Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dllar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTED TO TRUTH, 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, APRIL 7, 1860. Vol. V.—No. 36.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

ROCKVILLE Maryland.

PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and at the Bar will be found the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars.

THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive ostlers will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.

☞ His charges will be very moderate.

feb 10—tf PERRY TRAIL.

GOOD EATING & CAPITAL DRINKING

—AT—

KILGOUR'S SALOON,

Rockville, Md.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him from the opening of his establishment, and respectfully solicits a continuance, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on his part, to merit it.

He would also inform his friends and the public, that he has refitted his establishment, which, for style and comfort, will vie with any house of the kind in the cities.

Lovers of GOOD OYSTERS will always find at his establishment the best the markets afford, and his Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Malt Drinks, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

☞ His charges very moderate.

feb 18—tf JOHN A. T. KILGOUR.

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—1y

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.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY,

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located permanently in ROCKVILLE, would most 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. Boric, 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. ROUIS.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. oct 8—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. E. PUMPHREY.

C. F. WALLIS. B. F. CRIMES.

WALLIS & CRIMES.

CARPENTERS,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

SENECA, Montgomery County, Md.,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Montgomery county that they are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, at the shortest notice, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All orders left with Mr. M. Connelly, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville or at their shop, at Lee's Quarry, Seneca, will be promptly attended to.

By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage from the public. mar 9—y

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 16—tf.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Office. [feb 24

Poetry.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A KISS.

You did begin. You can't deny
You kissed me first. Don't you remember
How splendidly the moon rode high
And full, that evening in September?

We two were sitting quite alone,
Your head upon my shoulder resting;
The laving moonlight 'round us shone,
You pouted out your lips suggesting

That I should bend my head to we
If you were earnest or but joking;
My lips touched yours. You must agree,
That crime was of your own provoking.

If you were vexed, why did you stay,
Your head upon my breast reclining?
Or not tell me to take away
The arm that was your waist confining?

'Twas long ago, and yet it seems
But yesterday, as now recalling
Our fresh young love, our happy dreams,
The autumn leaves around us falling.

We little thought how it would end,
That love our future life was guiding
To where we are, this little friend
To our protection thus confiding.

It can't be helped. We must receive
The charge, while trustfully believing
That love, in his young life, will have
Not greater cause than ours for grieving.

It must be so. The breast from which
The little fellow strength is gaining
Contains a heart in love so rich,
I, fearless, trust him to your training.

Selected Miscellany.

Strange but True Love Story.

In 1847, there lived in the town of Landshut, Bavaria, a young mechanic named Louis S——, who had just arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He became acquainted with a young woman, the daughter of a wealthy citizen, noted for her beauty and many accomplishments. The two were soon deeply in love with each other, and were living in the blissful anticipation of soon enjoying a world of happiness in wedded bliss.—The matter was mentioned to the girl's father, who became very indignant at the presumption of the young man, who was poor, in asking for the hand of the daughter of one so wealthy as he. The young man was driven from his house, and threatened with personal violence should he return. With a sorrowful heart, and his eyes wet with tears, Louis bade adieu to Season, for such was the young girl's name, and set sail for America on the 13th of April, 1848, in the ship *Calais*. The ship was out two weeks, wildly tossed on many a rolling billow, when one dark, stormy night, the 27th of April, 1848, she was struck by an English vessel, and in less than twenty minutes, sunk to the fathomless depths of the ocean, carrying several of the crew and about forty passengers "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns." Just as the vessel was going down, Louis S—— and John Hershberger, who in the voyage had become intimate personal friends, plunged into the briny deep, and fortunately got upon a large plank and were quickly carried far from the scene of disaster.—The English ship hovered around for several hours and gathered up a number of the Calais, but Louis and Hershberger had, in their frail bark, got beyond hailing distance, and the vessel went on her way without them. For thirty-six hours they were on this plank in the middle of the ocean enduring all the horrors of anxiety, hunger and thirst, when they were picked up by the since ill-fated ship City of Glasgow, bound for Philadelphia, where they arrived on the 6th of May, 1848. Hershberger hired with a barber in Philadelphia, and Louis S—— came, on foot to our neighboring county, of Stark, where he worked two months, and then came to this county and commenced work at his trade, as a partner in an established shop. He was a very fine workman, sober and industrious, and soon gained the confidence of his customers and neighbors. The result was that he soon had all the money he needed and some to loan, which he was always careful to put in safe hands. In the year 1850, he made the acquaintance of a farmer's daughter, of this county, and on the 29th of November of that year, he was married to her. He continued to prosper, and in 1852 purchased a fine farm and went to farming. In June last his wife died, leaving four children—two boys and two girls—to battle the storms of life without a mother.

News had been taken back to Germany of the loss of the Calais and most of the passengers, and among them Louis and young Hershberger. The girl, Louis' first love, was sorrow stricken with the sad news of Louis' supposed death, for she still hoped that fortune would favor them so that they might marry at some time. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and it was this that strengthened the young girl to bid farewell to her lover, and pray to Heaven that he might be safely carried over the pathless ocean; but when the sad news of his death reached her ears, she was for many months almost frantic, the rosy hue of her cheek gave way for a deathlike palor, and her friends feared that they would soon have to follow her to the grave.

Time, however, had its effect, and she finally apparently forgot the cause of her troubles. Many were the suitors that applied for her hand, but she refused them all. In the year 1854, Hershberger, who was a scholar and a fine writer, wrote a letter to a friend in Germany, giving an account of the voyage, loss of the vessel, and rescue of himself and Louis S——. This letter was published in a paper in Germany, which fell into the hands of the faithful girl, by which she learned that Louis had been saved; but whether he was yet living, and if living still true to her, put in great suspense. Her father died in 1856, leaving her a large fortune. In July, 1859, she was in a store in the town of Landshut, and while waiting for the merchant, who was engaged, to sell her some goods, she picked up a copy of Der Deutsche in Ohio, a paper published by Raby, of Canton, formerly of this county, and in it noticed the death of the wife of Louis S——. She concluded this Louis was her old lover, and immediately she began to make preparations to sail for America and seek him out. She arrived in this county at the house of Louis on the 21st of December, and on the 10th of last month they were made happy by being united in marriage at the house of the bridegroom.—*Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer.*

Two Pictures—Sunday in the Country and Sunday in the City.

What a contrast there is between Sunday in the country—or Sabbath, as it is there called, and Sunday in the city.—The little rustic church, half hidden by the foliage; a choir of nature's songsters, perched on tree top, and, as the old, homely anthems of praise rise to heaven, mingle with it their sweet warblings.

The streak of sunlight falls heavily on the rustic benches, and glances over the preacher's head. You note even his desires and attempts to prevent its interrupting him in his discourse—even the lazy fly, that humming past you, lights on the window sash, and flies hither and thither in its futile attempts to escape.—All these are noticed. Even the coy little maiden, who sits across the broad, old-fashioned aisle. You feel as though she were looking at you over her book, and are nervous, for you are a modest man. Foolish fellow! Do you think that grave little face, and those meek innocent eyes, were ever turned towards you, from the preacher. Silly man! And yet there is a coquettish smile about that mouth, as if she were not so busily engaged with the sermon. And church is out; the clustering about the door; hand is clasped in hand, in friendly ardor; bonnet draws near to bonnet, and a real kiss, with heart in it, is given; a promise to come to-morrow, and spend the whole day; the country beaux, a gallop, and home.

What a contrast is a Sunday in the city!—the second picture. Ding-dong, ding-dong, ding! and the ringing and echoing of the church bells break on the morning air; ding-dong! and little children are quickly capped and bonnetted, and are hastening on their way to church. The tide rolls on; each corner, as it were, adds its rivulet, until it is swollen to a mighty river, pouring to the house of worship. Shall we join the crowd? Here we pass a group of idle neglected boys—boys whose lips should have scarcely forgotten the prattle of infancy, and yet from them issue oaths and blasphemies that sicken the heart, and make angels weep. We enter the church, whose lofty dome seems almost hidden in the misty air. The organ swells in majestic tones, till the sounds vibrate and revibrate through our hearts, like music echoing through lofty corridors.

No harsh sunlight here to cast its splintered rays across the floor. It steals through painted glass, and falls with lazy softness on cushioned seats. In vain we look to our little neighbor across the aisle. She sits in stately 'starchedness,' conscious that she has on her Sunday clothes, and last new bonnet.

The hymn is given out, the prelude is played, but in vain do we listen for those old airs that were wont to wake a holy inspiration in our hearts. We are forced to confess that the music was beautiful, but it does not fill that vacancy in the heart, nor turn our eyes within us, like those old tunes sung by our fathers and grandfathers.

Church is over. See how the crowd moves to the door; the organ peals forth at their going; friends meet at the door—where is the hearty clasping of the hands?—a cold bow, a Sunday bow, a smile at fatherest, and the crowd is scattered homewise, neither looking to the right nor left; and every one looks as if they were exercising funeral manners in Sunday costume.

"Dost like the pictures?"

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There were four good habits a wise man recommended to be essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; and these were, punctuality, accuracy, steadiness, and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and that of others may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas and rivers, with all its shipping, railroads and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age? It will be so. Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon your possessions.

☞ On the night of the 10th ult., an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Farmers and Mechanics' bank at Westminster, Md.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter was sent to the House of Representative on the 29th ult., by President Buchanan

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the federal government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words: "Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory;" (and 2d,) "also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in postoffices, navy yards, public buildings and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and the House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty; and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill.

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President.

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only his removal from the presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside." This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice-President might be biased by the fact that "in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President."

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his cause of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the judiciary committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task.

No tribunal, from their position and character, could in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the committee on the judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me; and perhaps this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence," not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action" of the entire body "of Congress" itself, "or any committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offense to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute?—These might easily have been pointed out, had any such existed.

Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry.

Since the time of the Star Chamber and of general warrants there has been no such proceedings in England.

The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President and made it their own act. They even refused a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him.—Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the government, under the impeaching power, the House refuse to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions, under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offense against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States require that he shall be informed in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defense. There are other principles, which I might enumerate, not less sacred presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offense. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the executive branch of the government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the executive and judicial departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity; and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this; because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now, when I have become "old and grey headed."—I can declare before God and my country that no human being (with an exception scarcely worthy of notice) has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter or even to a common pickpocket."

I do, therefore, for the reasons, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before *ex parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or a timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good, which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the government; and, finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, 28th March, 1860.

MARYLAND STATE LICENCES.

The following summary of the whole system of licenses in this State will serve to make the subject better understood by the general reader. It embodies all the amendments made at the late session of the Legislature:

TRADERS' LICENSES.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath,) is as follows: If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed

$ 1,000	$ 12
Over $ 1,000 and not over $ 1,500	$ 15
" $ 1,500 " " " $ 2,500	$ 18
" $ 2,500 " " " $ 4,000	$ 22
" $ 4,000 " " " $ 6,000	$ 30
" $ 6,000 " " " $ 8,000	$ 40
" $ 8,000 " " " $10,000	$ 50
" $10,000 " " " $15,000	$ 65
" $15,000 " " " $20,000	$ 80
" $20,000 " " " $30,000	$100
" $30,000 " " " $40,000	$125
" $40,000	$150

If the applicant lives out of the county or city, or is unable to apply in person by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity, his or her agent may apply for license and make the affidavit.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, who are the makers of such beer or cider, (lager beer excepted,) are not required to pay license.

LICENSES TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.—The licenses to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said clerk that he has bona fide (and without intending to evade the requirements of this article,) provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least; and if said applicant resides in the city of Baltimore, that he has provided and expects to maintain twelve good beds with covering as aforesaid and six rooms.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not

Over $100	$25
Over $100 and not over $200	$40
" $200 " " " $300	$50
" $300 " " " $400	$60
" $400 " " " $500	$75
" $500 " " " $750	$90
" $750 " " " $1,000	$100
" $1,000 " " " $2,000	$150
" $2,000 " " " $3,000	$180
" $3,000 " " " $5,000	$250
" $5,000 " " " $10,000	$400
Over $10,000	$450

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS OR LAGER BEER.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer are as follows: If the value of their stock in trade be

$500 or less	$18
Over $500	35
From $1,000 to $2,000	50
From $2,000 to $4,000	75
From $4,000 to $6,000	100
From $6,000 to $10,000	120
From $10,000 to $20,000	130
From $20,000 to $30,000	140
Over $30,000	150

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer in less quantities than a pint, for the sum of eighteen dollars, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandize, paying therefor the sum hereinbefore prescribed according to the amount of his stock in trade.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50 throughout the State.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock in trade is not over $500, pay a license of $6 only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous or fermented liquors from whom the grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the court, without the special order of the court.

The 86th section of the code, which required an applicant for license to open oyster or eating houses, to procure the recommendation of two neighboring freeholders, and also to make oath before the clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, &c., as to the annual value of his house, is repealed.

The above licenses to retailers and oyster and eating-houses go into effect the 1st of May.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE IMPENDING CRISIS.—An English editor enlightens his readers upon the subject of American affairs in the following strain:

"The boastful Republic so much vaunted by vainglorious Yankees seems on the brink of a precipice, from which retreat will be disgrace and advance destruction. The very wisest of American statesmen—Bonner, the Smith brothers, Aaron Burr and others—are wrangling in the House of Parliament in the Columbia District, over a little volume called the 'Impending Crisis,' written by an octoroon named Helfer, in which the author proves that, unless the States south of the State of New Orleans agree to abolish negro slavery, the North will supply them with no more shoe-pegs, and utter financial ruin will be the consequence. The members of Parliament who quarrel over this singular book betray all the American characteristics in their savage abuse of each other, and sometimes they even come to blows.—The Hon. Charles Sumner, one of their number, was recently fired upon by a man named Hooks; and just before the Asia sailed it was reported that a member named Asking was detected in the act of throwing away a heavy rifle, which he had previously managed to carry in a pocket made expressly for it.

"Though we have no particular faith in the stability of what the Americans call their republican institutions, we are sorry to see our cousins working their own ruin with the edge-sword of political incompatibility. As free-born Englishmen, we are bound to sympathize with the so-called 'abolitionists' of the Northern States of Georgia, Nashville, Harper's Virginia, etc., in their efforts to free the negroes from bondage. Some of the greatest men now living in America are blacks—the famous James Brown was a negro, therefore the Governor of Harper's Ferry hung him. Horace Greeley, the famous journalist, is a negro; their great sensation preacher, Henry Wood Beecher, is said to be a quadroon. Yet despite such evidences of the African's natural equality with the whites in intellect as well as in everything else, the Southern members of Parliament, led on by a Mr. Sippi, are threatening to dissolve the American Union if they are not allowed to hold their slaves in New York."