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 1, 1861. — Vol. VI.—No. 31.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

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 verr moderate.

feb 15—tf PERRY TRAIL.

ATTENTION, ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above Machine for this Montgomery county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the mode of operation of them, to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of John H. Hoskins, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—1y WM. A. CUMMING.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!"

THE HYATTSTOWN BRASS BAND.

THIS BAND being composed of young men, principally mechanics, who have been at an expense of nearly $1,600, (each having an equal interest, and that at his own expense,) for the benefit of our county, are now competent to fulfil any engagement they may be called for, with the LATEST CHOICE MUSIC—such as—

QUICK STEPS,
POLKAS, WALTZES,
GALLOPS, REELS,
FUNERAL MARCHES, &c

We trust that the citizens, when they have a call for music, will, as honor due, give us a favorable consideration. Our motto is—*Not to be excelled by any Band in the county.*

U. M. LAYTON, Leader;
R. A. HURLEY, Director;
J. C. D. HARRISS, Sec'y;
ap 20-tf J. H. TABLER Treasurer.

TRIADELPHIA WHEELRIGHT AND CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber has taken the above shop, for the purpose of carrying on WHEELRIGHTING & PLOW MAKING, in all its branches, at which he has much experience, and solicits orders for New Work or Repairs. He is also well experienced at CARRIAGE MAKING, REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING AND VARNISHING, and solicits orders in that branch of his trade, which he will execute promptly and in the best and most tasteful manner, and will *accept* satisfaction to all who may favor him with orders for either Wheelright or Carriage Work.

Relying upon his personal efforts for a living and success in his business, which *he knows* can only be accomplished by industry, energy, prompt and faithful work and moderate charges, he solicits a trial, and is

The public's obedient servant,
CHARLES T. MAKINSON.

N.B. In connection with the above shop, Mr. W. F. KIMBLE is carrying on his business of BLACKSMITHING, MILL, AGRICULTURAL, and other Machinery Work, in a manner satisfactory to all who have favored him with their custom; and will, in connection with the Wheelright, contract to furnish New Wagons, Carts, Carriages, &c., all complete, at a specified price, and in the very best manner.

Triadelphia, February 8, 1861.

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 be ready to 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.

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

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE,

dec 7-1y JOHN T. VINSON.

Dr C. A. HARDING, Practicing Physician,

NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.

mar 30—tf

Rockville Academy.

THIS Institution will be open for the admission of pupils on Monday, November 12th, 1860. Circulars will be sent to those who desire it, on application to

C. D. BUCKETT, Principal, or
J. G. CANNON, Assistant.

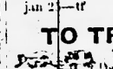
nov 16—3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to visit Washington and return the same day, will find a VERY CHEAP CONVEYANCE by calling on the subscriber, or leaving their names at the Washington Hotel, or at the Rockville Post Office.

jan 2—tf BENJAMIN COOLEY.

TO TRAVELLERS.



THE subscriber is running a Daily Line of Stages between Rockville and Washington—leaving Martin's Hotel, corner 8th and D streets, and the Kimmell House, C street, between 4½ and 6th, Washington city, every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, and arrive in Rockville at 11; leaving Rockville at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Washington at 5. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays runs through to Frederick—returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

He has a Four-Horse Thorough-brace Coach running between Rockville and Washington, and in the hands of a careful and accommodating driver.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on a pleasant ride, and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every convenience and comfort in his power. The public's obt serv't.

jan 18—tf BENJ. COOLEY.

NEW STORE ROOM, AND NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having changed his store room from the second floor to the first, and otherwise greatly improved it, and having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now prepared to show the citizens of Rockville and vicinity one of the largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever brought to this market. His stock consists in part of—

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
WINES, &c

In fact, every article usually kept in a well-regulated country store.

Persons in want of any article in my line are respectfully solicited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase. Moreover, the public can learn the lowest market rates. Don't fail to give me a call.

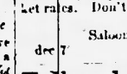
JOHN W. JONES.
Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.

dec 7

Fall and Winter Goods!

Mrs. R. V. Braddock,
Quality Hill, Rockville,

HAS just received a very large and beautiful stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.* Her stock consists of—



BONNETS, Ribands, Rouches, *MILLINERY GOODS, &c.*
Black Lace *CAPES and SHAWLS*
Stella Shawls; Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety
WHITE GOODS, of every description.
Spring-Steel Extension SKIRTS, from 75c up
GLOVES and HOSIERY

Umbrellas and Parasols
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suited to all classes & conditions of life.

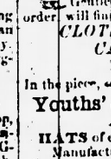
☞ Gentlemen wishing Clothes made to order will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS

In the piece, of the very latest and best makes.

Youths' & Children's Goods,
A Great Variety.

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer.



BOOTS and SHOES. Very large assortment; some of them worth double the price we ask for them—auction bargains.

Domestics of every description

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY
PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT MEDICINES

Fresh Groceries Receiving Daily.

Indeed, every thing usually found in a first class country store; all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

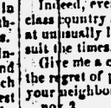
Give me a call before purchasing, and avoid the regret of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.

nov 2 R. V. BRADDOCK.

C. F. WALLIS. R. 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

FEBRUARY 15th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I take the liberty to make a few remarks on an "Address to the People of the *South*," published in your paper of the 8th instant, over the name of Wm. Reading.

Mr. Reading tries to make the impression, that *he* sympathizes deeply with the South; but I think *he* has more sympathy for the North than for the South, judging from the tenor of his address. Notwithstand "our rights have been attacked and *grossly insulted by some of the people of the North*," (Mr. Reading) am altogether opposed to secession from the Constitution of the United States and the Union, as a means of redress and safety." Then, since the gentleman admits that the "rights of the South have been attacked and grossly insulted," will *he* be so kind as to suggest some plan by which our grievances may be redressed, without resorting to secession? Have we not asked of the North all that a people could ask? Have we not, from time to time, asked a redress of grievances in a "calm, deliberate and respectful manner?" How have our requests been treated by the Republicans of the North? Why, sir, they have been treated with disrespect and contempt. In what "spirit" would the gentleman have us to ask redress and concession? Would he have the Southern people to throw themselves at the feet of the heartless Republicans, as humble suppliants, praying and crying for mercy, to be spurned as men unworthy of their consideration? or would he have the South to wait for an indefinite period of time, a settlement of the questions of the day, or submit tamely to the encroachments and insults of the North until she is willing to make concessions? No, the South will never submit, while there is one of her gallant sons to bear arms. The time has passed for concessions. All things reasonable have proved unavailing; and now the South has taken a stand, God grant she may be able to sustain it with honor and credit.

For the past forty years the North has been hostile to the South; and why? Because it cannot endure the *leprosy of slavery*. It has refused us the right to pass through the North with our property, in violation of the constitution; it has refused us a share in the territory of the United States; it has refused to deliver up criminals against our laws, who have fled to the North with our property; it threatens punishment to those who attempt to recover their property; it has invaded the borders of the Southern States, burned the dwellings, and murdered their inhabitants. We have borne all this patiently, with a hope that such troubles would soon end; but there is now no hope. A heartless majority in the North are against us, as demonstrated by the election of Mr. Lincoln, whose aim and object is to destroy the institution of slavery.

The platform of the Republican party, I regard as a declaration of war against the South. It declares the negro to be equal with the white man, and entitles him to all the privileges and immunities that we enjoy. Can we submit to be governed by a man whose feelings, politically and religiously, are so antagonistical to our own? No, we cannot and will not, until we have sufficient guarantees that we shall enjoy all our just rights under such an administration.

Mr. R. seems to think "we are much better off in the Union under any consideration, than we could possibly be out of it." I cannot agree with the gentleman. If the Union depends upon a sacrifice of our liberties, let us dissolve it. If we cannot go out of the Union peaceably and quietly, and not have our rights restored, then let us sever the ties which bind us to the Union, as our forefathers severed the ties which bound them to the mother country.

Could we expect to recover our property after escaping into the Northern States if the Union was dissolved? We could not; therefore we would not run the risk of losing our lives to recover it, but would be more careful in preventing it from escaping; and we would not be basely insulted, as we now are, for asserting our rights, which are almost invariably denied us by the North.

I think the gentleman does South Carolina great injustice in saying that "she has *mocked* the Holy name of God, by calling for a blessing in an unholy and wicked course." If South Carolina has "mocked the Holy name of God," in doing what she has done, then the Government of which he speaks in such glowing terms, or, in other words, our forefathers, who declared the colonies free and independent, must have "mocked the name of God," when they invoked His blessing upon their course. The prayers of our forefathers were answered, but not as Mr. R. seems to think the "prayers" of South Carolina will be answered. Time, I hope, will show plainly to the mind of Mr. R. that the cause in which South Carolina and her dignified sisters are struggling, is not only a just cause, but a glorious and a holy one.

Mr. R. seems to have a great horror of "slaying" Northern men who may invade our State, under the "Star Spangled Banner," to force us to respect an administration dangerous to our prosperity and happiness. Would he prefer "slaying" his Southern brethren in the South, whose interests are identified with his own, to those whose aim and object are to take from us our dearest rights? If he be a true Southerner, I think upon due reflection he would not.

Mr. R. applauds very highly the course of our Governor, and "wishes, with all his heart, every Governor in the United States were, as he has shown himself." Then we might reasonably expect the whole South to be sold to the North, to rule over as in her opinion would be most just.

Mr. R. seems to have a very poor opinion of the wisdom and patriotism of all the Governors of the South, but the one who has so shamefully disgraced the gubernatorial chair of Maryland. He has dishonored his office, and disrespected the best interest of the State. Even his own party is denouncing him. He is the man that declared to the people of Maryland that her treasury was bankrupt and that the officers were unable to discharge even small drafts when there was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in her coffers. Was a declaration of that kind patriotic? Does Mr. R. applaud him for such a declaration, or does he applaud him for not convening the Legislature? If the course pursued by Gov. Hicks is commendable, then every Governor of the other Southern States should be denounced. I am somewhat surprised to learn that the general feeling in regard to the crisis in Mr. R.'s neighborhood is altogether different to what it is in other parts of the county.

While we have such men among us, to encourage the abolitionists of the North, as H. Winter Davis, John M. Botts and Gov. Hicks, we may not expect to have our rights granted us by the North; but if every man of influence in the South would stand up boldly and demand their rights, they would soon be granted, and peace and harmony would again be quickly restored to our distracted country.

It J. J. BENSON.

Early Vegetables.

Many farmers are deterred from attempting to produce very early vegetables, by an erroneous idea that the making of a hot-bed is a complicated and difficult operation, while it is just as simple as making a hill of corn. Every man who has a garden of whatever size, if he will once try the experiment of making a hot-bed, will, we venture to predict, find the task so easy, and the result so satisfactory, that he will never forego the luxury afterwards. All that is necessary is to make a pile of horse manure two and a half feet deep, with the top level or sloping a little to the south, then set a rough frame made of four boards nailed together at the corners, upon the bed of manure, fill the frame with six inches of garden soil and cover with a window of glass. Any old window will answer the purpose, but it is better to have the bars of the sash run only one way, and to have the glass laid in the manner of shingles.

The best plants to force are tomatoes and cabbages, which may be transplanted from the hot bed to the open air without any trouble. We have removed tomatoes when they were in blossom, and had them all live. If melons or cucumbers are forced, they should be planted in flower pots, and in transplanting them you turn the pot over upon your open hand and give it a gentle thump, when the earth comes out in a solid lump and the roots are not disturbed in the least. While the plants are growing, they should be watered frequently, and in warm days the sash should be raised a few inches to give the plants air. We have found the growing of plants under glass, from a small hot-bed, four feet by six, up to a large grapery for raising the black Hamburg and Frontignac grapes, the most satisfactory of all horticultural operations. Having the control of the climate both in heat and moisture, the plants can be made to grow with a vigor which they rarely if ever exhibit in the open air. A hot-bed should be made from four to six weeks before the time for planting corn.—*Scientific American.*

BOOK WRITTEN BY A NEGRO, ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.—"*A Remarkable Fact.*—The Macon *Telegraph* says:—'Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Baptist church in this city, in his sermon last Sunday, stated that a negro preacher in Georgia, one who had been trained by his master to assist him in his law office, had written a work in defence of African slavery which was now in course of publication in Atlanta.'"—*Charleston Courier.*

The above notice is correct. Messrs. Wood, Hanleiter, Rice & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Printing House in this city, are now bringing out a book written by Harrison Berry, a slave, the title of which, will be as follows: "Slavery and abolitionism, as viewed by a Georgia Slave;" will be about 10 pages octavo. Price 25 cents per copy. It is a well written production, and will no doubt meet with a large demand.—*Banner and Baptist.*

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence.—*Daniel Webster.*

☞ Many men live better with past or with future ages than with the present.

The National Crisis.

THE STATE CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

We publish below the resolutions and address adopted by the State Conference Convention, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 18th ultimo. They are worthy of a careful perusal. Being temperate, calm and firm, they fully vindicate the "conventionists" of Maryland from the charge of disunion, so frequently made against them by those who recommend and sustain the non-action policy of Governor Hicks:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS it is the opinion of this meeting that in the present alarming crisis in the history of our country, it is desirable that the State of Maryland should be represented by judicious, intelligent and patriotic agents, fully authorized to confer and act with our sister States of the South, and particularly with the State of Virginia.

And whereas such authority can be conferred solely by a convention of the people of the State.

And whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the Legislature not being in session, a full and fair expression of the popular will is most likely to be heard by a convention called by the recommendation of the executive.

And whereas it is alleged that the Governor now has it in contemplation to recommend, by proclamation such a movement in the event of a failure by the Peace Conference and Congress to effect any satisfactory solution of the vexed questions now agitating the country:

Be it therefore resolved, That we shall approve such a proceeding on the part of the Governor, and add the voice of this convention to urge the voters of this State to regard such proclamation. And with a view to allow time for the action of the Governor in the matter, this convention will adjourn until the twelfth day of March next, unless intermediately the State of Virginia should, by her Sovereign Convention, secede from the Union; in which event, and in case the Governor of the State shall not have then called a Sovereign Convention of the people of this State, this convention shall at once reassemble at the call of the president, with a view of recommending to the people of the State, the election of delegates to such a Sovereign Convention.

Resolved further, as the sense of this convention, That the secession of the seven slaveholding States from the Federal Union was induced by the aggression of the non-slaveholding States, in violation of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That the moral and material interests and the geographical position of the State demand that it should act with Virginia in this crisis, co-operating with that State in all honorable efforts to maintain and defend the constitutional rights of its citizens in the Union, and failing in that, to associate with her in confederation with our sister States of the South.

Resolved further, That the honor of this State requires that it should not permit its soil to be made a highway for federal troops, sent to make war upon our sister States of the South; and it is the opinion of this convention that an attempt on the part of the federal government to coerce the States which have seceded would necessarily result in civil war and the destruction of the government itself.

ADDRESS.

To the People of Maryland:—This Convention has been convened under extraordinary circumstances, and we therefore deem it proper to state briefly the causes of its convocation, and the position which the Southern rights men of Maryland have held from the beginning of our unhappy national difficulties, and which they now hold.

The Southern rights men of Maryland have been most persistently charged with being secessionists and disunionists.—This accusation is most unjust and inexcusable, inasmuch as their policy has ever been clearly and frankly defined and proclaimed.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States by a sectional party, which avowed principles and purposes in violation of the federal constitution and hostile to the honor, peace and sovereign equality of fifteen States of the Union, it became apparent to many wise and patriotic men in this and other border slave-holding States that an effort would be immediately made by the secessionists of the Cotton States to effect a disruption of the confederacy. There was good reason, however, to believe, that in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas a majority of the people were sincerely in favor of the Union, provided that the non-slaveholding States would immediately, by some constitutional amendments, give to the South reliable assurances of protection in their rights of property and a complete recognition and guaranty of their political equality. It was evident that those States desired only the co-operation of the border slave States. That such co-operation was not obtained is, therefore, greatly to be regretted. Hence it was that the secessionists of the cotton States were left in absolute control of public sentiment, and succeeded in inaugurating the policy of separate State action, which resulted in separate State secession, and has culminated in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, the leading spirits of which now inform the country that the time for reconciliation has passed, and all hope of a reconstruction of the government gone.

It was precisely to prevent this calamitous result that the Southern Rights men of Maryland, as early as last November, most earnestly recommended the early election of a Convention by the people of Maryland. They believed then, and believe now, that if Maryland had taken a decided stand, her example would have been followed by the other border slave States, not one of which, in fact, has so deep an interest in this crisis as herself. Her geographical position making her the seat of war in the event of a collision, and her relation to the District of Columbia combine to render her position in this crisis one of paramount difficulty. We were satisfied that the border slave States, that is, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, acting in concert with North Carolina and Tennessee, by calling a Convention of all the Southern States last November or December, could have controlled the action of the cotton States, by the adoption of a manly policy. If they had adopted such a basis of settlement as the Crittenden resolutions, and presented it to the North as the ultimatum of the South, we believe that it would have been adopted—that public opinion at the North would have driven the leaders of the Republican party into submission to a demand so clearly right and moderate—and that the Union would have been saved. The co-operationists of the cotton States who were then really in the majority, would have been enabled to stem the torrent of secession, which they were powerless to do in the absence of aid and encouragement from the border slave States. At all events, if it be possible to suppose that the Northern States would have deliberately rejected so reasonable an offer of peace and fraternity tendered by a united South, it cannot be considered probable that fanaticism would have ventured to draw the sword of civil war against fifteen States and eight millions of brave and warlike people. Civil war would have become impossible.

It is untrue, therefore, that the Southern rights men of Maryland desired the election of a sovereign convention in order that they might carry Maryland out of the Union. Their earnest purpose, on the contrary, was to prevent secession and disunion by a formidable movement to obtain such a settlement as could alone preserve the Union, and failing in that, then to avert the calamities of a fratricidal war by a peaceful separation. Maryland has not performed that great duty. We do not design to cast reflections of any who differ from us in opinion. They may be honest; but that they have pursued a fatal policy, events are rapidly demonstrating.

The inaction of the border slave States has resulted in the secession of seven States, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and, what is infinitely more disastrous to the hopes of the friends of the Union, it has given time and opportunity to the uncompromising leaders of the republican party to arouse the war spirit of their people, under the plausible pretext of "enforcing the laws and protecting the public property," and to consolidate the masses of the Northern States in a determination to coerce the South, as indicated in the recent speeches of Mr. Lincoln; and we all understand that coercion means civil war.

It is useless to argue the right or propriety of coercion. There stands the fact, that the seceded States have officially declared that any attempt to retake the forts or to collect revenue within their limits will be resisted by force of arms, and we know that such a war commenced in any one State will necessarily become general. Thus it happens that the peace, honor and safety of the border slave States are involved in events which they have not inaugurated and cannot master. Instead of being arbiters of Southern destiny, they are now driven to accept consequences which they might have controlled.

It is now, we fear, too late to remedy this great error. It is too late, we fear, to accomplish reconstruction by the instrumentality which we solemnly believe would have prevented disunion; nevertheless, whilst there is life, there is hope, and we regard it as the most sacred duty, as it is the highest interest of the border slave States, to make this last effort to re-establish the noble government which was constructed by the genius and baptized in the heroic blood of our fathers. In any event it is now left for them to decide their future destiny, if dissolution is final. In that case we suppose there can be no doubt that the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of Maryland is loyally and thoroughly with the South.

Maryland would never subordinate her action to that of any other State; yet she cannot forget that the power, conservative principles and geographical position of Virginia make it eminently proper, if not absolutely necessary, that she should unite her fortunes to those of that State. Virginia will not leave the Union unless it becomes impossible for her to adhere to it consistently with her honor, her constitutional rights, her independent sovereignty and her domestic peace and safety. Maryland stands precisely upon that ground. If Virginia is compelled to go, Maryland will certainly be unable to remain; because the interest and the rights of both States are identical. Hence the southern rights men of Maryland are prepared to co-operate with Virginia in all her patriotic efforts to reconstruct the government upon a sound constitutional basis; or, if the sad alternative is forced upon them, then to unite the fortunes of Maryland with those of Virginia and the South; hoping for peace, yet prepared for war, should that condition of her independence be ruthlessly imposed upon her by the fanatical cohorts of the "irrepressible conflict."

Having waited three months for the action of our State authorities, and being still anxious to obtain the sanction of official recognition, we nevertheless believe it to be the right and duty of the people to act for themselves with decision and promptness in this crisis. Maryland, therefore, should place herself in position to be ready to act in concert with Virginia and the other border slave States at a moment's warning, which can only be done authoritatively through a Sovereign Convention. We still hope that the Governor will convene the Legislature without further delay, or advise by proclamation the election of a Convention; but should he fail so to do, we shall hereafter call upon the people to assert their sovereign power and to decide for themselves the destiny of their children, and their children's children, as their Revolutionary Fathers did in the face of the greatest Empire of Europe. All that we ask, all that we shall demand and insist upon is, that the people of Maryland may settle at the ballot-box these great issues, which no power on earth has the right to decide for them.

The Inauguration Ceremonies at Montgomery, Alabama.

The inauguration of Messrs. Davis and Stephens, the President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Ala., was witnessed by about 5,000 persons, amidst the firing of cannon, display of flags, strains of music from several bands and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. They were escorted to the capitol by an imposing procession, military and civic. A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist thus describes the ceremony:

"When the procession reached the Capitol square, and the military were placed in position, the barouche, drawn by six white horses, which conveyed Messrs. Davis and Stephens, was brought up, and its occupants alighted, amidst the shouts of thousands. The bands played the Marseillaise, and its cheering and stirring notes awakened memories of "long time ago," and sent a thrill through the vast crowd. The President was cheered and greeted until he reached the porch of the capitol, and then, when he appeared in full view to the crowd, one universal shout rent the air; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and many threw bouquets to testify their appreciation of the important services now performing in inaugurating the first President of a Southern Republic.

On the right of President Davis sat Vice-President Stephens, and on his right was the Hon. Howell Cobb.—Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Basil Manly. Mr. Cobb formally announced that President Davis had arrived and was now ready to take the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America. President Davis then came forward and delivered the inaugural address.

At the close of President Davis' speech, he said he was ready to take the oath of office, which was accordingly administered to him by Mr. Cobb. In uttering the words, "So help me God," the President directed his eyes to Heaven, and in a most impressive and solemn manner, repeated, "So help me God," and kissed the sacred volume.

Fort Sumpter.

The interest felt in our national troubles has been much reduced last week in Lisbon neighborhood by an episode. It appears that there is near Woodbine a piece of land in dispute, held by a certain Samuel H. Shipley, but claimed by Gustavus, Seth and Thomas Warfield. Thomas having threatened to attack Shipley's Fort Sumpter with violence of some kind, he was arrested by the State authorities on Monday, and in default of being able to give bail was committed by Squire Hopkins to jail, the constable however declined taking him under the commitment from some supposed defect in it, so the next day he went over to the disputed territory, and was received with a sharp fire, the shots penetrated his hat and sprinkled his face. Application was made to Squire Gaither Shipley for process, but that functionary declined to act, thinking like Gov. Hicks that the State should not be embroiled in difficulties. The next day Gustavus and Seth Warfield, against the wishes of their friends, went over with a professed intention of throwing up intrenchments and putting up works of some kind to take possession, but Shipley was provided and received Gustavus with a brisk fire, his daughter came up with more loaded guns, and he gave the contents of another to Seth, who returned the fire, a retreat followed and Gustavus was found to be badly wounded, Seth but slightly. Shipley was not hit, and remained in possession of the field, declaring his intention to defend the place to the last. As the Woodbine Guards had not yet received their arms, and the Lisbon Guards could not even organize, Squire Pickett of Carroll issued the necessary writ, and Shipley and his family surrendered to the law, and were bound over in $1,000 in each case to appear at Carroll county Court. The bail was readily obtained. Fort Sumpter is not given up and its flag still waves over the home of the free and the land of the brave.—*Correspondence Patapsco Enterprise.*