

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, FEBRUARY 17, 1860.

Vol. V.—No. 29.

THE SENTINEL

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

Advertisements for Companies or Associations of any kind, denominational, charitable or otherwise, are in all cases to be paid for at the usual rate; and ordinary notices or notices in addition to the advertisement, will be charged at the rate of fifty cents per square. Offices in the boxes on the south-west corner of the Square, lately occupied by W. Saxe.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

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

His preparations for this business are complete, and he is prepared to put up Spouting, Roofing, &c., Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all kinds on hand. STOCKS of all kinds repaired and put in complete order.

Lightning Rod 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. BOJCE.
Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.

THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned will carry on the business of a Carpenter and Undertaker in Rockville, Md., near the depot, opposite the Methodist Church, 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 the best material, and the best materials for mortuary purposes, he is prepared to attend to Funerals in any part of the county.

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, and he respectfully asks a continuance of the same, pledging himself that nothing on his part shall be left undone to render satisfaction.

W. M. PUMPHREY.
Jan 26-17

BLACKSMITHING.

E. MOULDEN & BRO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery County that they are engaged in the business of a Blacksmith Shop, on the street leading to the depot.

A Blacksmith Shop, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to them, such as IRONING WAGONS, CARBOLES, HUGGERS, &c.

HOUSE-SHOES neatly done with our own make of shoes, as we are determined to use no other.

REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Poetry.

From the States and Union. LIFE.
BY JESSE H. DOW.
Ask not for life; 'tis vain at best—
A period fraught with bitter weal—
A painful lesson when 'tis o'er—
A constant struggle here below.
But death it bears the weary banner,
Where sin and sorrow cannot come.
To die in youth, to 'scape the yoke
Of this shadowy, marks our way
To die—'tis to live again.
In brighter regions far away.
Where unknown glories ceaseless roll
Their floods of pleasure o'er the soul.
We weep above the early death,
And grieve the young man's life flowers.
We feel affliction when we read
Amid the church-yard's silent bowers.
But could we hear the spirit's song,
How blithely should we march along.
Freely from the mockery of earth,
In the Almighty's glorious street,
How beautiful the spot of birth,
How beautiful the place of rest.
And love and sweetest pleasures there,
And love and sweetest pleasures there.
Then ask not life, but try to know
That sinless life in heaven shall stand.
To execute a just command.
'Tis ours to ask, 'tis God's to give;
We live to die, and die to live.

Selected Miscellany.

The Romance of Crime—Judge Mason's Body Servant Selling Himself.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express Feb. 1. In the Express of Friday we published, under the caption, "Romance of Crime," an account of the arrest of a celebrated forger, named James Buchanan Cross, accompanied by a young, beautiful, elegant, and accomplished female, and a servant man, so lately while that the closest scrutiny failed to detect African blood in his veins. The negro, whose name is Robert Burnett, regards his white man at the hotel, and it was only after his arrest that the proprietor discovered that the individual on whom he had been lavishing attentions for the past two weeks, was neither more nor less than a slave. His master treated him at all times as his equal. They visited restaurants in company, playing cards together, and associated at all times on terms of equality.

It now appears that the colored man so flatteringly alluded to is no other person than "Bob Burnett," so well known in Lynchburg as the former popular bartender at the Cabell and Norvell houses. The Lynchburg Virginian of Saturday says:

He was purchased from his owner, William M. Burwell, esq., of Bedford county, by Cross, who journeyed in this city for a short time during the summer of 1857. He represented himself as a New Orleans broker, and he was affected with fits, and was anxious to purchase a trustworthy and intelligent servant, who would be with him at all times.— Making the acquaintance of Bob at the Norvell house, a mutual liking very soon sprung up, and before he left he purchased the negro, paying \$1,000 for him.— A draft, which was duly honored on some house North, was given for the amount. Soon after leaving here Bob says the party went to Paris, where, after remaining some time, he lost his owner, and he searched for him several days, but without success. He then went to the American Embassy at Paris, made a statement of the facts in the case to Judge Mason, our Minister, and finally prevailed on the Judge to employ him as a servant in his family.

He remained with Judge Mason until the death of that gentleman; and with him when he died, closed his eyes, and returned with his remains to this country. A day or two after his arrival in New York city, he accidentally met with his owner, the two being mutually pleased with the result. Not long afterwards Cross sent him to Paris on business; he remained there a few weeks and then returned to this country. He was in Italy some time, and in the vicinity of Salerno when that celebrated battle was fought.

On Thursday last Bob very unexpectedly made his appearance in this city. The object of his visit at this time is to raise \$1,400, for which he is to mortgage his own property. The written instrument also directs that fifty dollars of the money shall be handed to Bob, and the remainder sent to Cross, at Philadelphia.

When it was intimated to Bob that most persons would be afraid to invest money in a man as white as himself, he at once remarked that he "considered himself a gentleman, and would consider a faithful slave of any one who would pay the desired sum of money."

He professes to have the most unbounded confidence in the honor of his master, as well as his ability to extricate himself from his present difficulties. He says there exists no proof to substantiate the charges on which he was arrested, and that his innocences will be clearly established. We are inclined to think that Bob is altogether in his belief.

Historical Facts.

The tardiness with which mankind adopt improvements may be, in some degree, illustrated by the following facts hastily thrown together:
Canal Locks were invented in 1581, by engineers of Viterbe, in Italy. They were nearly a hundred years getting fairly into use in France, and about one hundred and fifty in crossing the British Channel.
At this time it was made felony, in several European States, to rise in wheel carriages.
The Steam Engine was invented, or rather, the principle of it discovered, by the Marquis of Worcester, as early as 1660. Few understood and none encouraged it. He died in great mortification. The honor was afterwards engrossed by Savary.
In 1765, the Earl of Stanhope applied the steam engine to propelling a vessel. A steam boat was run twenty miles on the Sanky Canal, Liverpool, in 1797, and another on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in 1801. A steamboat trip was made on the Delaware as early as 1791.
In 1807, when Robert Fulton, was fitting up his first steamboat at New York, respectable, and sensible, and grey-headed men, pronounced him "a fool for his pains."
Oliver Evans went before committee of Legislatures, first in Pennsylvania, and then in Maryland, with a project of a steam carriage, as early as 1804. He asked a little aid to defray the expense. This could hardly be prevented from reporting in favor, not of steam engines for carriages, but of a straight jacket for himself. Now, almost all nations have had the sagacity and ingenuity to seize and utilize the precious idea.

When Peter the Great, in 1700 or thereabouts, commenced a canal between the Wolga and the Don, the governors and Boyards of the country opposed it, earnestly, thinking it impious to turn rivers out of the channels which Heaven had assigned them.
When some Dutchmen proposed to make the river Maunauzas navigable to the Tagus, and that to Lisbon, the Council said if it had been the will of God that the rivers should be navigable, he would have made them so.
When Brinley, the great engineer, told a committee of Parliament, to whom Brinley's petition was referred, that his plans were better than rivers, and which superseded them for the purpose of navigation, the committee were shocked, and asked him: "And pray, sir, what were the rivers made for?" "To feed canals," was the answer.
Mr. Franklin surveyed the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, at his own expense, in 1757.
Baron Napier surveyed the route of the Forth and Clyde Canal at his own expense, in 1701.
Both of these petitions were subsequently accomplished, but after great delay.

Dr. Zabdziel Boylsdon introduced a proposition for the nullification of the population for the smallpox, into Boston, in 1721, and tried it first on his son Thomas, and other members of his family; but such was the force of prejudice and unbelief, that the other physicians gave a unanimous opinion against it, the municipal government prohibited its practice, and the populace would have torn him to pieces if he had not retired from the city.

Mr. Stickle's in the House.
A sprightly Washington correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Stickle's appearance in the House:
There is a general stir among the fairer portion of the audience as Mr. Stickle, attired in such Parisian faultlessness of taste that he almost acquires the name of the best dressed man in the House. Dark brown hair, broad forehead; full beard and moustache, and a handsome face, all but the eyes—such singular looking eyes! As long as his back is turned he seems an Adam; but the eyes spoil all. His usual style of dress—one that makes him the envy of every dandy on Pennsylvania avenue for its distinctive perfection—is a black dress coat, with velvet collar, and light gray trousers, tapering down to the small, shiny boots. His hands are wrapped in perfectly fitting kid gloves, of some dark color, which he constantly wears, even in his seat. This habit has given rise to a superstitious rumor, that they are worn to conceal the deep blood-stains which his fanes are still crimsoning his hands. He lounges in a sort of nonchalant way upon his seat, seldom accompanied by his fellow-members, and apparently quite unaware that he is the centre for hundreds of curious eyes.

He is boarding in a private family on 13th street, and "Teresa" is with him.

Reconciliation.—It has been a maxim with me to admit of an easy reconciliation with a person, whose offence proceeded from no depravity of heart; but where I was convinced it did so, to forgive, for my own sake, all opportunities of revenge; to forget the persons of my enemies as much as I was able, and to reclaim them in their place, the more pleasing idea of my friends. I am convinced that I have derived no small share of happiness from this principle.—Shelton.

We should educate the whole man—the body, the head, and the heart to feel.

Properly innot without his troubles, nor adversity without his comforts.

State Affairs.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1860.
SENATE.—Mr. Durall asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the time of a collector of Montgomery county.
A communication was received from the Governor relative to the claim of Col. Wm. Fitzhugh of \$3,331.
Mr. McKaigi from the committee on corporations, reported a supplement to the act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, being an act authorizing the private stockholders to elect one director for every twenty-five hundred shares of stock held by them.
Mr. Durall reported an act relative to local laws of Montgomery county.
The bill for the relief of Elizabeth E. Offutt and others, was passed. The bill to pay James G. Henning, clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, a sum of money, was passed.
The act concerning the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was, on motion of Mr. McKaigi, made the order of the day for Wednesday.
The bill entitled "an act to incorporate the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company," was taken up and made the order of the day for Monday next, on motion of Mr. Stone.

The bill giving Robert Peppin, late collector of taxes in Caroline county, further time to complete his collections, was passed.
The bill appropriating \$500 to pay for the frame of the painting of Washington surrendering his commission, now in the Senate chamber, was rejected by yeas 9, nays 12—twelve votes being necessary to pass.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Long, for more stringent laws against free negroes. By Mr. Mackubin, to compel free negroes to hire out by the year, and to hire out their children. By Mr. Mackubin, against free negro mechanics. By Mr. Durant, against free negroes. By Mr. Griffith, against the sale or lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
Leave to Report a Bill.—By Mr. Long, to prohibit gunning on the lands of Annapolis.
Mr. Meaders from the committee on the executive contingent fund, reported that they had examined the Governor's accounts, and found that he had expended in excess of law, \$8,182 13, being \$2,817.87 less than the appropriation.
Mr. Mackubin reported unfavorably on the petition for the relief of Mary A. Cissell.

Order Presented.—By Mr. Ford, that the House meet hereafter at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that the House have an evening session on each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the consideration of local bills, &c., adopted.
Mr. Long offered an order that the committee on colored population be instructed to report bills to repeal the law appropriating \$10,000 per year to the Colonization Society; also, bills embodying the other provisions of the report of the committee on colored population, with the exception that the provision prohibiting free negroes from leaving the State and returning, shall not apply to free negroes going into Virginia and District of Columbia.
A bill was reported by Mr. Long to exempt a certain amount of the property of a debtor from execution.

ANAPOLIS, February 7, 1860.
SENATE.—Mr. Durall reported a bill to renumber school districts of Centoc; also, a bill to allow J. T. Baker, of Montgomery, further time to complete his collections.
The amendment to the act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, relative to increasing the stockholder directors, was, on motion of Mr. Yellott, made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

A bill for the relief of the trustees of the poor-house of Montgomery county was passed.
A bill for the relief of William Thompson, of Montgomery county, was passed.
A bill authorizing the clerk of Circuit Court, the Superior Court and Common Pleas, to take superseades of judgments and decrees in their respective courts, was passed.
A bill for the relief of Capt. French Forrest, of Montgomery county, was passed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Speaker presented a communication from the mayor of Washington city, containing resolutions passed by the City Council of Washington, asking the State of Maryland to remove the capitation tax on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Also, 12 petitions asking that the 22d of February may be made a legal holiday—which were referred to the committee on ways and means.

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Linthicum, relative to the colored population of the State.
Reports of Committees.—Mr. Jacobs, chairman of the committee on colored population, reported bills regulating the free colored population of the State, with several amendments. The bills were made the order of the day for Thursday next.
Bills Reported.—By Mr. Gordon, to authorize the circuit courts to issue writs

of certiorari from decisions of county commissioners in certain cases.

The bill to pay Otto Scott and Hiram McCulloch \$22,500 each for codifying the laws of Maryland, came up as the order of the day, and was passed.
ANAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1860.
SENATE.—Mr. Kimmell obtained leave to introduce a bill to remit the fine of \$500 heretofore imposed by Judge Nelson on Wm. P. Maulsby.
Mr. Yellott had leave to introduce a bill to exempt a certain amount of the property of a debtor from execution.
Mr. Lynch reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, giving the private stockholders a director for every 2,500 shares held by them. Made the order of the day for Tuesday next.
Mr. Lynch reported a bill authorizing the laying down of a railroad on the York road, between Baltimore and Towson town.
Mr. Goldborough, of Talbot, reported the bill to compensate Otto Scott and Hiram McCulloch for codifying the laws. Made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Watkins from the committee on agriculture, reported unfavorably on the House bill appropriating \$5,000 to the Maryland Agricultural Society, and \$500 annually thereafter.
The question being on the adoption of the report.
Mr. Whitaker, from the minority of the committee, reported favorably on said bill.
A discussion ensued, which was progressing when this report closed.
ANAPOLIS, February 7.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Evening Session. Bills Passed.—Relative to the allowance of Montgomery county to allow Wm. Thompson further time to complete his collections.
The bill relating to the Eastern Shore railroad claim was recommitted.
ANAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1860.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Petition Presented.—By Mr. Woolton, relating to the division line between Montgomery and Prince George's county.
Leave to Report a Bill.—By Mr. Harding, to give S. T. Stonecater further time to complete his collections.
Bills Reported.—By Mr. Gordon, from the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins. [Mr. Gordon stated that the law already prohibited marriage between more remote degrees of consanguinity; besides there were physiological reasons not necessary to mention.] Also, for the speedy enforcement of mortgages under agreements. By Mr. Ford, to incorporate the Baltimore and Towson town Railroad Company.
Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, from the committee on colored population, reported five bills, with the same titles as those reported by Mr. Jacobs, with considerable modification of their provisions. [It is understood that Mr. Dennis' bills embody the legislation recommended by the colored population of the committee.]
Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of families. Also, on the bill enlarging the powers of justices of the peace. Also, on the bill to forbid the carrying of fire-arms without license.

Resolution Presented.—By Mr. Harding, that the Montgomery Mounted Guards be furnished with arms, &c.
The bill to pay the committee appointed by the last Legislature to examine the work of the codifier, came up as the order of the day. Mr. Goldborough moved to strike out the compensation of \$1,000, and insert \$500 as the compensation of each. Mr. Ford offered an order to recommit the bill to the committee on claims, with instructions to report a bill to pay the committee \$20 each for every day they met in consultation.
Mr. Gordon suggested that the committee on claims should also be instructed to inquire into the amount of traveling expenses incurred by the code committee, and the time spent at their homes in the examination of the petition of the work assigned to each.

Mr. Ford said he was willing to pay the committee liberally, but he wanted the information asked for in the order, and called for the yeas and nays. The order was lost, yeas 10, nays 38.
The motion to reduce the compensation to \$500 was then lost, yeas 23, nays 32. Mr. Goldborough then moved \$750 as the compensation. Mr. Gesner moved \$300, which was rejected, yeas 23, nays 30. Mr. Gesner then moved \$700.
Pending further action the House adjourned.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1860.
SENATE.—The following additional business was transacted to day:
Mr. Kimmell offered a preamble and resolution requesting the commissioners of public works to inform the Senate whether or not an injurious competition exists between the several internal improvement companies, in which the State is interested as stockholder and creditor, to the detriment of the interests of the State; and to recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary to promote or protect the interests of the State there-in; which was adopted.
The bill to refund the fine of \$500 imposed by Judge Nelson on Wm. P. Maulsby was passed.

Mr. Durall reported a bill to authorize the sale of certain lands devised by Elizabeth Davis of Montgomery county, to Catharine W. Bowie and children; also a bill authorizing the condemnation of land in Worcester county for school purposes.
Mr. Yellott presented the resolutions of the mass meeting at the Maryland Institute as to the B. & O. railway company, which were referred to the committee on corporations. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.
Mr. Durall reported a bill amending the 97th section of the 12th article of the code of public laws, and giving school commissioners power to sell houses and lots purchased for that purpose.

Mr. Townsend reported favorably on the bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.
SENATE, Feb. 10.—Mr. Lynch offered a preamble and resolution requesting the resolutions heretofore adopted in 1858, concerning the conduct of Gen. Ligon in calling out the military in Baltimore prior to the election. Referred to committee on judiciary.
On motion of Mr. Kimmell, the bill to pay \$500 for the frame of the painting of Washington surrendering his commission

was taken up and passed by yeas 13, nays 3.

The bill making an appropriation to the Maryland State Agricultural Society—the unfinished business—came up. The amendment of Mr. Miles, that the money shall be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the society which have been lawfully incurred, was lost by yeas 6, nays 12.
Mr. Miles offered a substitute appropriating \$5,000, to be equally distributed among the several county agricultural societies of the State. Lost by yeas 8, nays 13.
Mr. Miles offered an amendment providing that no black republicans, or ex-slaves of the Helper book, shall be permitted to exhibit any machinery, &c., at the exhibitions of the Agricultural Society.
Mr. Kimmell seconded the amendment.
Mr. Stone moved to amend the amendment by including "any fire-eaters of the South."
The amendment of Mr. Stone was lost.
The original amendment of Mr. Miller was rejected by the following vote, yeas 6, nays 11.
Mr. Stone offered an amendment giving to the county commissioners of each county in the State the sum of \$200. Lost by yeas 8, nays 11.
Mr. Franklin moved to strike out the second section of the bill, appropriating \$500 per annum to the State Agricultural Society.
Mr. Gardner was in favor of giving the society \$500 per annum, but was opposed to voting them \$5,000 to pay debts improvidently incurred.
The amendment of Mr. Franklin was lost.
Mr. Watkins offered an amendment to give \$500 to the several agricultural societies of the State.
The amendment was under discussion when the day fell.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Feb. 10.—Mr. Turner, of Baltimore city, obtained permission of the House to record his vote in the negative on the resolution censuring Henry Winter Davis.
Bills Reported.—Mr. Holland, from the committee on colored population, reported bills to regulate the free colored population in this State. (Differing from the bills reported by the chairman, Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. Dennis, of Somerset.) Mr. Holland stated that he reported the bills from himself alone.
Mr. Morgan, relating to the State agricultural society, (which bill gives the appointment to the Legislature on joint ballot of both Houses.) By Mr. Morgan (from the committee on agriculture) favorable on the bill to punish the adulteration of guano or other fertilizers.
The South Carolina resolutions came up as the order of the day. Mr. Dennis of Somerset, stated that the Governor of Maryland had received a response from the Governor of South Carolina in relation to the matter, and offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to present the House a copy of said communication; which was adopted.
Mr. Compton then proposed a message to the Senate that the South Carolina resolutions and accompanying documents be referred to a joint committee of both Houses, to consist of three members of the House and two of the Senate; which was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Compton, Long and Goldborough, on the part of the House.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being to compensate the committee on the code, was called up. The motion of Mr. Kessler, of Frederick, offered yesterday, to make the compensation of each member \$700 instead of \$1,000, was lost. After some discussion the bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas 29, nays 29. Mr. Maxwell moved a reconsideration. Mr. Fremmer moved a call of the House. The bill was reconsidered, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

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Mr. Compton then proposed a message to the Senate that the South Carolina resolutions and accompanying documents be referred to a joint committee of both Houses, to consist of three members of the House and two of the Senate; which was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Compton, Long and Goldborough, on the part of the House.

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