

# Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Floris.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

Vol. V.—No. 27.

## THE SENTINEL.

Published every Friday morning at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid within six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Twelve lines to constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked upon them, they will be continued until full paid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications, the effect of which is to promote private interests, are matters of course, and are paid for at the rate of fifty cents per square. All communications must be accompanied with the author's name, otherwise they will not be inserted.

Advertisements for Companies or Associations of any kind, (debtors, charitable or otherwise, are in all cases to be paid for at the usual rate; and obituary notices or eulogies in addition to the arrangement will be charged at the rate of fifty cents per square.

Office: In the house on the south-west corner of the Square, lately occupied by Wm. Haas.

## An Interesting Story.

### THAT HORRID LITTLE FRIGHT.

"So you have told your father you will not marry your cousin Cora?"

"Yes! I have made up my mind that I would rather lose my grandfather's money than marry that horrid little fright."

"The first speaker was a fine-looking young man of some three-and-twenty years. His companion, Edward Grantley, was about the same age, tall and handsome, with rich, glistering chestnut curls; large, speaking eyes, full of fire and intelligence; fine features, and a beautiful mouth. His figure was moulded in the perfection of manly symmetry."

"You never saw her, Alfred," said he, leaning over the table, and speaking earnestly. "You never saw her; but I went down, some eight or nine years ago, to pay a visit to my intended wife's father to yourself a tall, thin child of ten years old, yellow as an orange, with pinched features, and a close, white cap put on to conceal the loss of her hair, which was shaved off after a fit of illness. When I was introduced to her, she dropped a little awkward courtesy, and put her finger in her mouth; then, after staring at me in silence for a few minutes, she began to giggle, and finally ran away."

"A fascinating picture, truly!" said Alfred.

"Cousin Cora is coming to pay a visit to Lucy Maxwell, next week," said Edward. "I must go to see her."

"I will never marry that horrid little fright! Come, Alfred, suppose we go down to the Haymarket to see Charlotte Cushman as Lady Macbeth?"

"Agreed," said Edward, and the two walked away.

"They had hardly gone, when the windows were drawn aside, and a fair, thirty-like girl stepped in from the room. She was young—about fifteen—with bright, golden hair and blue eyes."

"Now isn't she a shame for Edward to go down to see his cousin Cora?"

"I didn't mean to listen, I couldn't come in before Arnold in dress, and she glanced at the portrait of the girl who had just fallen in love with her cousin Cora. After that, I wonder if she is ugly?"

"Yes, beautiful letters to me, but I've never seen her. I mean to write to her."

"Edward says, so she won't fall in love with him. If he's so handsome, I don't believe she can help it if she doesn't." And the fairy tripped away.

"Two young ladies, some days later, were standing in a brilliantly lighted parlour before a pier-glass. Everything indicated that visitors were expected. The room was freshly decorated, the ladies were in full dress. One of them, Miss Lucy Maxwell, was a pretty girl, with wavy hair, and a pleasant, winning smile. She was dressed in white. The other was tall and slender, with beautiful features, clear, white complexion, with rich, warm color, and large black eyes. Her hair was black as a raven's wing, and the pearls among its braids added to her stately appearance. She wore a dark silk dress, with a skirt of black lace, and her white arms and neck gleamed out in strong contrast against the dark dress."

"Do look well, Lucy?" she asked.

"I never looked more beautiful," said Lucy.

"I think perhaps you are a little pale. I don't like to see you look so ill. What can be the matter? I promised to come, didn't I?"

"Poor fellow," said Cora, "how disappointed he will be!"

"Yes, Miss Stanley," said Lucy, "there is a ring."

## POETRY.

### SPEAK NO-ILL.

Nay, speak no ill—a kindly word  
Can never leave a sting behind,  
And, oh! to breathe each tale we've heard  
Is far beneath a noble mind.

Full of cheering thoughts the lighter plan;  
For if that little goal be known,  
Still let us speak the best we can.  
Give us the heart that faint would hide—  
Would fain another's faults disclose;  
How can it please 'em hidden pride  
To prove humanity but base?

No! let us reach a higher mood,  
A nobler sentiment of mind;  
Be earnest in the search of good,  
And speak of all the best we find.

Then speak no ill; but let us be  
For their failings as our own;  
If you're the first to fault to see,  
Be not the first to make it known.

For if a fault be found in you,  
No lip may tell how it is done;  
Then, oh! the little time we stay,  
Let us speak of all the best we can.

## Political.

### A Voice of Warning from the South.

The following letter, addressed to the N. Y. Observer, a religious journal, and refused by that paper, appears in the Journal of Commerce. It is said to be from a source which entitles it to respectful consideration:

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26th, 1859.  
Editors of the Observer.

Dear Sir:—I am a constant reader of your most excellent paper, and approve generally of your conservative sentiments and temperate and wise counsels. But in your issue of 13th inst., in the article headed "Our Country, our whole Country," you use this language: "We look to Richmond, Va., to respond, reprove the non-interference and retaliation movements of the South as foolish and preposterous; that we are compelled to protest that there are men anywhere so weak or excited as to give their support to such injudicious measures." &c. You proceed to call this fanaticism, &c.

I beg to trespass on your patience in order to place you right. You do not understand, or else do not appreciate these movements. There was when such were mere electing schemes of demagogues—seeking place and power in the South, by appealing to sectional prejudices—just as similar demagogues have excited northern fanaticism by like appeals. The difference (then) was that conservatism nearly always triumphed at the South, and I could philosophize and show you the reason in our social system; but the demon aroused by northern demagogues has become uncontrollable by them, and sectionalism triumphed there. Your mistake lies in supposing the present movement to have originated in the same cause. I am no politician, Messrs. Editors, and have ever been a conservative in my untutoredity. Take my testimony, then, that you are mistaken. Listen to the truth; for it confirms what you have long taught in your columns.

The sober, reflecting, conservative men of the South, who for years have rebuked sectionalism at home, and struggled and hoped and prayed for the continuance of our great Union, are now first becoming convinced that in the decree of Providence, early to be executed, the dissolution of this Union is their duty. They mourn over the conviction, but they cannot shut their eyes to the fact. You and other good and true men tell us the fanatics are but a handful, and the heart of the masses of the North is sound; and you point us to the Union meetings in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Now we believe that you are in earnest, and we believe it is true that the sympathizers with the Brown invasion are but a handful. But what mean you by saying that the great masses are sound and conservative? Let us look to facts. Almost every Northern State, in its local government, is in the hands of a political party, intensely sectional. A party that does not hope ever to organize in the least degree in a Southern State, a party upon whose banner is inscribed "no slavery extension"—"no more slave States"—(yielding to the mere need of hope) when they say they seek not to interfere with slavery in the States; a party whose avowed object is to ignore plain provisions in the Constitution, and repeal the Fugitive Slave Act.

Look again. This demon of slavery fanaticism has entered into the various Protestant Church organizations; his divided the Baptist and Methodist Churches; has seized upon one branch of the Presbyterian Church; has denationalized the Home Missionary Society and the American Board for Foreign Missions; has threatened destruction to the glorious American Tract Society; leaves showing its hideous front in every organization where it can be heard, and with every return becomes more insistent and more rampant.

Look again, and see men clothed with the sacred robe of the ministry of Christ, and endowed with extraordinary mental gifts, from Sabbath to Sabbath, blending their fanaticism with our blessed religion, until their people, less astute and able to disconnect their feet from their salvation by the people from embracing the fanaticism as such upon embracing the Religion. See from how many communions the schismatical Christian is excluded.

## State Affairs.

### [REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE SUN.]

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1860.

SENATE.—The Baltimore city police and election bills were yesterday referred to the committee on the Judiciary. *Leaves to Report Bill.*—By Mr. Gardner, to amend the law relating to the Colonization Society, and reported a bill repealing its \$10,000 annual appropriation. By Mr. Smith, to make uniform the fees of State's Attorneys in this State; also, providing for the regulation of prosecutions in cases of misdemeanor.

*Bill Reported.*—To pay J. J. Henning a sum of money.

Mr. McKaig then asked leave to introduce the bills to amend the law relating to streets, pavements and lamps in Baltimore city—the same as the House bill.

Mr. Yellott stated that he should oppose the granting of the leave. The present system of cleaning streets was as efficient as it could be. He could not see in whose hands it could be so well placed as in its present one. The leave was objectionable on its face.

Mr. Kimmell said that he should vote against the leave.

Mr. Goldsborough asked a call of the Senate.

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Mr. McKaig asked leave to report a bill, (the same as the House bill), entitled, an act to repeal the seven hundred and sixteenth section of the fourth article of the code of public local laws which gives to the mayor of the city of Baltimore, the judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore the power to order out the militia, which, after considerable discussion was lost—yes 10, noes 10. Mr. Hieckart voting in the negative.

Mr. McKaig asked leave to introduce a bill to provide a permanent police in Baltimore city, (the same as the House bill) designated as follows:—

A bill entitled an act to amend the fourth article of the code of public local laws, by amending the thirty-third section of said article, relating to the police and general powers of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, and repealing the 74th, 75th, 76th and 77th sections of said article relating to the police of said city, and the power of the mayor and city council to establish and regulate the same, and inserting in said article, in lieu of the sections so repealed, the following sections for the purpose of providing a permanent police for the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Kimmell opposed the granting of leave. Mr. Yellott hoped that the bill would have no opposition to it. The title is in general terms, and he would vote for a bill to improve the police of the city of Baltimore, if the bill did improve it. Mr. Kimmell withdrew his objection, and the leave was granted and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

*House of Delegates.*—The speaker presented a communication from the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in answer to an order of the House, denying and refusing the choice of discrimination against the trade of Baltimore, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. South, Turner of Howard, Harding, Dennis of Somerset, and Salmon.

*Petition Presented.*—By Mr. Freeman, from Bradley T. Johnson, relative to the case of Myers, convicted of kidnapping in Pennsylvania, which was referred to Messrs. Freeman, Compton, Johnson, Jacobs and Gorsuch. By Mr. Miller, for the repeal of the tax on mortgages.

By Mr. Harding, from citizens of Montgomery county, relating to free negroes; also, from Wm. Thompson, for relief. By Mr. Dennis, of Worcester, relative to free negroes. By Mr. Griffith, from a white, for a donation to an academy. By Mr. Turner, of Baltimore city, from citizens, to discourage the use of ardent spirits.

*Order Presented.*—By Mr. Jacob, that the committee on colored population have leave to sit during the session of the House—adopted.

*Leaves to Report Bill.*—By Mr. McAllister, to amend the 64th article of general laws relating to courts. By Mr. McAllister, to prohibit the adulteration of malt and spirituous liquors in Baltimore city by the admixture of poisonous substances. By Mr. Harding, to amend the local law of Montgomery county, relating to the relief of Wm. Thompson, late collector. By Mr. Barron, to reduce the annual rates paid for the support of invalid paupers in the Maryland Hospital.

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