Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. — devotion to party not inconsistent with the freedom of the press. — Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields. — ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1860. — Vol. V.—No. 31.

THE SENTINEL

Is 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 arrearages 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 forbid, 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 charge, and are to be 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, denominational, charitable or otherwise, are in all cases to be paid for at the usual rates; and obituary notices or eulogies in addition to the announcement, 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. Sagle.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located permanently in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery co. that he is about to commence the Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business, in the above place, opposite the Law Office of W. V. Bowie, Esq.

He is prepared to furnish and put up Spouting Roofing, &c. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all kinds on hand. STOVES of all kinds repaired and put in complete order.

Lightning Rods furnished, and put up in the best manner.

All work done in a workmanlike manner and warranted.

By strict attention to business and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

ROBERT H. G. BOYER.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. oct 14—y

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.

THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.

He will attend to all work pertaining to the CARPENTERING and HOUSE-JOINING Business which he guarantees to be done in the best manner, and most fashionable style, and on terms that cannot fail to please.

Having furnished himself with a new Hearse, and the best materials for manufacturing COFFINS, he will attend to Funerals in any part of the county.

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, and humbly asks a continuance, pledging himself that nothing on his part shall be left undone to render satisfaction. feb. 26—1y WM. R. PURDY.

BLACKSMITHING.

E. MOULDEN & BRO. would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Blacksmith Shop, in Rockville, on the street leading to Frederick, where they are prepared to do any kind of work entrusted to them—such as IRONING WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

HORSE-SHOEING a specialty, we will warrant our own make of shoes, as we use none but the best iron determined to use no other.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. We hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

We intend to keep on hand a lot of SHOVEL PLOWS, which we will sell for $9, ironed in the best manner.

E. MOULDEN & BRO. jan 27—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Montgomery county and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in Brookville, the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its various branches.

He is prepared to do HORSE-SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK, REPAIRING REAPERS, and all other work in his line, with neatness, durability and despatch.

All persons in favor of encouraging home industry, will please call on the undersigned, and they will be attended to.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he solicits a continuance of the same. june 24—tf W. GITTINGS.

W. T. HILTON. T. W. WHITING.

HILTON & WHITING,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, &c. BARNESVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md.

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montgomery county and the public generally, that they are prepared to do work in their line at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also—

Keep constantly on hand SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, which they will sell at fair prices. sept 3—1y

Premium Printed Cloths.

JUST received, by the subscriber, an assortment of Thos. Hall's Superior Full Cloths, Striped Linsey, Flannels, Tweeds and Cassimeres. Also, a supply of his superior three-ply Woolen Yarns, which he is selling at Factory prices. Persons wishing any of the articles would do well to purchase early as there will be no chance of getting another supply the present season. It would be necessary to anticipate a little. M. BRADDOCK, oct. 2 Brookville Mill, Rockville.

Bonnets! Bonnets! Bonnets!!!

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of BONNETS, BONNET RIBANDS, ROUCHES, of the latest style, very handsome and cheap. WILLIAM BRADDOCK.

Poetry.

THE OLD FARMER.

The twilight of life's autumn time,
How sweet its holy spell
To those who rest from earthly toil
And know they've labored well.

Such joy as shine, those hands have taught
The wilderness to smile,
Thy patient years of toil have won
A garden from the wild.

Thy cheek, that harvest suns have tann'd,
Still wears a healthful glow;
And love's sweet fountain in thy heart
Still glides with peaceful flow.

The years that upon other brows
Have set the seal of care,
But lightly passed o'er thine, and left
A crown of glory there.

The heavy head is beautiful
When found in wisdom's ways,
With honor she has crowned thy brow,
Blessed thee with length of days.

On sunny hillsides stronger hands
The ripened sheaves shall bind;
And younger voices raise the song,
At merry autumn time.

Thou'll wait amid the mellow light,
'Till angel reapers come
To bid thee join, triumphantly,
A sweeter "Harvest Home."

Selected Miscellany.

My Withered Bouquet.

Beautiful in death! one long, lingering look I give to my withered bouquet, once so blooming and bright. Flowers yet fragrant, though time's relentless touch had scared their petals. How they bring to mind friends of other days, Bertie, Ella, and Lucy, whose pictures are as bright in memory's gallery as the day when first Nature's true limner portrayed each feature—they have gone from my gaze now. Bertie was my rose; her sweet but fragile form drooped, ere yet sixteen summers had shed their bloom; how oft her dear hand was clasped in mine, and when I twined a wreath of white rosebuds to place upon her coffin, I felt that earth had lost one of its rarest flowers. Ella was my cedar; her friendship and constancy endeared her to me. No new friend could turn her thoughts from me; often in a playful mood she would say, "Old friends, like old swords, are trusted best."

We parted to meet no more on earth; her fondness for traveling led her to make a long tour; an epidemic laid its scourging hand upon her—and lo! Ella was no more. Lucy was my sensitive plant; a tear fills my eye when thoughts of her come over me; her gentle, confiding heart was given to one who loved money; who was totally unfit to have the care of sweet Lucy. She dreamt not that it was her fortune he sought, and after he had squandered all, would treat her unkindly. Alas! that matches should be so ill-assorted, or the rose bear a thorn—but Lucy was transplanted soon; she could not withstand the cold, chilling winds of indifference. Thank Heaven, Lucy is happy now! Her little tomb in the church-yard is never passed by any who knew sweet Lucy without weeping the true tear—the memory of the good and pure is ever sacred. * * *

My bouquet teaches me how mutable are all things—beauty so witching to gaze upon, vanishes away like my flowers, withered before me now. It points me to the altar of the Most High, where my heart should bow in grateful adoration; it tells me of the benevolence of the great Architect of the world, who made sweet flowers to please our sight, and teach a lesson. Flowers beautiful even in death; I turn away from them, and thoughts flit before me of the time when ye were so fresh and smiling, when the dewy gems rested upon your bosom, or a moonbeam lingered near to court your smiles. * * * Oh, what would earth be without the sweet, sweet flowers; what could be the bearer of love's message? Surely thou dost "unite upon the hills and dales mysterious truths."—*Leisure Moments.*

Ungrateful Children.

The eastern proverb, which declares that there are no ungrateful children, is nearer the truth than it appears. It is but another version of the Biblical maxim: Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. The parent who does really train up a child in the way he should go is the parent who truly *deserves* the gratitude of his child, and he is the only parent who can hope to receive it in full measure. How many parents there are who, after indulging their children's every desire, are sincerely astonished to find them making no return of love and gratitude. Gratitude! For what should they be grateful? For an impaired digestion? For a will uncurbed? For an appetite unregulated? For a heart cold? For a mind empty? For hands unskillful? For a childhood wasted? For chance of forming a noble character lost? These are poor claims upon the gratitude of a child. Bring up your child so that, at mature age, he has a sound constitution, healthy desires, an honest heart, a well-informed mind, good manners and a useful calling, and you may rely upon his making you such a rich return of grateful affection as shall a thousand times repay you for the toil and self-denial which such a training costs. No—there are no ungrateful children! It is a hard saying. But is it not true?

Reading the Bible.—I will answer for it, the longer you read the Bible, the more you will like it; it will grow sweeter and sweeter; and the more you get into the spirit of it, the more you will get into the spirit of Christ.—*Romaine.*

Maryland Editorial Convention.

Pursuant to a call, the Convention of Editors of the State of Maryland met at the Temperance Temple, Annapolis, on Tuesday evening, the 21st ultimo, at 8 o'clock.

On motion of G. W. P. Smith, late of the *Worcester County Shield*, Geo. W. Wilson, of the *Marlboro' Gazette*, was elected President.

On motion of H. Vanderford, of the *Cecil Democrat*, G. W. P. Smith was appointed Secretary.

The object of calling the convention having been stated by the President, on motion of J. Schofield, of the *Patapsco Enterprise*, seconded by H. Vanderford, a committee to prepare business for the Convention to-morrow was appointed and adopted. The President appointed as the committee, Messrs. J. Schofield, H. Vanderford, Thos. E. Martin, J. Shaw, of the Carroll County *Democrat*, and E. Wells, of the Port Tobacco *Times*.

On motion, the Convention adjourned for business until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for generous hospitality to the residence of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., of the Annapolis *Gazette*, where a pleasant, social time was enjoyed.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Convention met, when the chairman of the committee on business reported a series of resolutions, which report was unanimously adopted, and the resolutions taken up, and a pleasant, fraternal discussion on each prior to their adoption, as follows:

Resolved, That the Editors of the State, here assembled in convention, form ourselves into a permanent organization, under the name of the Editorial Union of Maryland, its objects being the cultivation of fraternal intercourse and the protection and promotion of the interests of the Press, and that the officers of said Union be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, (the two latter in one person,) and that said officers shall be elected to hold office until the first Wednesday in June next, at which time the committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Union shall report the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Editorial Union of Maryland, and report on the first Wednesday in June next.

[The Chair appointed Messrs. Schofield, Vanderford, and Thos. J. Wilson.]

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary address every Editor in the State, inviting his presence in Baltimore on the first Wednesday in June next.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it stands adjourned to meet again in the city of Baltimore, on the first Wednesday in June next.

Resolved, That the recommendation of Postmaster General Holt, to abolish the system of newspaper exchanges, is, in the judgment of this convention, unwise and uncalled for by the present exigencies of the postal service, and that our representatives in Congress are hereby respectfully requested to oppose the same, if any such measure be brought before that body.

Resolved, That the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the publication, in the public papers, of the general local laws, is a just, wise, and necessary measure, and its adoption called for by the wants and interests of the people of the State.

Resolved, That we recommend, that in view of the beneficial results arising from a harmonious action of the fraternity of the State, that the utmost care be taken by the several members to avoid personalities, or anything else calculated to interfere with this harmonious action, and that all questions, public or otherwise, be discussed with proper courtesy.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and are hereby tendered to our brother of the Annapolis *Gazette*, Thomas J. Wilson, for the provision made for the accommodation of this convention, and for his courtesy and generous hospitality towards us.

Resolved, That we recommend an entire union of this body against any infringement upon our privileges by legislative, judicial, or other authorities, and that as a body we will use our best efforts to advance and maintain the dignity of the Press against all such usurpation.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the press throughout the State, the discontinuance of editorial notices for the benefit of advertisers, unless such notices are paid for according to previous agreement.

Resolved, That we recommend, that where there are two or more newspapers published in one county, the proprietors should meet and decide upon a fair equivalent for public printing, and agree not to perform the same at a less price than agreed upon, without reference to whom the printing may be given.

Resolved, That no advertisements of patent medicines, gift enterprises, lotteries, or other things of this class, will be inserted unless payment be made in advance, or is secured by acceptance of a responsible local agent or otherwise, and no such advertisements shall be inserted at less rates than those charged for home advertisements.

Resolved, That all eulogies and obituary notices of deceased persons be charged the usual rates of advertisements.

The election of officers of the Editorial Union of Maryland was then taken up. On motion, H. Vanderford was nominated for President, and unanimously elected. For Vice-President, Geo. W. Wilson was nominated and unanimously elected. For Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. Schofield was nominated and unanimously elected. For Treasurer, J. S. Downs was nominated and unanimously elected.

On motion of J. H. Thompson, the thanks of the convention were voted to the officers thereof for the able discharge of their duties.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were voted to Annapolis Division, No. 10, Sons of Temperance, for the use of their Hall, so kindly granted.

On motion, the Editors of the State were requested to publish the proceedings of the convention in their papers.

GEO. W. WILSON, Pres't.

G. W. P. Smith, Sec'y.

Statistics of the Methodist Denomination throughout the World.

The New York Christian Advocate furnishes some very interesting statistical information in regard to the number of communicants in the Methodist church throughout the world. The following are the most accurate estimates of its members in America:

M. E. Church (South)	[illegible]
M. E. Church (South)	[illegible]
Canada Wesleyan Conference	[illegible]
Eastern British America Conference	[illegible]
M. E. Church, Canada	[illegible]
American Wesleyan Church	[illegible]
M. P. Church	[illegible]
African M. E. Church	[illegible]
African M. E. Church	[illegible]
Albright Methodists	[illegible]
Total lay members in America	1,868,911
Traveling preachers (except Allights.)	11,158
Total American communicants	1,880,269

The Methodism of Europe—except the British and American colonies and European missions, included above—exhibits similar though not equal vigor. The latest accessible returns show:

Total British lay members	[illegible]
Add traveling preachers	[illegible]
Total communicants	[illegible]

These items do not include the Welsh Calvanistic Methodists, who, according to the statistics of the British Government for 1855, amounted to 62,670 lay communicants and 462 preachers.

Besides these divisions, there are minorities whose statistics cannot be exactly ascertained; an authority gives them an aggregate of 10,000 members and 200 preachers. Summarily, then, Methodism throughout the world comprises 2,548,190 lay members, and 14,883 traveling preachers—an aggregate of 2,563,091 communicants. If we would add three non-communicant members of its congregation for each communicant, (a safe estimate for Methodist congregations generally,) we have a population of more than ten and a quarter millions attending its ministrations. It extends densely over North America and England; it has "conferences" in France, Germany, Africa and Australia; its missions are in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, South America; they dot the coasts of Africa, India, China and the isles of the Southern Ocean. Its great missionary organization includes more than 3,000 laborers; its educational institutions comprise more than 130 colleges, theological schools and boarding academies, and (in England) nearly 500 day schools; it has more than 2,000,000 of Sunday scholars, and 500,000 teachers. Its 85,000 local preachers make with its itinerants, a ministerial force of nearly 50,000.

The census of the United States for 1850 reported the property of the Methodist denominations (churches, not parsonages,) at $14,636,671. The annual minutes now show the valuation of the churches and parsonages of the Methodist Episcopal Church (north) alone at $21,249,808, a gain of $3,341,624, or nearly 17 per cent. in two years. The churches alone of the two Episcopal bodies, North and South, numbered about 14,000. This aggregate gives an average of more than 1,50 churches built each year since the erection of the first (old John street) in 1768—three each week. During the last two years the increase of churches in the Methodist Episcopal Church North alone was 970, giving nine and one-third per week, or more than one and a half for each working day of the two years. During the same period 360 parsonages were built—about one for every two days.

Chief Justice Taney.

Of interest to very many of our readers will be the following extract from a letter dated Washington, September 29, 1859:

About midday to-day I started for the Capitol, feeling unusually buoyant and spirited, expecting a reunion of my whole family this evening. In passing down Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury Department, I met the venerable Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who has been absent for some months in Virginia. He greeted me most cordially, enquired after my health and that of my family, and begged me to come and see him before the time for holding his Delaware circuit. He was thinner, and stooped more than usual, but his countenance beamed with a cheerful and a happy smile, which could only proceed from the heart, and that heart one of peace with the world and with the author of all. He had walked, with a feeble but regular firm step, for more than a mile, and was near St. Matthew's (Catholic) Church, and, on bidding him good morning, I observed that he proceeded to that church. I learned from the gentleman walking with him that he observed that he had not strength to visit his friends, but while he could do so, it was his duty, and one he could not in his conscience quit, to attend at the church upon his father confessor, in conformity with the regulations of the Catholic Church, of which he had long been a member. That his duty to his God must first be performed, and then to his country and [illegible] as far as his physical [illegible] This interview [illegible] deep and [illegible] mind. Chief [illegible] eighty-three [illegible] no wish for higher office [illegible], now holding the second in rank and dignity in the Union. He is the connecting link between the past and present generations—between the living and the dead. His attention is that of devotion to his God and adoration to his country and friends. To see such a man at his age and in his state of health and strength walking more than a mile to perform a religious duty affords indisputable evidence of his sincere devotion to the Christian religion. No candid man can doubt that he is truly what he professes to be—a meek and humble and devoted follower of Christ. In all positions in life he is the same sincere, unostentatious and truly exemplary man. Neither envy, hatred or revenge have a place in his heart. His manners are plain and simple, kind and cordial. He is at enmity with no man living. No one can know him well without respecting and loving him as we all respect and love the benevolent and truly good. I said to myself, this venerable, pious and good man ought not only to be exempt from the shafts of envy, hatred and malice, but to enjoy the universal and unlimited esteem of all honest and true men, of whatever sect or denomination in religion, or party in politics. His page in our history will be a bright and endearing one of which his friends and country will be proud. I wish we had more men like him.

The Virginia Convention.—This body adjourned on the 18th ultimo—the Richmond Examiner, of the same day, thus runs up the results of the State Democratic Convention, with sound advice to the party:

"What has been the result? Why, a harmonious union and the triumph of the democratic cause. A question of deep interest, enlisting the warmest personal feelings of members, was pressed with earnest and persistent energy by its friends; it was opposed with an equally resolute resistance and was abandoned.

The unity and integrity, the usage and wise policy of the dominant political organization of this great Commonwealth were thereby preserved and adhered to. The friends of the two distinguished sons of Virginia parted in peace and earnestly resolved to use the whole energy of the democracy of this influential State to sustain constitutional freedom in the Union, and maintain, in or out of it, the endangered interests of the South. The question of personal preference was put aside and abandoned by the convention, and the members, by an almost unanimous vote, avowed their determination to sustain the nominees of the Charleston Democratic Convention. The great importance of the approaching presidential election, and the vast and vital interests dependent upon it, justified an unusual committal of the support of the democratic nominees. The people of the South are convinced that upon the success of the democracy in the coming canvass the last hopes of maintaining regulated liberty in this Confederacy are dependent. They will not put to hazard interests so great and rights so precious as are now involved by pressing any question of personal preference or other subordinate policy. The democracy will go into the ensuing canvass with all its elements of strength united, disciplined, and fitted for energetic, efficient, and successful conflict. United in purpose with the fate of a great country, the highest hope of human civilization in their custody, they will prove worthy of the high trust and justify the wisdom of the people who reposed it in them by the achievement of the glorious victory over the enemies of the Constitution and the rights of the States. Let the people reflect on their means in their hands of effecting a reform in the political action of those who are now ruling this confederacy. Let them look to the mode of insuring the most efficient use of those means. They are in the democratic organization. Let them avoid all the measures likely to divide the power and distract the councils of the party. They must remember that a united South is absolutely essential to preserve a united democracy, and that a united democracy is the life of the Constitution and the Union."

Tall Senators.—In the Senate of Maine there are seven men who are six feet and two inches high; nine that are six feet high; fifteen that are five feet ten inches high, and the shortest Senator is five feet seven inches. This is undoubtedly the *highest* Senate ever convened in the State.

☞ Mr. Speaker Pennington denies having had anything to do with the payment of Henry Clay's debts, and pronounces the story lately started by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, a fabrication.

Detraction.—He that willingly takes from my good name, unwillingly adds to my reward.—Augustine.

Wealth.—Riches are a damage to the owner, except that part of them which he sends before him.—Ali.

State Affairs.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1860.

Senate.—Mr. Duvall presented an order asking of the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to furnish the names and residences of holders of bonds and scrip of the company; which was adopted.

Mr Duvall had leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of an additional magistrate in Montgomery county.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, reported an act amending the code of public laws, relative to county commissioners, giving them power to reduce assessments—lost by 9 ayes to 8 nays. Reconsidered.

Mr. Gardiner reported an act to repeal sections 470 to 534, inclusive, of article 4, of the public laws, relative to tobacco inspections, and substituting sections carrying out the suggestions of the joint committee appointed to examine the condition of the State tobacco warehouses. The bill changes the charges for inspection, &c., requires personal attention by inspectors at the warehouses; proposes to lease out the warehouses, appointing a board of commissioners by the Legislature to superintend the warehouses and inspections; and inspectors to be removed by the Governor on the recommendation of a majority of the commissioners; and also the sale of the present warehouses, and the erection of others on deep water.

An act regulating the sale and measurement of grain—another order of the day—was next taken up, and a call of the Senate is being ordered as I close this for the cars.

House of Delegates.—The bill to amend the law relating to marriages was taken up. The bill removes the existing penalties of $1,500 imposed upon ministers for "knowingly" marrying minors without the consent of their parents and guardians, and imposes a penalty of $500 upon the county clerk for issuing a license to minors. Mr Goldsborough proposed that the bill be so amendment as to provide penalties upon both the ministers for marrying, and the clerk for issuing license "knowingly" to minors without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Annapolis, February 21.

Senate.—Mr. Duvall presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery county, relative to rates of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Also, a petition relative to free negroes.

Mr. Duvall reported a bill providing for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Mr. McKaig reported favorably on the House bill exempting $300 worth of the property of a debtor from execution. On motion, a message was sent to the House requesting them to properly engross said bill, so that the amendments made thereto may be understood.

Mr. Duvall reported a bill giving an additional magistrate in Montgomery county. Also, a bill to compensate J. G. Hening, clerk of Montgomery County Court, for certain services. Also, a bill amending the act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Montgomery county.

Mr. Smith reported a bill amending the 74th article of the code of public laws, requiring the plea of limitations to be verified by affidavit.

The City Passenger Railway.—[This bill, as stated in our last, was passed by a vote of 16 ayes, to 5 nays.]

House of Delegates.—Mr. Griffith reported unfavorably on the petition of Ellen Shanks.

Bill Reported.—By Mr. Worthington to regulate dealing with negroes and to prohibit them from owning horses and mules.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably on the following bill: Creating a new mode of summoning jurors in the counties of this State. [The bill provides that the jury shall be drawn from 200 names previously selected and written on ballots.]

The bill introduced by Mr. Eakle, of Washington county, (and discussed yesterday,) to remove the penalties upon ministers for marrying minors, and imposing penalties upon clerks of Courts for issuing licenses to minors, was debated to-day. Amendments were offered and voted down—and the bill as originally reported was passed—yeas 40, nays 12.

Bill Passed.—Providing that when an executor shall renounce his commissions, the State tax thereon shall not be paid.

Annapolis Feb. 23.

Senate.—*The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.*—The bill relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—the order of the day—was taken up and rejected by the following vote: Ayes 5, Nays 15.

The Eastern Shore claim bill was received in the Senate and referred to the committee on finance.

Leave was granted Mr. Duvall to report a bill to regulate the compensation of judges of the orphans' court of Montgomery county.

An act supplemental to the act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Montgomery county was passed.

An act to appoint an additional justice of the peace in election district No. 5, of Montgomery county, was passed.

House of Delegates.—*Bills Passed.*—To further prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the city of Baltimore. The bill to carry into effect the act of 1836, appropriating $1,000,000 to public improvements on the Eastern Shore, was taken up as the order of the day. It was read a third time, and without discussion was passed, yeas 40, nays 25.

The bill providing a new mode of summoning jurors by giving power to the judges of the orphans' court to draw the jurors from 200 names, selected by them, was taken up on motion of Mr. Gordon. The bill was read a second time and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill empowering the commissioners of public works to superintend the construction, repairs, etc., of all the public buildings of the State, and providing for their compensation, was read a second time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill to incorporate the Baltimore city passenger railway company was received from the Senate, and referred to the committee on corporations.

Annapolis, Feb. 24, 1860.

Senate.—The President presented a memorial of the directors on the part of the city of Baltimore in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, adverse to an act being passed to increase the stockholder directorship of said company—referred to a special committee.

Mr. Duvall reported at length from the committee on education. No bill was attached. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, reported favorably on the House bill to continue in operation the Maryland State Colonization Society, repealing the annual appropriation, and giving the society $70 per capita for adults and $35 per capita for children sent to Africa, said sum not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

House of Delegates.—*Leaves to report Bills.*—By Mr. Naill, to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors after notice from the president, principal or superior of any college, academy or boarding-school under penalty of $20, &c. By Mr. Harding, to give George W. Cissel further time to complete his collections; also to transcribe a record, &c.

Bill Passed.—To pay the expenses of running and marking the southwestern boundary line of the State.

The bill relating to the manumission of slaves, introduced by Mr. Jacobs, came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Hurgess then moved to substitute the bill on the same subject offered by Mr. Dennis for the bill before the House.

Mr. Holland moved to further amend by substituting the bill on the same subject presented by himself.

Pending the discussion on this subject, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr Gordon in the chair.

The bill of Mr. Dennis was substituted for the bill of Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobs then moved to strike out that clause of the bill prohibiting manumission, which makes its provisions applicable to those already manumitted by will or otherwise, should be restored to slavery.

Mr. Brown, of Howard county, said that, as a slaveholder himself, he should oppose the motion to strike out.

Mr. Freaner also opposed it, and the motion was lost by an almost unanimous vote.

The motion to strike out the provision to fine a free negro $500 for returning into the State, otherwise to be sold as a slave, was under discussion when this report closed.

Fees of Officers.

The following bill is before the Legislature for action, and will probably pass before the close of the session:

"A bill reported by Mr. McCleary provides that the several constables of the State shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees: For serving State warrant and return, thirty-three cents; for serving summons in civil suit and return, thirty-three cents; for serving summons for witness and return, sixteen cents; for scire facias and return, thirty-three cents; for inflicting stripes agreeable to a judgment of a justice of the peace, fifty cents; for delivering a person committed over to the jailor, fifty cents, and five cents per mile for every mile he may have to travel after the first five miles; for dispersing tumultuous meetings of negroes, per year, such sum as the county commissioners may think proper, not exceeding eight dollars; for taking up runaways, the several sums required by the law relating to runaway negroes; for levying fieri facias and return, twelve and a half cents; for summoning jury of inquest, for each juror, twelve and a half cents; for serving attachment for contempt, fifty cents; for summoning and swearing appraisers on distress for rent, thirty cents; for poundage fees on any attachment or execution, seven and a half per centum on the first twenty-six dollars and sixty cents, and three per centum on the residue; but if the defendant shall supersede the judgment on which the attachment or execution shall have issued, within four days after the same shall have been levied or served, the constable shall only be entitled to receive one-third said poundage fees; for killing dog found killing sheep, to be paid by the owner of the dog, four dollars; for bringing negro child before the Orphans' Court to be bound as an apprentice, to be paid by the person to whom he is bound, two dollars; for levying a distress, thirteen cents, and the same poundage fees as on executions; for serving attachment in the hands of garnishee, forty cents."