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, JANUARY 20, 1860. Vol. V.—No. 25.

THE SENTINEL

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☞ 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.

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☞ OFFICE, in the house on the south-west corner of the Square, lately occupied by WM. SAGE.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE,

Rockville, Maryland.

JARRETT ALMONEY, Proprietor,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and hopes by a strict and faithful attention to the comfort and wants of his guests, to merit and receive a continuation of the same. His TABLE, as usual, will be supplied with the best substantials and choicest delicacies; his BAR with pure liquor, of the most approved brands; and his Sleeping Rooms with clean and comfortable beds.

Polite and attentive servants are always ready to obey the orders of his guests. A trusty and careful Ostler is employed in his Stables, where the wearied and jaded animal is well cared for.

He keeps always for hire, at moderate prices, HORSES, CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

July 8 JARRETT ALMONEY.

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. Bouic, 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. C. BOUIS.

☞ 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.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Medley's District, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his location in Poolesville, and most respectfully informs them that he still carries on at the old stand, and intends so to do, the SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having procured a first-rate Saddle Hand from Baltimore, he is now prepared to manufacture to order, SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, in the most durable and fashionable styles, and on terms as favorable as they can be procured in any establishment in or out of the State. All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

EDWARD HOSKINSON.

Feb. 26—1m Poolesville, Md.

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 all its various branches, at his old stand in Brookville.

He is prepared to do HORSE-SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK, REPAIR WAGGONS, and all other work in his line, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Earnestly desiring a share 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.

jan 27—tf WM. H. GITTINGS.

Bonnets! Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, ROUCHES, &c. of the latest style, very handsome and cheap.

WILLIAM BRADDOCK.

Poetry.

KIND HEARTS.

Let but thy heart be beautiful,
And I care not for the face,
I heed not that the form may want
Pride, dignity, or grace.
Let the mind be filled with glowing thoughts
And the soul with sympathy,
And I care not if the cheek be pale,
Or the eye lack brilliancy.

What though the cheek be beautiful,
It soon must lose its bloom;
The eye's bright lustre soon will fade,
In the dark and silent tomb;
But the glory of the mind will live,
Though the joyous life depart,
And the magic charm can never die
Of a true and noble heart.

The lips that utter gentle words,
Have a beauty all their own,
And more I prize a kindly voice
Than music's sweetest tone;
And though its sounds are harsh or shrill,
If the heart within beats free,
And echoes back each glad impulse,
'Tis all the world to me.

Selected Miscellany.

THE SAILOR'S DREAM.

One beautiful Sunday afternoon, I was walking the quarter-deck of a fine ship running down the northeast trades. Wm. Thornton, an old, weather-beaten sailor, was at the wheel, and I could hear him, occasionally, humming the air of "Black Eyed Susan," when my back was turned towards him. He was an excellent helmsman, and kept the ship to her course true as the needle to the poles, although it is still, as it was then, contrary to rule, to enter into conversation with the man at the wheel, yet observing William smile and raise his hat upon "nine hairs," I asked him sympathetically, "What are you thinking about William?" "About my sweetheart, sir." "Are you going to get married again when you return?" "I was never married, sir, nor never will be; if I should live a thousand years, yet I have a sweetheart. It's just forty years this day, since I saw her, and I never saw her but once. But what interest can you have in an old salt's love dreams?" "Go ahead, William, tell me about this sweetheart. I'm in love myself, and can sympathize with you."

"Well, sir, it is just forty years this day since I strolled into one of the biggest churches in Broadway, and was invited to take a seat in a grand pew by an elderly gentleman. There were two ladies with him. One of them as our eyes met said as plainly as eyes could speak—"I'm glad to see you again." I was sure I had seen her before; I felt that we were old playmates, but for the soul of me I could not tell where, I could hardly take my eyes off her, she looked so good. When the services commenced, she put a prayer-book in my hand, and pointed to the lesson for the day. I was young then, sir, and good-looking, too, and had about as much self-conceit as most young men, but the more I looked at that sweet girl, the less I thought of myself. When the services were over, I followed her to the door of the carriage, and could not help saying as the gentleman handed her in, "God bless you, my sweet angel!" and to my surprise instead of being offended, she replied, "Thank you, sir, and may He bless you too." The gentleman raised his hat to me and smiled. "Good-bye, Jack," said he, "good luck to you." It was the voice of a sailor; he was, no doubt, a retired sea-captain. Both the ladies, though I had neglected one entirely, bowed to me out of the carriage window. In a moment they were gone, and I never saw them from that time to this, yet from that day to this I have truly loved that sweet girl."

"Did you ever try to find out who she was," I inquired.

"No, sir, what was the use? I felt myself a poor, ignorant sailor, hardly able to write my own name; and I was not silly enough to think that such a lovely girl would care anything about me. Thinking about her took all the self-conceit out of me."

"But you said you thought you had seen her before; how was that?"

"It was only in a dream, sir. I never saw her before. Now, as I'm growing old, I have been thinking seriously about being good, that I may meet her in Heaven. Every Sunday, for forty years, has the scene in that church been before me, and every time I think upon my sweet girl she looks more lovely than she did before. I could never think of marrying with her image ever present in my mind. Do you think, sir, it is possible for an old sinner like me to go to Heaven?"

"Why not, William?"

"I'll tell you why. About eight years ago I left the sea, for then I dreamed that I saw my dear angel go to Heaven, and tried to be good. I worked along shore with niggers and stevedores, and had over two thousand dollars that I saved, so I got along very comfortably. I joined a church, and thought I had got religion, when a rascally deacon cheated me out of fifty dollars. I was so thundering mad that I gave the fellow an awful hiding, and before he could set the law dogs on me, I was at sea again. I think now that I did very wrong, but I'm so hard hearted that I can't, in my soul, forgive the fellow even to this day.

"My sweet angel tells me in my dreams that I must forgive him, and that if I wish to join her I must be good."

He said much more, but the above affords a glance at his inner life, and shows the purity of his soul. It must not be thought that he was a whining old fool; on the contrary, he was a man of dauntless courage; bold even to recklessness, and quick to resent an insult. No men are thrown more upon their resources for mental food than seamen. For weeks and even months, sky and water are their only companions; and on long voyages, when they have watch and watch, their labor is very light. It is then their minds dwell upon the pleasant scenes of the past and make the dross of earth appear divine. Almost every sailor has some beauteous love-dream, and hence the reason why so few of them marry. The ideal has more charms for them than the real.

With all their faults sailors are not bad men. As a class, in a rude way, they love the true, the beautiful and the good, and are proverbial for their generosity. May they all go to heaven at last.

WASHINGTON'S LEAVE-TAKING.—The hour now approached in which it became necessary for the American chief to take leave of his officers, who had been endeared to him by a long series of common sufferings and dangers. This was done in a solemn manner. The officers having previously assembled for the purpose, General Washington joined them, and, calling for a glass of wine, thus addressed them: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." Having drank, he added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand." Gen. Knox, being next, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, Washington grasped his hand, and embraced him. The officers came up successively, and he took an affectionate leave of each of them. Not a word was articulated on either side.—A majestic silence prevailed. The tear of sensibility glistened in every eye.—The tenderness of the scene exceeded all description. When the last of the officers had taken his leave, Washington left the room, and passed through the corps of light infantry to the place of embarkation. The officers followed in a solemn, mute procession, with dejected countenances. On his entering the barge to cross the North river, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and, by waving his hat, bid them a silent adieu. Some of them answered this last signal of respect with tears; and all of them gazed upon the barge which conveyed him from their sight till they could no longer distinguish in it the person of their beloved commander-in-chief.—D RAMSEY.

A TERRIBLE STORY.—J. A. Banks, in a late address delivered before the Dashaways of San Francisco, said:

"Careful estimates, founded upon reliable data, enable me to present the following startling, incontrovertible facts. Of the paupers in the alms-houses of the United States, nine-tenths were made such by the use of intoxicating drinks. Of the criminals in the different prisons, seven-tenths were habitually intemperate, or were under the influence of liquor when they committed the crimes for which they were convicted. Of the murders committed, twenty-one in twenty-two are committed by habitual drinkers, or while one of the parties is under the influence of strong drink. Of all the crimes committed in the United States, four-fifths are clearly traceable to intemperance. Of the children prosecuted and imprisoned for crimes, four-fifths belong to intemperate families. According to the testimony of their friends, more than one-half the inmates of our insane asylums lost their reason through the demonical influence of rum; and, according to the testimony of eminent physicians in different parts of the country, one-fourth of the deaths are precipitated by indulging in strong drink; and fully one-half of the sickness of the country is directly or indirectly caused by the same vile agent of human suffering. Of those found dead, according to the coroners' inquests, six-sevenths died from excessive use of liquor; and of those who have died suddenly, after drinking cold water, nine-tenths were addicted to the habitual use of strong drink."

LIBERTY AND UNION.—"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the glorious sun in Heaven, may I not see it shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union—on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the world, still full high advanced, not a single star erased, nor a single stripe polluted, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as—'What is all this worth?'—nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards;' but every where spread all over in characters of living light, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, 'Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseperable.'"—*Daniel Webster.*

☞ By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine, and not the cloud, that makes a flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have troubles, it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can, without and within him; and, above all, he should look upon the right side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day. In the long run, the great balance rights itself. What is ill, becomes well—what is wrong, right. Men are not made to hang down either heads or lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the path of true common sense and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than a whole hemisphere of clouds and gloom. Therefore, we repeat, look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose.—*Selected.*

NATIONAL GLORY.—The noble elements which a nation embodies and represents, and which determines its place in history, constitutes its true glory.—Mere numbers, as of Chinese, Hindoos, or Turks, awaken no satisfaction in the mind of the student of history. The brawny energy that tugs at the conquest of nature, that pushes out pioneers whose axes mow the wilderness, and whose ploughs furrow the prairies, that tames the torrents for its wheels, and clamps State with State by iron, and makes the air over wide latitudes buzz with furious and cunning mechanism—this, in contrast with lazy content or nerveless beggary, properly awakens joy in the aspect of a nation. And when out of this enthusiastic strength an intellectual force is born, that dots the land with schools and colleges, from which literatures blossom and shed the fragrance of culture and poetry in the social air, there is newer and nigher call for satisfaction and gratitude. Churches will grow as naturally out of the widening life of such a state as court rooms and schools; and if poverty begins to border the general plenty, the national genius to study for the wisest relief of it by the quick impulse of duty. A truly Christian Commonwealth presents a spectacle grander than any genius, any individual heroism, any personal sanctity, for then a State stands out with intellect on its forehead, chivalry in its movements, and Christianity in its heart.—*Boston Transcript.*

COMFORT OF CHILDREN.—Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge. Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true:

"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow, but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye."

THE DIAMOND MINES OF BRAZIL.—A Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the New York Courier says: "The diamond mines of this splendid country contribute to the mineral wealth of the world. A few days ago, the royal mail steamer Tyne left here for Southampton, having no less than $750,000 worth of diamonds, collected, within a very brief period, from the exhaustless treasures of Brazil. The greater part of this shipment is from the celebrated mine of Serra-de-Frio, a rocky, barren locality, which is guarded with great vigilance. In 1794, a diamond weighing no less than one thousand three hundred and eighty-two carats, was taken from Frio, and at different periods since, very large ones have been found there. Indeed, few nations send more of these precious stones to England and the United States than this—a fact you do not often think of when admiring breastpins and bracelets.

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember, in all things, if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in a garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in a savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had made a beginning.

☞ Danger should be feared when distant and braved when present.

State Affairs.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, January 10, 1860

SENATE.—Mr. McKaig asked leave to report a bill to reorganize the militia of Maryland.

Mr. McKaig asked leave for the committee on education to report a bill for a general system of education.

Mr. Watkins offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas there have been great complaints from agriculturalists from different sections of the State with reference to the quality of inspected manures purchased by them, and whereas it has been stated that the inspections of manures in this State have not been of a reliable character, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the inspection of guano and other manures sold in this State, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, and report to this House. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Five hundred copies of the adjutant general's report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Watkins presented the petition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society for State aid to their annual exhibitions.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—All of the Baltimore city delegation, were present except Mr. Wysong. The following contesting members from Baltimore city also appeared in their seats: Messrs. Denmead, Colton, Stockbridge, Blanchard, Loney and Burns.

Petition Presented.—By Mr. Eakle, from citizens of Washington county, for an alteration in the attachment laws.

Mr. Gordon presented the memorial of Robert J. Kerr, of Baltimore city, contesting the election of Thomas R. Gaither, as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, which was referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Briscoe presented the report of the Adjutant General, which was read and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Coudy asked leave to report a bill to abolish the office of State chemist.

Mr. Coudy offered an order that the State librarian furnish each member and officer of the House with a penknife.

Mr. Gordon moved that members be also furnished each with a shingle to cut on, which was lost; and the original order was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, the memorial in relation to the removal of Judge Stump, presented yesterday, was withdrawn from the files of the House, in order to be presented to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Speaker be requested to obtain from the Governor the returns of each of the members of the House, for the use of the committee on elections; which was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a joint committee to examine into the condition of the State tobacco warehouses, and appointing Messrs. Gardner, Graham and Duvall on the part of the Senate. A message was sent to the Senate concurring in the proposition, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Morgan, Bryan and Stake on the part of the House.

The order adopted yesterday in relation to the same subject was, on motion of Mr. Morgan, rescinded.

Mr. Miller, chairman of the committee on rules, reported that they recommended the adoption of the rules of the last House of Delegates, excepting the 49th rule, which they recommended should be modified so that local bills should not be printed except on an order of the House; which report was adopted.

Leaves to Report Bills.—By Mr. Eakle, to change the law imposing penalties on clergymen for marrying minors. By Mr. Burgess, to amend the act providing for the inspection of grain. By Mr. Jacobs, to regulate the militia organization of this State. Also relating to the colored population of this State. By Mr. Griffith, to increase the constables' fees in Montgomery county.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Goldsborough presented the memorial of 800 citizens of Baltimore praying the removal of Judge Stump, and moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. Yellott moved as a substitute that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary; which which was determined in the negative. The memorial was then referred to Messrs. Goldsborough, McKaig and Yellott.

The bill adopting the code of revised laws was then read a second time, and on motion of Mr. McKaig the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time and passed, all the Senators voting in the affirmative, except Messrs. Miles and Townsend; Mr. Kimmell being absent.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough a message was sent to the House announcing the passage of the code of revised laws by the Senate, and recommending the House to take immediate action thereon, as the prompt adoption of the code would greatly facilitate the business of legislation in both branches.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Messrs. George and Meredith, contestants, of Baltimore city, appeared in their seats in addition to those mentioned yesterday.

A large number of petitions were presented—among them: By Mr. Dennis, from the citizens of Worcester county, for the better regulation of the colored population. By Mr. Linthicum, from the citizens of Dorchester, that free negroes shall be sold for debt under certain circumstances.

Leaves to report a large number of bills were granted, viz: By Mr. Freaner to suppress the circulation of incendiary documents. By Mr. Durant, to repeal the tax on collateral inheritances, executors and administrators' commissions, &c. By Mr. Burgess, to carry into effect the 39th section of the 4th article of the constitution, to exempt from execution a reasonable amount of the property of a debtor. By Mr. Brining, for the protection of creditors against married women holding property in their own right.

Mr. Harding offered an order that Elihue S. Riley be elected printer of the House, and that the committee on printing contract with him for the same, which was adopted.

By Mr. Jacobs: An order that the committee on ways and means inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the remaining direct tax; adopted.

The speaker presented the report of the inspector of tobacco warehouse No. 5, stating that the number of hogsheads shipped from May, 1859, to November, 1859, was 25,497, which yielded $31,871.25. The amount received for extra work was $716.59; for doing up stays $2,579; rodraws $310.50; coperage $5,526.25; extra storage $20.63; scraps $2,121.50. The expenditures were, for labor $26,728.84; current expenses $4,374; and amount paid for nails $373.66. The stock on hand was 4,207 hogsheads. The inspector recommends some modifications in the law of tobacco inspections.

The speaker presented a communication from the Governor enclosing the report of the commissioners on the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, (Thomas L. Lee, of Maryland, and A. W. McDonald, of Virginia,) stating that the Secretary of War detailed Lt. W. Mitchler, of the United States Topographical Engineers, to aid them, with a map exhibiting the progress of the work, and recommending that monuments be erected to mark the line.

On motion of Mr. Long, a committee of five was appointed by the Speaker, consisting of Messrs. Long, Dennis, of Somerset, Barnard and Jacobs, to whom the report was referred.

On a motion to suspend the rules to give a bill a second and third reading, Mr. Harding suggested to members the importance of suspending their final action on bills until the action of the Legislature should be finally taken on the code of revised statutes. His views appeared to be generally concurred in.

Mr. Mills presented the memorial of A. Lingan Jarrett, contesting the right of Wm. H. Purnell to the office of comptroller of the treasury. The petition sets forth that the memorialist received 38,411 votes in the State at large, and that Wm. H. Purnell received 47,702 votes for comptroller; of which the memorialist received in the counties 33,076 votes, and said Purnell 30,584 votes; and that of the votes cast, said Purnell received in the city of Baltimore 18,118 votes, and memorialist received 5,335 votes for said office. The petition avers that the election in the city of Baltimore was illegal and fraudulent, and should be set aside; and declares that the memorialist received a majority of the legal votes of the State. The petition asks that the proper committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to prove the allegations of the memorial. The petition was referred to the committee on elections.

When the order of the day was announced, Mr. Denison said that he had accomplished all he required by his resolutions, which was to place himself right upon his vote upon Mr. Freaner's resolutions, which never having been offered to any caucus of the democratic party, he considered as Mr. Freaner's resolutions, and not those of the democratic party, and did not feel that he was at all bound by them; and as he did not wish to force an expression of opinion from any member of the House, nor from the House itself, upon the subject, he moved to lay his resolutions upon the table.

Mr. Ford spoke in explanation of his motives in wishing on Friday to refer the resolutions of Mr. Freaner to the committee on federal relations. If his motion had prevailed, and the resolutions had been deliberately considered in committee, all the subsequent difficulty would have been avoided. He then renewed the motion of Mr. Denison to lay his resolutions upon the table; which was adopted without opposition. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, January 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Lynch offered an order appointing Beale H. Richardson, of Baltimore city, printer to the Senate; which was adopted.

Mr. Duvall asked leave to report a bill in favor of Mary Ann Cecil, of Montgomery county; also to establish a public school in Montgomery county.

Several bills were read a second time.

Mr. McKaig offered a message to the House proposing that the committee on the constitution of the Senate, and the committee on the judiciary of the House of Delegates, be authorized to consider jointly what changes in the forms of bills and legislation has been considered necessary by the passage of the code of revised laws, and report thereon—adopted.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Mr. Freaner presented the memorial of 8,905 citizens of Baltimore city, protesting against the validity of the election of the sitting members from Baltimore city. The memorial was read, as also the following abstract exhibiting the number of memorialists in each ward, with the number of those who voted in each ward; the number in each ward who were prevented from voting by intimidation; the number in each ward who were prevented from voting by violence and actual assault, and the number in each ward who did not vote from other causes, as follows:

Wards.	Number of Memorialists	Those who voted	Prevented by Intimidation	Actually Assaulted	From other causes
1	792	63	579	83	67
2	637	30	566	24	23
3	373	74	173	30	36
4	196	59	59	28	50
5	245	114	76	27	28
6	464	184	162	34	84
7	614	145	355	21	90
8	80	663			17
9	184	41	20	53	39
10	264	114	18	20	112
11	515	320	74	44	77
12	467	282	74	32	79
13	291	170	18	10	95
14	426	190	109	49	88
15	284	29	183	23	49
16	552	126	118	193	115
17	481	11	404	30	33
18	602	83	273	94	152
19	368	58	94	143	71
20	563	107	249	112	95
Totals	8905	2856	3596	1953	1400

The memorial stated that no columns were ruled for the reasons to be assigned for not voting for other than actual violence; but the memorial states respectfully that it was for the reason that they regarded the election as a mere farce and mockery. All of which was referred to the committee on elections.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. Dennis, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize judgments to be entered up in civil cases when the verdict is endorsed by two-thirds or less than the full number of twelve—adopted. By Mr. Gordon, that the special committee appointed on the case of Henry S. Stump have leave to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Senate—adopted.

By Mr. Stake, that the Adjutant General give John Harrigan, an old revolutionary soldier, of Washington, a gun—adopted. By Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, that the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to give the State, in all cases of presentment or indictment, the same right of challenge with the accused.

Leaves to report Bills.—By Mr. Morgan, to appropriate money to arm the Riley Rifle Company of St. Mary's county. By Mr. Kraft, for the security of debts. By Mr. Brisco, to regulate manumissions of slaves in this State. By Mr. Harding, to establish a primary school system in Montgomery county.—By Mr. Briscoe, for the relief of James Anderson, county surveyor of Montgomery county. By Mr. Griffith, making it penal to adulterate guano or other agricultural fertilizers. By Mr. Briscoe, more particularly to define the powers and duties of the commissioners of public works.

THE NEW CODE.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill enacting the code of revised laws, which was read a first, second and third time, by a suspension of the rules, and was passed unanimously. It is now a law. The House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Leaves to report Bills.*—By Mr. Harding, providing for the compensation of trustees of the poor of Montgomery county. By Mr Bayliss, to prohibit the sale in this State of carriages, hacks and buggy waggons not manufactured in this State. Referred to Messrs. Bayliss, Briscoe, Maxwell, Ford and Berry. By Mr. Harding, to improve the grounds of the Maryland Hospital; referred to Messrs. Harding, Ford and Briscoe.

The bill to pay the Maryland State Agricultural Society $500 per year in aid of its annual exhibitions, was read a second time and ordered to be printed.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Harding, to legalize the qualification of James Anderson, surveyor of Montgomery county; which, by a suspension of the rules, was passed.

The Speaker suggested to members that since the adoption of the code no special legislation was required relative to the recording of deeds.

Mr. Gordon stated to the House, that the necessity of a special legislation to authorize deeds heretofore executed and not recorded within six months to be recorded, has been avoided by the adoption of the code, which provides, by article 24, section 20 and 21 of the general laws, that the act of 1831, and authorize the recording of deeds at any time, and make them valid between the grantors and grantees, and all persons claiming under them, and against all other parties who become such, with notice.

Mr. Long also stated that the committee on the judiciary contemplated a retrospective law, making valid deeds executed since the act of 1856, which had not been recorded in the time designated by said act—to wit, six months—which would be presented at an early day.

The House adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

[The vote of Senators upon the election of the president of the Senate was a strict party vote, all the Senators being present. Mr. Brooke, who received 11 votes, declined to vote for himself, or at all, and Mr. Kimmell, who received 10 votes, voted for himself, it is understood, under caucus instructions, in order to exhibit his party's strength.]