THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, ... FEBRUARY 24, 1860.

Attention, Democrats!

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS of Montgomery county, and those wishing to join with them, are requested to meet in the several election districts of this county, at the usual places of holding primary meetings, on **SATURDAY, the 3d of March next**, to elect ten delegates, to meet in general convention, at Rockville, on *SATURDAY, the 17th of March next*, to appoint delegates to represent Montgomery county in the State convention, to be held in Baltimore city, on the 22d of March, for the purpose of selecting two delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and two presidential electors for the State at large; and, also, to appoint delegates to represent Montgomery county in the convention of this congressional district, for the purpose of selecting one delegate to the National convention, and one presidential elector for this congressional district.

W. VEIRS BOYLE, Ch'n
Democratic State Central Committee
feb 17 for Montgomery county.

PASSAGE OF THE BROCK RAILROAD BILL.—In the Senate, on Wednesday last, the Brock Railroad bill was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Brooke, President, Blackiston, Bradley, Dashiell, Duvall, Franklin, Goldsborough, of Talbot, Graham, Kimmel, Lynch, McKaig, Nuttle, Smith, Townsend, Watkins, Yellott—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Gardiner, Heckart, Miles, Stone and Whitaker—5.

Those who voted for the bill were seven Americans, with Mr. Goldsborough, of Dorchester, absent, who would have voted for it, and nine Democrats. Three Democrats voted against the bill, and two Americans.

Upon the passage of the Brock bill, by the Senate, the Baltimore Exchange, of yesterday, remarks: "An intense feeling of indignation pervades this community at the utter disregard manifested by the Senate of Maryland of the wishes and interests of our citizens in reference to the Brock Railway business. We learn that a petition, embracing some two or three hundred names, will be presented in the Legislature to-day, of parties here willing to take an interest in a three cent charter, who represent at least twenty millions of property, and that large additions will be made to the list. We further understand that it is likely some very emphatic mode of presenting the protest of the people of this city against the further progress of this outrage on their rights will be immediately resorted to. We can only say, that while our information from Annapolis leads us to hope that the House will not blindly follow the lead of the Senate, the utmost energy is required to prevent the consummation of the Philadelphia scheme of plunder."

EXEMPTION LAW.—It will be seen, by reference to the Legislative proceedings, that a bill has passed the House of Delegates, (though the amendment of Mr. Landing, it is thought, renders it unconstitutional,) exempting $300 worth of property from execution on any judgment in any civil proceeding whatever, except on judgment for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. The property, real or personal, may be selected by the defendant, to the value of $300, the value to be ascertained by three disinterested persons, sworn to appraise.—It also provides that if the real estate cannot be divided without injury, if the property is worth more than $300, it shall be sold, and $300 paid to the defendant. And that no property, unless it is worth more than $300, shall be sold. That all wearing apparel, books and tools of Mechanics shall be exempt from execution in addition to the $300. This exemption is not to effect or impair the lien of any vender for purchase money on land, nor of any mortgage, nor of any mechanic's lien or other person for any debt contracted for or in aid of the erection of any building, nor from any lien for taxes. That the exemption shall not apply to any execution on a judgment rendered on any contract, or for any liability which now exists or may exist before the 4th of July next, when this act shall take effect.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Annapolis correspondent of the Balt. *Sun*, under date of the 14th inst., says: "A meeting was held here recently of the commissioners of public works, consisting of Frederick Schley, first district; Nathaniel Duke, second district; Henry R. Reynolds, third district, and Lemuel Roberts, fourth district. Mr. Reynolds declined a re-election to the post of president, and nominated Lemuel Roberts therefor, who was unanimously chosen. The business before the commissioners was the order of the State Senate, adopted on the 9th, calling on them to report. The body therefore made up and agreed upon a report to the General Assembly, which was submitted to the Senate today, signed by the president.

☞ We see by our Baltimore exchanges, that a majority of the wards in that city have sent Douglas delegates to the city convention, to nominate delegates to the State convention to be held on the 22d of March. Great city that!

Democratic Caucus for U. S. Senator.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met on Wednesday night of last week, in caucus, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, one Democrat (Mr. Parran) being absent.—The following were the ballottings:

First Ballot—Hon. James A. Pearce 24, Hon. Edward Long 11, Hon. James A. Stewart 10, Hon. Cathel Humphreys 3, Ex-Governor William Grason 5, and John C. Groome 4. Thirty votes were necessary for a choice.

Mr. Lee then withdrew the name of Ex-Gov. Grason.

Second Ballot—Pearce 24, Long 19, Stewart 6, Humphreys 3, Groome 3.

Third Ballot—Pearce 20, Long 19, Stewart 6, Humphreys 3, Groome 3.

Fourth Ballot—Pearce 27, Long 20, Stewart 5, Groome 3, Humphreys 2.

Fifth Ballot—Pearce 25, Long 23, Stewart 6, Humphreys 2, Groome 1.

Mr. Miller here withdrew the name of Mr. Groome.

Sixth Ballot—Pearce 27, Long 23, Stewart 3, Humphreys 2.

Seventh Ballot—Long 26, Pearce 25, Stewart 6.

Eighth Ballot—Long 24, Pearce 22, Stewart 10.

Ninth Ballot—Pearce 25, Long 21, Stewart 10.

There was no choice, and the caucus adjourned about midnight without fixing a time for another meeting.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 18th instant, writes:

"The excitement in regard to the Senatorial caucus on Wednesday evening last has not yet subsided. The friends of the different candidates are excited and anxious. Mr. Pearce's friends are, as far as can be ascertained, firm and unwavering. His hold upon them is that of merit and ability. Few of them have a personal acquaintance with him. All of them are emboldened in their advocacy of his claims because of his refusal to visit Annapolis or adopt any of the appliances resorted to by his competitors to secure his election. In all probability Mr. Pearce can yet rely upon twenty-five devoted friends, who, it is supposed, will sustain him under any and all circumstances. In outside circles here, the combinations to defeat Mr. Pearce, are not looked upon as a genuine reflection of the sentiment of the State. This is the view taken of the subject by the friends of Mr. Pearce, among whom are some of the most consistent and long-tried of the leading democrats of the State, who consider his re-election to the U. S. Senate as eminently due to the great high national spirit of the old line whig element now incorporated with the Democracy. The friends of Mr. Long express their indignation that the friends of Mr. Stewart should persist in holding on to their candidate after Mr. Long wanted but four votes of election. I understand, however, that in no case will the friends of Mr. Stewart vote for Mr. Pearce. The friends of Mr. Stewart justify their action by saying that Mr. Stewart's chances as the compromise candidate for the nomination are equal if not superior to those of either Mr. Pearce or Mr. Long."

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—A meeting to approve of the course of this gentleman, in voting for Mr. Pennington as Speaker, was held at Cumberland, Md., on the 16th instant. The Alleghanian says:

A gentleman formerly acting with the Democratic party, and who once occupied the position of State Senator, to which he was elevated by democrats, was called to the chair, and decided that the purpose of the meeting was to obtain a *favorable expression of opinion* upon the vote of Mr. Davis, whereupon about two-thirds of those present, disapproving of the course of Mr. Davis, and excluded by the ruling of the chair from participation in the meeting, quietly withdrew. A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Their report was unanimously adopted.

Another meeting to denounce the course of Mr. Davis, and to show the people of Maryland "that the Black Republican party have few adherents" in Allegheny county, was called for Thursday last, at Cumberland. The call is signed by nearly six hundred voters of Cumberland.

COL. MCKAIG.—It is stated in the Baltimore *Sun*, that this gentleman, though favorable to it, did not vote for the Brock bill, as reported. When the vote was taken (after having sought to postpone it,) he declined voting, on the ground that it was not proper to vote while the investigation by the committee on the House was not closed by the report, and before the evidence could be examined.

☞ It will be seen by their advertisement, in to-day's paper, that our old friends, Messrs. SHOOT & BURROUGHS, Georgetown, D. C., have received, and are now opening, the first of their Spring supplies. Don't fail, Montgomerians, to give them a call; you will always find the best and cheapest of goods at their store.

THE LATE STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—Whether Wise or Hunter was the choice of the recent convention which assembled at Richmond seems to be a matter of no consequence, as that convention had nothing to do with the selection of the delegates at the Charleston Convention, not even those "at large." The conventions for that purpose have not yet been selected, and will not meet until some time in March. At those primary meetings no doubt the question of Wise or Hunter will be made the test, and will determine the position of Virginia at Charleston as between these gentlemen.

The Alleged Pledges of Delegates to Charleston.

As each democratic convention of the several States meets and appoints delegates to the National Convention which is to meet in Charleston on the 23d of April, (says the Constitution,) the telegraphic agents of the press, instructed doubtless by interested outsiders, immediately inform the public that the delegates, or a majority of them, are pledged to support some particular one out of the large number of candidates for the next presidency. In the cases where the conventions have, by resolution, declared a preference for any individual, the delegation to Charleston may properly be considered to be "in favor of the nomination" of that person for the presidency; but where no such resolutions have been adopted, and no such preference indicated, it is safe to conclude that the delegates are unpledged, and will vote for the candidate whom the majority of the Convention may select with a view to the best interests of the country and of the democratic party. We know that this is so with regard to the delegations of several States whom telegraphic newspaper correspondents have described as positively pledged to vote for A, B, or C. Individual members of those delegations may prefer A to B, or B to C, but they will not allow their personal feelings to interfere with the proper discharge of their duty, or lead them into any committals as to their conduct which could embarrass their action in the convention.

In the morning papers of yesterday, for instance, a telegraphic despatch relative to the proceedings of the democratic convention of the State of Connecticut, announced positively, that eleven out of twelve of the delegates to Charleston were in favor of the nomination of Judge Douglas. We are credibly informed that such is not the fact; that the Connecticut delegates are wholly uncommitted to the support of any particular candidate, and that they will cast their votes for whomsoever they think most eligible when the time comes. We have also heard and seen it asserted, that the delegation from New York (and by that we mean the delegation chosen by the regular democracy of the State at their State convention held at Syracuse last September) is also committed. We have the best reason to know that this is untrue. The delegates from New York will proceed to Charleston perfectly free and unfranmelled, determined to consult with the democratic delegates from the several States, and not to endeavor, as has been alleged, to force the nomination of any candidate whose principles are known to be decidedly obnoxious to the people of any section. The present crisis in the affairs of this country imposes it as a duty on those who are delegated to select the standard-bearer of the democratic party in the next campaign, not to allow individual partialities to control their conduct—not to sacrifice sense to sensibility; in short not to allow themselves to be influenced by any other consideration than a desire to select a man who is acceptable to the democracy of all sections of the Union, in whom they can fully confide, and whose principles accord with those of the great mass of the democratic party.

The attempt to manufacture popularity by the aid of these telegraphic misrepresentations is as improper as it is injudicious, and ought to be exceedingly distasteful to those for whose apparent benefit it is made by indiscreet and over-zealous admirers.

☞ The Constitution, of Saturday morning last, says: "It is due to ourselves to state that the communication signed 'Hawley,' which we published in our paper of Thursday morning, relative to Mayor Wood and his delegation to Charleston, was accompanied by a note from a gentleman of New York city, personally known to us, of high character and standing, informing us that he believed the allegations therein contained to be true, inasmuch as Mr. Hawley D. Clapp, late proprietor of the Everett House, who was present at the interview between Mr. Wood and Judge Douglas, told him, and, he is informed, several others, that he (Clapp) heard Mr. Wood pledge his delegation unreservedly to Judge Douglas; state that all the members of it were in favor of the Judge; promise to carry New York city for him *by fifty thousand majority!* and beg that Judge D. would exert his influence to get the Wood delegation admitted to the Charleston Convention. We will not discuss the question of veracity between Mr. Wood and Mr. Clapp. We state the facts categorically as communicated to us, for our own justification."

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—One day last week a man named Stephen Hamel, residing in Cincinnati, entered the garret of his house to expel some cats that had destroyed his peace for several nights previous, and conceiving a feline monster that he believed to be the prime minister in the disorder, proceeded to administer to it a number of vigorous and well-directed blows with a stick. Suddenly the cat leaped upon him with the ferocity of a tiger, and before he could free himself from its grasp scratched and bit him about the face in a terrible manner. The next day he grew delirious, and his head swelled up to twice its natural size. In this condition he lingered till the 17th inst., when death came to his relief.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTIONS.—The democrats held a County Convention in Hagerstown, on Tuesday, February 14, to select delegates to the district and State Conventions, which bodies are empowered to choose a delegation to represent the State in the Charleston Convention, and organized by appointing Dr. Charles Maggill presiding officer. The delegates elected to the State and district conventions are Dr. Wm. A. Ridillomuser, Solomon Helser, James Watson Ell Crampton, John A. Wade and Patrick Broderick.

☞ SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esq., on Tuesday last gave bond in $200,000, qualified and entered upon his duties as State Treasurer. He has appointed JOHN THOMAS SNOWDEN as his Chief Clerk.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

For the Montgomery County Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: More for the purpose of gaining information than any other object, I have carefully perused the two communications which appeared in your paper of the 10th and 17th instant, over the signature of "B." I am not entirely satisfied, however, that the proffered information contained therein is to be received as a safe basis in judging of the State's loss in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I am aware that the estimates of "B" seem to be corroborated by the late Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury; but I am not fully persuaded, by either, that the State has really "sunk $15,000,000 in this government corporation." In making out his estimate, "B" puts down as the most important item the $5,163,724 of stock subscribed by the State to the canal, upon which he computes interest amounting to $5,625,000, making the aggregate indebtedness of the canal to the State of $10,788,724 for its stock investment, independent of the $2,000,000 loan, with interest thereon. Now, I have always supposed that when an individual or State took stock in any incorporated association, they did so for better or for worse, and were only entitled to whatever *dividends* should be declared upon the amount of their stock, be the same large, small, or nothing, as in the present case. I think, therefore, this charge of $5,625,000 for interest upon the whole State's stock, is placing the actual loss of the State in the canal in a more unfavorable light than the facts will justify. If the above $5,163,724 had been in the nature of a *loan*, the case would have been different, and interest could of course have been charged.

"B" further informs us, that, by the Act of 1844, the canal company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $1,700,000 to ensure the completion of the canal to Cumberland, and that these bonds, together with the Repair bonds of the State of Virginia—bonds to banking companies—loans from banks—coal companies—liabilities for repairs, etc. amounting now, with interest, to about $3,400,000, were made a preferred debt, for the extinguishment of which the net revenues of the canal were pledged for 35? years, in consideration however, that the [illegible] for whose benefit this act was passed, would complete the canal to Cumberland. "B" further states that this condition was fulfilled in good faith. This assertion must be taken with some allowance.—Hunter, Harris & Co., the contractors employed by these preferred bond-holders to carry out the provisions of the act of 1844, *failed to complete the canal to Cumberland*, and abandoned the work in an unfinished condition, and the company had to *step in again* and finish the canal, using for that purpose, the 20 per cent. reserved for the faithful performance of the contract, and which had been forfeited by Hunter, Harris & Co., although this fund did not suffice to complete the canal, and the company was obliged to incur still further liabilities in its effort to carry the canal to Cumberland.

It is now proposed by the bill, to which I refer, to transfer the property and control of the canal from the State of Maryland to a new company, to be styled the "Potomac Canal Company," the stock of which is to be divided into two classes: 1st, a primary or preferred stock; 2d, a secondary or deferred stock. The primary or preferred stock to consist of all obligations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which, by virtue of the Act of 1844, have precedence to the liens or mortgages of the State, which said preferred stock shall *first* be entitled to the payment of dividends or interest arising from the net revenues of said company, of 6 per cent. per annum, *before any dividend shall be paid to the deferred stock of the company*. Thus leaving the latter class the full benefit of continuing to "feed on hope," a dish which is not likely to prove more palatable, I imagine, under its proposed rehash by a foreign monopoly.

It is thus contended, inasmuch as the State waived her liens on the net revenues of the canal for thirty-five years, in favor of these preferred bondholders, as a special security to them, and which they not only readily assented to, but eagerly proposed, and this additional security having failed, that they can now plead such failure as an argument why the State should provide especially for their case, regardless of those claims which were not embraced in that measure of security. What are those claims which are now denominated *deferred*, and which it is proposed to subject to this additional set-back under the contemplated "Act?" They are for work done by contractors *long before* the passage of the Act of 1844, under contracts with the company for a *money* consideration.—These contracts had progressed in different stages towards completion; the contractors had risked their all upon the faith that the State would make good the *consideration* for which they engaged to do the work; that consideration failed, the money gave out, and the work was about to be abandoned. At the earnest solicitation, however, of the President of the company, the State's agent, (who controlled the vote of the State's stock,) was induced to authorize the company to issue "scrip," as a temporary relief to the contractors for the work already done, and to enable them to complete their contracts; and the contractors were compelled to choose between utter ruin, by abandoning the work, or take these "evidences of indebtedness" as a *substitute* for the *money* for which they had stipulated to perform their contracts. This "*scrip*" has continued to depreciate, until it has ceased to command any current value.

Now, I ask, what justice is there in thrusting aside this class of creditors, who not only performed, in good faith, their contracts, but who suffered great loss by the failure of the company to meet their obligations to them? Where is the justice, I repeat, of now making them secondary to another class of creditors who stipulated to do what they did not do—not for *money*, be it remembered, but for *bonds*, which, because forsooth, they were strengthened by the additional security of the pledged revenues of the canal—are now pointed to as establishing a special claim to legislative preference over all others? Can "B," or any one else, explain the equity of such a proposition?

It is admitted by all that the canal has been wretchedly managed; no better proof of this fact can be adduced than that which appears in the last annual report of the canal company, from which it is shown that the expenses of the canal for the year 1858 amounted to $271,224.20, exclusive of the interest account, which amounts to $143,095 05 more; the expenses for the first five months of 1859, are stated at $105,743 19, exclusive of the account for interest, which amounts to $56,118.53 additional; and I am glad to see, from our former articles, that "B" and I agree on one point, and that is, that much good could be accomplished by a thorough retrenchment of the expenses of the company; and as neither of us has ever occupied the position of director, or State agent, we, of course, are exempt from any charge of perpetuating the extravagance complained of. P.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

For the Montgomery County Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "P," in last week's *Sentinel*, so correctly describes the character of the administration which ought to preside over and manage the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that he may be pardoned his fling at "monopolies," and the prejudice he seeks to excite against our neighbors of the District cities. His words are too good not to be repeated; and cordially agreeing with him in this particular, I quote them as follows:

"Let the State change her policy in the management of the canal; let her dis-robe it, as far as possible, of its political drapery; let her consolidate the offices of President and Chief Superintendent in the hands of a practical man; let her cut down the salary of the former to a standard less attractive to the eyes of mere politicians."

If your correspondent will look back at the records of the canal in the years 1841 and '47, he will find these very important and fundamental measures of reform there recommended; and, yet, in the face of these recommendations, what is the history of the last ten years taught us?—and what have we, in the present, to warrant a reasonable hope for a better state of things for the future? My former articles have shown the downward state of things under the political "drapery," of which your correspondent so handsomely desires to "dis-robe" the canal. But how this is to be done, or by what measures it is to be accomplished, the suffering creditors of the canal are not informed; and judging of the future by the past, the only true criterion I know by which to form a correct judgement, I very much fear, (and I know I am far from being alone in this opinion,) that, unless some such measure as is now before the Legislature, be at once adopted, another Legislature will meet, two years hence, only to find the canal in a state far more desperate than its present deplorable condition presents.

Who are the creditors of the canal that are now asking measures of relief from the Legislature of Maryland? They are citizens of Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the cities of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and the State of Virginia, through her Legislature, and represented by her Attorney General. If deaf to the appeals of her own citizens, or the District cities, although represented in the persons of their highest official authority and dignity, can the Legislature of Maryland, at a time like this, return a cold and indifferent answer to the just demands of a sovereign sister commonwealth? Can she forget that to Virginia legislation she is indebted for the privilege of laying more than two-thirds the length of her noblest work of internal improvement, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? or, will she cease to remember the ties of interest, of common sympathy and historic recollections, which so strongly bind her to Virginia? Let no petty party or selfish considerations rise up to mar the fair escutcheon of Maryland, when told, as her highest authorities have admitted, that she stands in the way and obstructs the rights and just claims of honest and suffering creditors. B.

MR. EDITOR:—Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL, the Senator from this county, is reported in the Baltimore "Sun," in response to the appeal of the Protean Senator of Linganore, to have said, that "he knew of but two men in Montgomery county in favor of the bill." It might be interesting to inquire whether this computation may have been formed since his own declarations in support of a scheme for the same object. But if Dr. Duvall means to assert, or convey the idea, that there are only two individuals in the county he represents, in favor of a just measure for the relief of the suffering creditors of the mismanaged Chesapeake and Ohio canal, then I have to say he fails to understand the sentiments of the people of his county, if he does not grossly misrepresent them. The citizens of Montgomery are a high-minded, honorable and honest people, and never would oppose the payment of a just debt. They hold the man who would receive and retain a conveyance of property, to keep it out of the way and beyond the reach of a just creditor, in utter contempt; and it may be truly said, that two men cannot be found in the county to uphold and defend such a doctrine; and yet, in effect, this is precisely the position in which Dr. Duvall, by his opposition to all measures, when brought before the Legislature for the relief of the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, wishes to keep the State of Maryland. MONTGOMERY.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The bill for the expulsion of free colored population from Mississippi, which passed the House of Representatives of that State, was defeated in the Senate.

☞ Stevens and Haslett, convicted of the Harpersferry treason, are sentenced to be hung on the 16th of March.

Death.

DIED, on Sabbath morning, the 19th inst., in the village of Poolesville, Md., after a painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ANN R. MORRIS, wife of HEZEKIAH T. NOURSE, aged 58 years 4 months and 28 days.

BAUGH'S
Highly Improved
RAW BONE
Super Phosphate of Lime
Manufactured from unburnt Bones.
—FOR SALE, AT—
J. P. BARTHOLOW, Agent,
7th Street, bet. Penn. Av. and Canal,
feb 24 Washington, D. C.

Trace, Log, Cow and Halter CHAINS;
Planters' Hoes, Curry-Combs, &c.
SIX CASKS of the above *just imported* from Birmingham, England.
FARMERS and DEALERS can be supplied with the above Goods, *wholesale or retail*, at as favorable prices as can be offered by any House in the United States, at
J. P. BARTHOLOW'S
Agricultural Warehouse, Seed Store,
and Guano Depot, No. 558 7th St.
feb 24 Washington, D. C.

OUR FIRST SPRING SUPPLIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED our FIRST SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, adapted to wants of Farmers and others, who prefer getting their SERVANTS' CLOTHING and have them made up before the busy season of Spring commences. We have received a full Stock of—
Heavy 4-4 Blue Osnaburg Prints
Plaid Osnaburgs and Pen'ty Plaid Cottons.
A good assortment of new style Spring English Prints.
Plain Black, Black and White Eng'h Prints.
Heavy Ginghams, Checks and Shirt'g Stripes.
Heavy Cotton, Duck and Cotton Osnaburgs.
7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 10-4 heavy Brown Shirting and Sheetings.
Heavy, medium and fine *soft finish*, Bleached Shirtings, of all the most approved makes.
Richardson's and the celebrated "Housewife" Linens.
Pillow-case Cotton and Linens.
9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Cotton and Linen Sheetings.
Table Damasks, Napkins and Towellings, of pure Linen and heavy, celebrated makes.
Jones' celebrated make of White Cambrics.
Brilliants, India Dimities and Muslins.
Ladies and Gents Linen Cambric Handk'fs.
Alexander's kid Gloves, all Nos. and colors, with Hosiery of every description.
And other Seasonable Goods, which we offer to customers at the *lowest cash prices*.
SMOOT & BURROUGHS,
No. 119 Bridge Street, Georgetown, D. C.
feb 24

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to remove West, will offer at public sale, at his Store, IN HYATTSTOWN, Montgomery county, Md., commencing
On MONDAY, the 12th of March next, and continuing until all is sold, his entire Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels
Bed Tickings, Plain and Striped Linseys
Bleached and unbleached Domestics, &c.
—ALSO—
Ladies' Wear,
Consisting in part of—
Alpacas, Marinos, Plain and fancy Delanes
Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Ginghams
Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
Ready-made Clothing,
Such as—
Overcoats, Dress Coats, Vests, Pants, &c.
Miscellaneous.
GROCERIES, Hardware, Queensware
Glass and Crockery Ware, Looking Glasses
Paints, Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., consisting of Gentlemen's Oxford Ties, Heavy Boots, Brogans, &c.; Ladies' Gaiters, &c.
Childrens' heavy and fine Shoes, Saddlery
Store Fixturrs, Show Cases
Weights and Measures, Tea & powder Cans
One SPRING WAGON, suitable for one or two horses, with Harness nearly new
And many other articles not enumerated.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over five dollars; five and under, the cash will be required; the purchaser will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from date. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with!
N. B. I will continue, from this date, to sell Goods for cash, until said sale, *at Cost*.
feb 24—2t ZACH. BROWN.

Small Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, a SMALL FARM, containing
56 ACRES OF LAND,
lying immediately on the public road from Rockville to the Great Falls of the Potomac, about five miles from the former place and three miles from the latter, nearly opposite to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Cabin John Primary School, on the west side of the road.
SIX ACRES of this land is enclosed and in cultivation, and there is a COMFORTABLE HOUSE upon it, a small Orchard, and a Well of good water.
TWENTY ACRES, or more, is in Oak and Chestnut Wood and Timber, the remainder in PINE, CEDAR and LOCUST. The soil is good and easily improved.
It is one of the most eligible situations in the county for a BLACKSMITH and WHEELRIGHT SHOP, and would make a good market Farm, it being about twelve miles from Georgetown, D. C.
☞ The terms of sale will be accommodating.
feb 24—tf ALEX. KILGOUR.
Rockville, Md.

A FARM,
For Sale or Rent.

A FARM, CONTAINING 220 ACRES, will be sold or rented, on very reasonable terms. It is in a good state of cultivation, with an abundance of WOOD, WATER, and FRUIT. Possession given immediately.
ALSO—Some HORSES, YOUNG CATTLE, AND FARMING UTENSILS, among which is a first-rate
Four-Horse Wagon,
for sale. For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. BREWER & PETZE, Rockville; or to the subscriber, on the farm.
feb 24—tf SINGLETON PRATHER.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of
REBECCA SHEA,
late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of February, 1861; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1860.
feb 24—4t JOSIAH HARDING, Executor.

A VALUABLE FARM, AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at private sale, a very VALUABLE FARM, situated in Montgomery county, Md., about eight miles from Rockville, 2 from Darnestown, and 2 from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; it adjoins the lands of Messrs. J. L. Duffy, Samuel West, and others; is perfectly healthy, and convenient to schools, churches, post offices and mills. This farm contains
180 Acres of Land,
about one-third of which is in WOOD; the quality of the land is good, and is in a fair state of cultivation; it is under good enclosure, and well watered. There is on this farm
A YOUNG AND THRIFTY ORCHARD,
OF CHOICE FRUIT. The improvements consist of a small DWELLING HOUSE, and necessary out-houses.
To any one wishing to purchase, a bargain will be sold, and the payments made easy. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to
JOHN R. MILLER,
feb 17—tf Rockville, Md.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, on the premises, THE FARM on which he at present resides, two miles east of Damascus, containing—
225 Acres of Land,
a fair proportion of which is in WOOD. It is well enclosed, and well watered. The improvements consist of a
DWELLING HOUSE,
MEAT HOUSE, CORN HOUSE, BARN, STABLE, and Two TOBACCO HOUSES.
TERMS made known on the day of sale.
feb 17—t WM. E. REED.

NOW OPENING
More than our usual supply of
SPRING GOODS.

OUR Maryland and Virginia friends are cordially invited to call and inspect our Stock; it incurs no obligation to purchase. The cash standard value marked in plain figures—ONE PRICE ONLY.
Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.
CARPETS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, &c. "Upper Floors."
The entire building, five floors and "The Vaults," devoted to Dry Goods.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Extensive Dealers in Dry Goods,
of the best class, Penn. avenue & 9th St.
"Perry Building," Washington, D. C.
feb 10 [Marlboro' Gazette.]

SERVANTS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of SERVANTS, of both sexes, that are young, sound and healthy, for which he will, at all times, pay the very highest market prices, in cash. Persons having servants for sale, will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before disposing of them.
☞ LIBERAL COMMISSIONS paid for information; and all communications strictly confidential.
Letters addressed to me at Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., will receive prompt attention. BENJ. COOLEY, Agent.
feb 10—1

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of likely young NEGROES of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which he will pay the highest prices. Having purchased the establishment in Alexandria, Va., recently owned by Mr. George Kephart, he is prepared to receive negroes in care at the usual price of board. Owners of slaves will find it to their interest to consult him before disposing of their negroes.
☞ WM. T. HICKMAN, of Medley's District, in this county, is my authorized Agent for the purchase of slaves.
CHS. M. PRICE.
Rockville Md., Feb. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Montgomery county will meet at the Court-House, in Rockville,
On MONDAY, the 5th of March next, and continue in session one week, for the purpose of hearing appeals in relation to, and noting transfers of, the assessed property in said county, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland.
Executors and Administrators neglecting to comply with the law, will be charged with the taxes for the year 1860.
U. FORREST, Cl'k to Com'rs.

☞ Persons making application for transfers of property, will be required to comply with the following section of the Act of December session, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, chapter two hundred and sixty-six, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An Act for the General Valuation and Assessment of Property in this State,' passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty-one, chapter twenty-three:"

"SECTION 5. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Courts, as the case may be, to make him or her an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss, destruction, or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money, it shall be the duty of said Levy Courts, Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate such persons, on oath, in reference to the said property or security and disposal of the same, and especially to require him or her, by whom the said property has been sold or transferred, the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected and paid, and how the same has been invested; and it shall also be the duty of said Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate the said person, on oath, in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by the said person, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments, in whatever description of security, shall be added to the assessable property of the person so applying and charged accordingly; and if the said person refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed, as aforesaid, no deduction shall be made on his or her assessment.
feb 17—td

Sugar, Coffee, Salt, &c.

10 BBLS Crushed SUGAR
20 Bls refined do
50 Bags Rio COFFEE; 10 bags Laguira do
10 Bags old Government COFFEE
100 Sacks Fine SALT
150 do G. A. do
5 Hhds prime New Orleans SUGAR,
In store and for sale, by
W. DORSEY,
No. 118 High St. adjoining S. D. Linn's
Wagon Yard, Georgetown, D. C.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE, of every kind, taken in exchange for Groceries, and the market price given. feb 10

TEAS.

40 CHESTS of choice Black and Green TEAS, guaranteed to be a choice article, in store and for sale, by
W. DORSEY,
No. 118 High St. adjoining S. D. Linn's
feb 10 Wagon Yard, Georgetown, D. C.

Fish, Fish, Fish!

100 BBLS prime St. John's ALEWIVES
5 Bbls No. 1 MACKEREL
In store and for sale by
W. DORSEY,
No. 118 High St. adjoining S. D. Linn's
feb 10 Wagon Yard, Georgetown, D. C.

PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS and HANDLES, just received and for sale by
April 29 WM. BRADDOCK.