions are Radicals. The only thing of general interest is, that the military can be called in by a United States Marshal to change a State Government, and that the capitalists and property holders of New Orleans propose virtually that the United States shall put them under military rule again, as better for property and life than their present condition. The whole country seems destined to come at last under the rule of soldiers.

The Attorney General of Louisiana publishes an address, showing from a judicial standpoint the great wrong the Federal Administration is inflicting upon free government in recognizing the Pinchback faction, and at the same time refusing to give a hearing to the Committee of Citizens. That committee, by the way, are determined to go to Washington, notwithstanding the official notification that their errand would be fruitless.

The Citizens Committee left for Washington this evening. Although a drizzling rain had set in a crowd of at least five thousand people had collected about the depot to see them depart. Gloom and sadness were pictured upon every face, and it looked as if the people were following the corpse of some beloved citizen. As the train moved off cheer upon cheer rent the air, which was kept up until the cars were out of sight.

There is pathos in this part of our New Orleans correspondent's dispatch of Sunday last: "Prayers were offered in the churches of all denominations to-day for the down-trodden people of Louisiana. Bishop Wilmar, of Louisiana, will issue a letter to-morrow announcing that the church of his diocese will be open during the whole of next week to offer prayers for the people of unfortunate Louisiana."

Were the Louisiana struggle a mere brawl between rival politicians the churches of New Orleans—the Catholic and Protestant alike, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian—would not have been the scene of this special prayer. It is felt that despotism has come at last; that the Federal Government has made a mulatto gamester, who was not even a candidate, the Governor of the State, and United States deputy marshals have returned one set of men as a Legislature while the people elected another. It is a hard thing for free-born men, and Americans above all others, to be bayonetted into Caesarism and then denied even the poor liberty of protest.—*New York World.*

Destruction of Barnum's Menagerie.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Barnum's circus and menagerie, in East Fourteenth street, with several other buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning, the losses on which will no doubt reach a million dollars. The fire was first discovered at 4:16, bursting through the roof of the circus, immediately over where the giraffes were kept and immediately after animals and birds began howling and screeching in a terrific manner. An alarm was given, which quickly brought the district engines on the spot. A second and third alarm was sent out, but the flames spread with such rapidity that almost before the firemen could get the water on the circus was gone.

Some of the firemen, who were first on the ground, state that the roars of the animals was something frightful to listen to, during the short time it lasted, as they were speedily put out of misery by the rapidity with which the devouring element lapped up the tinder-like structures in which they were caged.—The only animals saved out of the valuable collection, which Barnum had taken such pains to secure, are two elephants and a camel.

The building was two stories in height, and composed nearly altogether of corrugated iron and wood, which, with that portion of the building used as a circus, was totally destroyed—the "whole building burning as though it were a tinder box." Nothing could be done to save any more of the animals. The firemen state that they would sooner risk falling walls, any time, than enter that den of wild or time beasts in a case of this kind.

Firemen, policemen and others who were in the vicinity were unable to stand within one hundred feet of the burning building, the heat was so intense—which is verified by the fact that the windows of the Academy of Music were cracked and broken by the heat; doors were blistered, and the bill-boards in front of the academy were burned on that side towards the circus.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music would also be consumed, and it evidently would had not the wind changed.

The fire next extended to the church adjoining, which is known as Grace Chapel or Church of the Redemption, and although the firemen used their utmost endeavors to save the building they were unavailing, as it shared almost the same fate as the circus, only the front walls being left standing.

It appears, as far as can be ascertained, that Barnum's whole insurance will amount to $90,000.

The Washington Murder.

The Washington *Star* of last evening gives the following particulars in relation to the murder of an unknown man in that city, reported by telegraph on Monday. The *Star* says:

The body of the murdered man was recognized to-day by several of his acquaintances as that of Samuel Rogerski, a Pole, who has been in this country about six months, employed in peddling and hawking fancy goods. His family are in Poland, and he has been boarding of late on O street, between Eighth and Ninth, and it is said by his friends that he started out yesterday morning with a package of dry goods and fancy notions strapped to his back, a leather valise in his hands, and some $200 in his pocket, and was seen, by some one who knew him, to get off a car coming from Georgetown, about 6 o'clock last evening, when he started towards the Island. The straps about his legs and throat are thought to be the same he used in fastening his bundle to his back.

Many persons called in to view the body during the morning, and among them many Hebrews, who recognized the deceased by having met him at the Synagogue on Eighth street, he having been an Israelite. The murdered man was about thirty-five years of age, of stout build, about five feet six inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. The supposition is that he was robbed, and afterwards murdered to hide the robbery, and carried to the place where he was found in a cart or some other vehicle. Up to noon no clue had been discovered as to who are the guilty parties.

THE PRESS ON THE LOUISIANA ADDRESS.—The New York Tribune, commenting on the address of the committee of New Orleans citizens to the people of the United States, issued from Washington, D. C., on the 23d instant, says:

"A lucid statement of the troubles in Louisiana, their evolutions and present status, is published by the committee of New Orleans citizens. As herewith presented, this aggravating outrage on the people of Louisiana is utterly without excuse or form of law. The legal bearings of the case are well stated. But a more conspicuous feature of the proceeding is the prostitution of federal official power to mere political purposes. Judge Durell, whose flat made and unmade Governors and Legislatures, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, as well as a United States Judge. The Speaker of the Kellogg House of Representatives is the postmaster of New Orleans, and subordinates and tide-waiters are stuffed into every available place of State influence. Pinchback, who pretends to be Acting Governor, because he was presiding officer of a Senate which now has no existence, has already commissioned himself Congressman at large, and is also a candidate for the Senate, and another candidate for that once honorable office is Collector Casey, the President's brother-in-law. And this is the state of things which is sanctioned by Attorney General Williams, "by direction of the President."

The New York Herald says:

"It is a temperate and dignified document, setting forth without coloring—almost without comment—the facts in the unfortunate controversy, and abstaining from any reflections on the conduct or motives of the United States authorities other than those which are inseparable from the plain, unvarnished story of their acts."

Rich Men in New York.

Here are some of the city rich of New York:

Alexander T. Stuart, over $80,000,000.
George Law is worth $6,000,000.
Apelet A. Lowe is in for $6,000,000.
Peter Cooper is worth $4,000,000.
Cornelius Vanderbilt: nobody knows how rich.
Daniel Drew can draw his check for $40,000,000.
Good humor pays. Nasby, the funny man, is worth $250,000.
The Brown brothers are worth from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 each.
Horace Claflin, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., is worth $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.
William B. Astor beats Stewart. He owns upwards of three thousand houses in the city of New York.
Henry N. Smith, broker, has cleared in the last twelve months upwards of $3,000,000, and Jay Gould is on the books for a half a dozen or more millions.
August Belmont makes two millions a year. He is a Dutchman, connected with the Rothschilds, and speculates knowingly in American securities. To him Mr. Greeley mainly owes his nomination, and indirectly his death.
E. S. Jaffrey, the Broadway importer, keeps his affairs to himself, like a true Scotchman, but the Yankee gossip is that he is able to handle any day that he likes a bag that would contain about $3,000,000.

AN INDIAN'S REVENGE.—The following remarkable incident is related to have recently occurred, by the Rockland county (Wisconsin) Independent: An Indian trapper and hunter has been operating in one of the northern towns of that county, and near his camp lived a farmer. The Indian had a box covered over with glass filled with rattlesnakes.—Last August the Indian came to the farmer's house one day intoxicated and asked the farmer to give him a certain sheep that he was preparing for exhibition at the county fair, saying that he was hungry. This the farmer refused, but offered him a hen if he would shoot it. The Indian declared he would have the sheep, and fired at it, but missed it. The farmer then set his dog on the Indian and drove him away. A few nights since the farmer was awakened from his sleep by something cold crawling over him, and seizing the object, he hurled it across the room. He was horrified to hear the rattles in every direction. Telling his wife to lie quiet for her life, he raised up and turned to the light, when he saw a huge rattlesnake coiled up at the foot of the bed, ready for a spring. Seizing his revolver, he fired, and shot off its head. The noise of the pistol aroused the hired man, who hastened to the room, and before reaching it (the door was opened) killed two rattlesnakes. Two more were killed in the bedroom, making five in all. At the foot of the bed was the Indian's box. It is supposed that he entered the open window and emptied the snakes out on the bed.

A BIG LAND GRAB.—Under pretense of giving 160 acres of land to each of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, a grand raid in full force is made on the public domain. The bill grants in the aggregate some 250,000,000 acres of land, the whole amount of agricultural land now left being not more than 400,000,000 acres. These soldiers' grants will go at once into the hands of agents, and the beneficiaries will really receive nothing, or a trifling sum at the best. The homestead policy is placed in danger, and in a very few years—ten at the outride—the immigrants from Europe or colonists from the older States will be entirely at the mercy of land speculators, and of the railroads which retain possession of the grants already made to them. This splendid national domain is rapidly being wasted and spoiled. It ought to have been so managed as to solicit immigration for these many years. But many of the best parts of it are already held at prices beyond the reach of the poor, and so a check is put upon the population of the new States.—*N. Y. Commercial, Rep.*

AN IMPORTANT CLAIM DECIDED.—The House Committee on Claims established a most important precedent on Wednesday in its decision in the case of Richard H. Garrett, of Maryland. This case arose out of the capture of Wilkes Booth. Garrett claiming that the Government should compensate him for the loss of his barn arising out of that capture. A strong influence was brought to bear upon the committee to induce a decision in this case, as it would establish a precedent which would let in similar cases to the amount of millions of dollars. The committee however considered the matter in but two aspects—either the barn was destroyed by the order of a commanding officer, or else it was the act of a lawless soldier, in each of which dilemmas the Government was not responsible. The vote on the claim was 7 to 1 for its rejection.—*Washington Cor. New York World.*

MARRYING UNDER UNCOMMON DIFFICULTIES.—All the old romance of primitive days has not been wholly crushed beneath the mold by the frightful predominance of mercenary matches that stand recorded against this commercial age. Occasionally a golden vein crops out, pure enough to deserve a place in the specimen cabinet of the antiquarian. A specimen has recently been found in the mountains of West Virginia. The lover of a young girl, living somewhere below Wheeling, was arrested for horse stealing. The girl, fearing that he would be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, determined to go with him. She set fire to a schoolhouse, and for this arson was sentenced for two years. When the trial of the young man came off he was acquitted. The girl was in the penitentiary. Finally, Governor Jacobs interposed, signed her pardon and set her free to go and find her lover, for whom she had suffered so much.

Another specimen has been recently discovered in Marshall county, Tennessee. A young couple were engaged, but the match was bitterly opposed by the girl's family. She eloped, and the couple, on their way to the minister, were ambushed by her brothers. The lover was fatally wounded, the girl brutally beaten, because she refused to leave the side of the wounded man. The young man was carried to a relative's house, and there the girl married her dying lover. The wife of the wounded man has solemnly pledged herself to do all in her power to procure the conviction of the inhuman scoundrels, as she alone witnessed the tragedy. Her testimony is of the highest importance.—*Savannah Republican.*

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on Wednesday, December 18th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, in Poolesville, by Rev. B. *as.* V. Ball, Mr. ADAM L. BOHINGER to Miss EMMA J. HALL, all of Montgomery county.

MARRIED, by the same, December 19th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAMES W. WATKINS to Miss CHARLOTTE J. WILLIAMS, all of this county.

MARRIED, on the 17th inst., in the Presbyterian Church at Darnestown, by Rev Jas. S. H. Henderson, Mr. WM. C. HENDERSON to Miss SUSAN R. DUKES.

MARRIED, in Neelsville Presbyterian Church on the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN E. DENSON to Miss REBECCA A. DOWDEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. A meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county will be held at John Scheppard's Store, Montrose, SATURDAY, 15th of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of condemning the old nuisance known as the Georgetown and Rockville Turnpike, and to take steps to make a good graded and McAdamized road.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
dec27-3tsp DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LAUREL INSTITUTE,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE
MISSES DUGAN & WALLEY
Laurel, Prince George's County, Md.
THE 27th Session will commence on Monday, February 3d, 1873. Parents are particularly requested to enter their children at the commencement of the session.
No deduction is made for absence or withdrawal from the Institute, except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars, apply at the Institute, Main st., Laurel. dec27-6m

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD at the residence of Martin T. Fisher, on the farm on which Mrs. Eliza A. Fisher now resides, near Edwards' Ferry, on
TUESDAY, the 7th of January, 1873,
the following property, viz:
Three head of Work Horses,
Three head of good Milch Cows,
Two Wagons and one Wagon Bed,
1 1-2 double Shovel Plows,
One single Shovel do.,
Two three-horse Plows,
Four Sett of Wagon Gear,
One Sett of Buggy Harness,
One three-horse Harrow,
One Cooking Stove and Fixtures,
Five Chairs,
and other articles not necessary to enumerate.
TERMS OF SALE:—On all sums of Ten Dollars and under cash, all sums over Ten Dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.
BENJAMIN WHITE.
dec26—tds

ADJOURNED MEETING.
THE COMMISSIONERS for Montgomery county will meet at their Room, in Rockville, on
TUESDAY, December the 31st, 1872.
Per order:
JOS. A. TANEY,
dec 20—tds Cl'k to Commissioners.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of latest styles, on hand by
nov 15—tf BOUIC BROS.

FISH.
NEW LABRADOR HERRING in barrels and half barrels.
Just received and for sale cheap by
A. GAEGLER,
118 High Street, Georgetown, D. C.
dec 13—

FANCY CHRISTMAS TOYS in great variety, by
dec 13 BOUIC BROS.

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maryland Freestone M. & M. Company, of Montgomery County, Md., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for general business, will be held at the OFFICE of the Company at Seneca on Tuesday the 14th of day of January 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
C. W. HAYDEN,
President.
W. M. TENNEY,
Sec'y & Treas.
dec 20—td

FOR RENT.
A large and valuable FARM in Montgomery County, Md., containing 385½ ACRES OF LAND, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 25 miles above Georgetown, D. C. This property comprises the most fertile lands in the County, being nearly all fine alluvial bottom land.
For terms &c., enquire of
BRADLEY & TALBOTT,
dec 20—tf Attorneys at Law, Rockville, Md.

DRESS-MAKING & TAILORING.
THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully return her thanks to her patrons for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same at
Mrs. M. HARDESTY'S,
No. 131 Green Street, Georgetown, D.C.
dec 20—tfs

Meeting of the Trustees of the Poor.
THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Poor, at the Alms-house,
On TUESDAY, 7th of January, 1873,
for the transaction of business.
Per order—
dec 20-3d E. O. EDMONSTON, Cl'k.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD at my residence, on Julius West's Farm, on the Darnestown Road, near Rockville, on—
Monday, the 30th of December, 1872,
All my Stock of Farming Implements, consisting of—
Four head of Work Horses
One mare Colt, 4 years old next spring
Exile stock
One horse Colt, 2 years old, same stock
One good riding and driving Horse, Redbuck stock
Two Colts, 1 year old next spring
7 head of good Milch Cows
One Buggy and Harness
30 barrels of Corn
1 set of Wagon Harness
1 heavy four-horse Wagon
1 light three-horse do
1 three-horse Loudon Plough
1 Hay Ladder, Cutting Box, and Hay Body
Plough Harness, Old Iron
And a lot of other Ploughs, Double Trees, &c.
And other Articles not necessary to enumerate.
TERMS OF SALE: On all sums of ten dollars and under CASH; all sums over ten dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
RICHARD BEAN.
dec 13—3t

FANCY GOODS.
TOYS, DOLLS,
AND
FIREWORKS,
AT
BOUIC BROS.
THE Largest and most complete selection of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, and FIREWORKS ever exhibited in this town, from the smallest child to be amused to the largest, can be suited. Give us a call.
Also, TRIMMINGS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES in great variety. Give us a call and see.
And CONFECTIONARY, TOYS, and all kinds of CANDIES.
Everything in the line of TOY FURNITURE and CHINA and WOODEN TOYS, SNAKES, BIRDS, CATS, &c.
No use going to Washington for Christmas Notions. You can be supplied at
BOUIC BROS.
dec 20—a

UNPAID TAXES.
BY virtue of authority vested in me as Collector of Taxes for Berry's District of Montgomery county, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 47, 49, 50 and 63 of Article 81, of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, as amended at the January session, 1872, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Court House, Rockville,
On TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M.,
(having previously given the legal notice to the owner thereof,) the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes, interest and cost thereon, to wit:
A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in Berry's district, called "Cedor Hill," containing 44 ACRES, more or less, assessed in the name of John T. S. Jones:

To County tax for 1867, on $538 at 60 c	3 53	
To State tax for 1868, on $588 at 10 c	1 12	
To County tax " " at 61 c	3 59	
		—$4 11
State tax for 1869, on $588 at 19 c.	1 12	
County tax on " 68 c.	4 00	
		—$5 12
State tax for 1870, on $588 at 19½ c.	1 12	
County " " at 80½ c.	4 75	
		—$5 88

The above tract of land will be divided into parcels by the Collector, as authorized and directed by Section 60, Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws, and so many acres thereof will be sold as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes for 1871, with interest and all cost that may accrue under this sale.
WM. F. LAZENBY,
dec 20—3tn late Collector 5th District.

UNPAID TAXES.
BY virtue of authority vested in me as Collector of Taxes for Berry's District of Montgomery county, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 47, 49, 50 and 63 of Article 81, of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, as amended at the January session, 1872, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises,
On SATURDAY, January 11th, 1873, at the hour of 1 o'clock, A. M.,
(having previously given the legal notice to the owner thereof,) the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes, interest and cost thereon, to wit:
A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in Berry's District, called "Labyrinth" containing 115 ACRES, more or less, assessed in the name B. T. Wilson:

To State tax for 1870, on $383 at 19½ c	10 04	
To County tax " " at 80½ c	67 26	
		—$83 30

The above tract of land will be divided into parcels by the Collector, as authorized and directed by Section 60, Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws, and so many acres thereof will be sold as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes for three years, with interest, and all cost that may accrue under this sale.
WM. F. LAZENBY,
dec 20—3tn Collector 5th Dist.

JOSEPH M. HANEY,
BUILDER AND CARPENTER,
Rockville, Md.,
IS now prepared to furnish DRAFTS FOR BUILDINGS, and execute all kinds CARPENTER'S WORK, in the neatest and most workmanlike manner.
Orders from the country will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
aug 16—1y

B. TALBOTT & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Give personal attention to the SALE AND DELIVERY of all kinds of GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE.
Office, on Canal, near Market-House.
nov 4—1y

HAMILTON OLDFIELD,
PUMP-MAKER,
ELLICOTT CITY, Howard Co., Md.
Gives his undivided attention to the production of his business, in all its branches.
PUMPS of the most approved kinds made to order, and READY-MADE PUMPS always on hand. The charge is 50 Cents per foot.
ALL NEW WORK WARRANTED.
Orders addressed to the subscriber at Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., will be promptly attended to.
mar 2—tf HAMILTON OLDFIELD.

JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS.
COACH MAKERS
AND
CARRIAGE DEALERS,
455 Pennsylvania Av., near Third St.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS received on Storage and sold on Commission.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED.
nov 16—1y

GABRIEL D. CLARK,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
Importer and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.
HAS for sale at very low prices, Fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY of all the latest styles, Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., Plated Tea Sets, Urns, Castors, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, English and American Table Cutlery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses for all ages, Lorgnettes, Swiss and English Armed Razors, Regulators, Mantle and Alarm Clocks, with a general assortment of well selected, reliable Goods.
No. 33 South Calvert St., corner of Water (one square from Baltimore st.) his old established Store for 35 years. Watches carefully repaired and adjusted. oct11—

TIN AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having located his place of business on the corner opposite Boule Bros. Store, in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as—
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Repairing Stoves, &c. &c.
Being a practical workman he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, a liberal share of which he respectfully solicits.
TIN WARE,
of every description constantly on hand and made to order, at very low prices.
SECOND-HAND STOVES, bought and sold, on liberal terms.
feb 23—1y HENRY VIETT.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND,
OR
STEAM WASHER!
FIRST. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
2d. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
3d. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
4th. Clothing worn double the time is washed in this washer, that it will wash with a machine, or by hand labor, on a washboard.
5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics are washed in a superior manner. For flannels, this WASHER is most desirable, as it will not full them, as machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the rubbing board.
For sale by
JOHN W. HORNER,
may 10—tf Rockville, Md.

Now and Cheap.
I HAVE just received a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, bought for cash and will be sold to cash or short and prompt paying customers as low as they can be had in the District of Columbia.
My stock embraces in part the following:—
DRY GOODS.
Black French Cloth, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Colonades, Linen Drills, Brown French Linen, Black Alpaca, Mousilin De Laine, French Lawn, White and Colored Flannels, Bed Ticking, Gingham, Plaid Cotton, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Swiss Muslin, Cambrics, Nainsook and Plaid Muslin, Pique, blue, green, brown and drab Silk Tissue and Berege for Veils.—Large stock of Calicoes.
NOTIONS IN VARIETY:—
Pique Lining, Ruffling, Edging, Suspenders, Needles, Pins, Tape, Gloves, Comb, Paper, Envelopes, Hosiery of all kinds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail do., &c.
Large stock of Queensware and Stoneware.
Best Steel Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Grass Scythes, Wheatfans, &c.
GROCERIES.
Best Lubricating Oil, Coal Oil, Tiger Syrup, Molasses, Mackerel and Labrador Herring, Salt, Meal, Flour, &c.
Superior Old Whiskey, Wines, Rum and Brandy, Java, Rio and Legaira Coffee, Brown and White Sugar, Rice, Soap