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 9, 1860. — Vol. VI—No. 32.

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. Sagg.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY,

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

He is prepared to furnish and put up Eavings, &c. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of every description. STOVES of all kinds repaired and put in complete order.

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

All work done in a workmanlike manner and warranted.

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

ROBERT H. G. POLIS.

☞ Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. may 4—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 material 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 9—1y WM. E. PUMPHREY.

BLACKSMITHING.

E. MOULDEN & BRO. would respectfully inform the public that they have opened, in Rockville, on the street leading to Frederick,

A Blacksmith Shop,

where they are prepared to do any kind of work entrusted to them—such as IRONING WAGONS, CARRIOLES, BUGGYS, &c.

HORSE-SHOEING 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.

By strict attention to business, we hope to share a portion of the public patronage.

We intend to keep on hand a lot of SHOVEL PLOWS, which we will sell for $5, ironed in the best manner.

jan 27—tf E. MOULDEN & BRO.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, he solicits a continuance of the same.

june 21—tf WM. H. GITTINGS.

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

HILTON & WHITING,

CONTRACTORS,

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,

BARNESVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md.

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Montgomery county and the public generally, that they are prepared to do work in their line at the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. Also—

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

Premium Fulled Cloths.

JUST received, by the subscriber, an assortment of Thos. Criswell's Superior Full Cloths, Striped Linseys, Flannels, Tweeds and Cassimeres. Also, a supply of his superior three-ply Woolen Yarn, which he is selling at Factory prices. Persons wishing any of the articles would do well to purchase early as there will be no chance of getting another supply the present season, should it be necessary.

WM. BRADDOCK.

oct 2 — Quality Fill, Rockville.

Bonnets! Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS and ROUCHES, from the Committee of that handsome and fashionable city. May next.

WILLIAM BRADDOCK.

Poetry.

A SONG.

Drenched by the wintry seas,
Sullied and torn,
Down of the distant trees,
Where wast thou born?
Who, when the autumn breeze
Rifled thy nest,
Drove thee, with signs like these,
Straight to my breast?

Spread not thy wings for me,
White-plumed dove;
Whither should sorrow flee,
Cradled by love?
Wet though be thy pinions be,
Fair thine eyes shine,
Tears, if thy fall on thee,
Trickle from mine.

Selected Miscellany.

Ancient Ruins in the United States.

Dim and mysterious is the early history of man on this continent. Undeveloped in thick darkness, now it may be presumed, to be penetrated by human research. And yet the ruins of ancient cities are frequently discovered, that tell of a race that has long since passed away—probably exterminated by the ancestors of our present Indians, who are also fast departing from the human family—fairly dying out, before the ever-advancing influence of the pale-faces. But these monumental cities indicate great populations, and prove the existence of mighty men of old. A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archæology, by a discovery recently made some ninety miles north-east of Fort Stanton, a long account of which has just appeared in the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times. We condense.

The plain upon which lie the massive relics of gorgeous temples and magnificent halls, slopes gradually eastward toward the river Pecos, and is very fertile, crossed by a gurgling stream of the purest water, that not only sustains a rich vegetation, but perhaps furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited this present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as it is quadrangular and arranged with skill to afford the highest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer lines being pierced with loop-holes, as though calculated for the use of weapons. Several of the buildings are of vast size, and built of massive blocks of a dark granite rock, which could only have been wrought to their present condition by a vast amount of labor. There are the ruins of three noble edifices, each presenting a front of three hundred feet, made of ponderous blocks of stone, and the dilapidated walls are even now thirty-five feet high.—There are no partitions in the area of the middle (supposed) temple, so that the room must have been vast; and there are also carvings in bas relief and fresco work. Appearances justify the conclusion that these silent ruins could once boast of halls as gorgeously decorated by the artist's hand as those of Thebes and Palmyra. The buildings are all loopholed in each side, much resembling that found in the old feudal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed are cemented together by a species of mortar of a bituminous character, which has such tenacity that vast masses of wall have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock. We hope, ere long, to be favored with full and descriptive particulars, as it is probable that visits and examinations will be made amongst such interesting relics of the unknown past, by some of the United States officers attached to the nearest fort.

A Town on a Lake.

Rev. W. C. Smith, Presiding Elder of one of the Indiana Conferences, gives the following account of Morgantown, in that State, one of the peculiarities of which is that it is built on a lake.

We read of a "city set upon a hill," but Morgantown, in my district, stands upon a lake! This was not known for a number of years after the town was settled. The discovery was made by digging wells to procure a full supply of water. The supply of water in the wells which had been used, failing in the dry season, a few years since, one of the citizens concluded to sink a well deeper and see if he could not strike a stronger vein. When some thirty-five or forty feet below the surface of the earth, the man at work in the well suddenly struck his pike through a crust; the water gushed up with such rapidity that with difficulty he was saved by the men at the windlass. In a few moments the water was some fifteen feet deep in the well.—In two or three instances afterwards, men were near being lost by coming suddenly to this inexhaustible fountain of water. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the town from each other, and I believe forty feet is the greatest depth to reach this lake. Lead lines have been dropped into several of these wells, but no bottom has been found. In digging down to this lake they invariably pass through a strata of sand, leaves and timber, resembling driftwood. This is some twenty feet below the surface of the earth. After passing through these strata, a stratum of hard clay is found, and when within eighteen inches of the lake a hard crust is reached, which is a sure indication that they are near water. When they reach this crust they commence a wall there, in carrying it to the top of the well from fifteen to twenty feet [illegible] down a large auger, [illegible] the water, which [illegible] filling the well from fifteen to twenty feet [illegible]

☞ The communication [illegible] appear in our next issue.

minutes. When the auger strikes the lake, the atmosphere bursts up for a few seconds, producing a sound resembling very much the blowing off of steam from an engine. I have not given all the particulars of what has been discovered of this mysterious lake. Enough is known to settle it beyond doubt that the whole town stands upon a lake underground.

Exciting Rencontre with a Camanche Indian.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer relates the following incident as having occurred some time ago in Texas between a young Indian lieutenant of cavalry and a Camanche:

"Upon the [illegible] of men came in and reported having seen upon a neighboring [illegible] where they were hunting, a party of Camanches (the fiercest and wildest tribe) driving a herd of animals which they had evidently stolen from some of the settlers.

"Capt. —— ordered me to take a party of men and pursue and attack them. I saddled up that night, and riding all night, at daybreak was at the reputed place. Finding their trail, I pushed on and followed it rapidly all day, until it became too dark to see any longer, when I encamped for the night, having been sixteen hours in the saddle and ridden about sixty miles.

"At daybreak next morning I was again upon the trail, and about 11 A. M., saw two Indians driving quickly before them a herd of some twenty odd animals. I halted my men where I could not be seen, and ordered them to throw away any extra article, then taking a fast gallop was within three hundred yards of them before I was seen. Giving the command 'charge!' I was soon upon them.

"One threw himself from his horse and ran for some woods close by, but was soon killed by some of the men that other, mounted on a fleet horse, proved him at his topmost speed across the prairie, shouting and yelling his war whoop as he ran. Calling to the men to let Ming-ha-ha' out, but he reached an adjoining woods unharmed by the bullets that whistled after him.

"Having thus lost sight of the Indian, I was obliged to follow his horse track, which led me into a number of hills separated by deep and crooked ravines, covered with a close growth of cedar. Dismounting, the Indian had gained his pony in one of these ravines and attempted to make his escape on foot, but I dismounted and followed his moccasin track, and finally came to a little precipice, down which I saw his blanket, which he had dropped. Clambering down that, I picked up and examined his blanket. I was then within six feet of him and did not know it.

"Seeing where he had jumped down another little descent by a ledge of rocks, I jumped down also, and in an instant he sprang upon me, leaping in the air and alighting with his breast upon my head.

"He had an arrow in his hand, the sharp point of which he placed against my breast, but just as he shot, sprang one side and the arrow passed through the sleeve of my coat. Grappling with him, I wrenched his bow out of his hand and taking my pistol, belabored him across the head and eyes. Finding, however, that he proved too tough that I could not get a chance to cock my revolver, I dropped it, and, seizing him with both hands for the waist, raised him high above the ground, tripped and fell with my whole weight upon him, but then I was in quandary.

"Here was I atop, holding a live Camanche to my breast upon a very slippery [illegible], with nothing to kill him with! Fortunately just then one of my men came and assisted in killing him until I could get my pistol, which soon sent him to his 'happy hunting ground' to rejoin his companions.

It only remains to be told that the victor brought off the arms of the slain, including his bow and shield.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

On the 15th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore being together in London, agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians or surveyors, to mark out, settle, and fix the boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 15th of November following, and began their work at one [illegible]. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the circular and tangent [illegible] of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeast corner of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel, a distance of five hundred and thirty miles, eighteen chains, and twenty links from the place of beginning, to the northeast corner of Maryland, to the bottom of a valley on Dekkard's creek, where an Indian war-path crossed the route; and here on the 9th of November, 1767—ninety two years ago—the Delaware escort told them it was the war path of the Sioux nation that the surveys should cease; and they terminated accordingly, leaving thirty-six miles, six chains, and fifty links, as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, not far from the Tuscarora Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dixon died at Durham, England, 1717. Mason died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

Late Affairs.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1860.

SENATE.—The following business was transacted after my report closed:

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, a bill relative to the Eastern Shore Railroad was made the order of the day for Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, by ayes [illegible], nays [illegible].

Evening Session.—The bill relative to the inspection and measuring of grain, was taken up. Various amendments were made, including one that the "act shall not be construed to apply to any wheat, rye or oats coming to Baltimore by wagons or railroad," which passed by ayes 13, nays 2.

The bill relative to tobacco inspections, &c., was taken up and amended. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Bill Passed.*—To pay W. L. Bouic for legal services.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate the sum of five dollars, out of the contingent fund, to Capt. Henry Winter Davis, [illegible].

The consideration of the resolution creating [illegible] in the Senate, which [illegible] was lost by the votes of the Senate.

Bill Passed.—The committee on corporations had an interview with the [illegible] on the subject of the Baltimore [illegible] Railway, [illegible] a hearing in the case.

[illegible] Mr. Nicoll offered resolutions [illegible] the Comptroller [illegible] expenditures at Washington City.

The City Passenger Railway.—Mr. Goldsborough, chairman of the committee on corporations, reported on the subject of the city passenger railway bill—which was signed by Messrs. Goldsborough, Maxwell, Fedders, Legg, Stake and Harding.

Mr. Iver of Baltimore city, from the minority of the committee, also submitted a report upon the same subject, which was signed by Messrs. Turner and Morgan.

Mr. Iver moved that the bill be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Irwin moved that it be made the order for Monday next.

Mr. Burgess moved that it be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Freaner accepted the amendment.

The question was then taken on postponing the bill and making it the order of the day for Tuesday next, and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Kilbourn, speaker; Dent, Rasin, Wilson, Briscoe, Burgess, Fee, Worthington, Dennison of Baltimore county, Quynn, Jones of Talbot, Laplain, Lawson, Anthiceum, Holland, Robinson, of Cecil, Iver, Jones of Prince George's, Dennis of Worcester, Kessler, Wilson of Harford, Straughn, Booze, Kelly, McAllister, Turner of Baltimore city, Dennison of Baltimore city, Coudy, Lake, Brining, Leaner, McCleary, Turner of Howard, Brown.—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Fedders, Mackubin, Shipley, Stanford, Maxwell, Bryan, Legg, Starkey, Laning, Clagett, Routzahn, Johnson, Salsen, Naill, Bayless, McCoy, Goldsborough, Krafft, Seth, Brawley, Smith, Stake, Griffith, Harding, Beall, Roop, Grusuch, Mills.—29.

Mr. Fedders, from the committee on corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of Baltimore city, which was also made the order of the day for Tuesday next. [This bill contains the names of Nars. John Hopkins, [illegible] Brooks and others, and is the commission bill.]

A few minutes after the above proceedings the steamer arrived with the delegation from Baltimore.

Mr. Kilbourn, speaker, (Mr. Ford in the chair,) moved a suspension of the rules to offer a memorial presented by a committee of over two hundred citizens of Baltimore, in person, embodying the resolutions passed at a mass meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, held at the Maryland Institute on Saturday evening, which was carried; and on his motion the memorial was read by the clerk. He moved 1000 copies be printed.

Mr. Brown objected to the expense, and to delay of the business of the House.

Mr. Kilbourn said it was due to the gentlemen of the committee present, and to the citizens of Baltimore, to give their memorial due consideration and respect. It was but trifling, and he would cheerfully pay the sum himself, if objected to on the ground of economy. Here there was a demonstration made in the crowded lobbies, which was checked by the Speaker pro. tem. [illegible]

[illegible] favored the motion and said, in consideration of the committee present from Baltimore, he would now adjourn, in order to give the committee an opportunity of intercourse with the members. The motion was not put. After a few discussion, the motion to adjourn was carried.

Passed.—To allow George W. [illegible] further time to complete his bond. To preserve certain land in Montgomery county. To open a road from Howard to Montgomery county. Relating to the trustees of the almshouse of Montgomery county.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 28, 1860.

The following is an addition to my report of proceedings of to-day:

SENATE.—A bill from the House was passed amending the code so as to change the time of fishing in the Potomac river; to prohibit persons from fishing with spins or gill nets opposite the shores of the owner or occupier of any fishery, to provide for a proper enforcement of the provisions of the said sections; and to define the rights of bona fide citizens of the counties bordering on said river.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 29,

SENATE.—The [illegible] imposing a fine of [illegible] the clerk of any court in this State for knowingly issuing a marriage license to any male person under twenty-one years, and female under sixteen years, was read a second time. Dr. Lynch offered an amendment prohibiting any minister from marrying parties who have not obtained a proper license, under a penalty of $100 to $500. This was withdrawn, and the bill was laid on the table.

The order of the day—the bill authorizing an increase of the private stockholder directorship of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was taken up and rejected by the following vote: yeas 7, nays 11.

Mr. Miles moved to reconsider the bill and make it the order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock—adopted by ayes 11, nays 7.

Mr. Miles offered an order directing the committee of finance to report the amount of unappropriated money in the treasury, the amount already appropriated, and the amount that will be required during the remainder of the session, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The bill making appropriation of $6,000 for the years 1860 and 1861 to the Blind Institute, was taken up. Mr. Maxwell moved to make the appropriations $10,000 for each year. The appropriation of $10,000 for 1860 was carried, and the amendment for 1861 was lost. The bill was then passed.

The bill making an annual appropriation of $10,000 for two years to the House of Refuge was passed—ayes 40, noes 1.

Bill Passed.—To allow John Honesty, free negro, formerly of Montgomery county, to return from Virginia to this State.

ANNAPOLIS, February 29, 1860.

SENATE.—The following additional business was done after my report closed to-day:

Bills Passed.—Appropriating a sum of money to pay the expenses incurred by Emanuel Myers, (the Pennsylvania kidnapping case.) To compensate certain parties for the arrest of Dr. Wm. Boyd, convicted of running off slaves from Washington.) To open a road in Howard and Montgomery counties. For the relief of William Thompson, of C. To pay Henry M. Fitzhugh, administrator of Colonel W. Fitzhugh, a revolutionary officer, $16,000.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Evening Session.*—Mr. Freaner, chairman of the committee on elections, made a report declaring A. Lingan Jarrett legally elected comptroller of the treasury.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1, 1860.

SENATE.—Mr. Watkins reported a bill to incorporate the Howard and Montgomery Turnpike Company; which was passed.

Mr. Lynch reported a bill to incorporate the Collateral Bank of Baltimore city.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The Speaker presented a communication enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of California in relation to the Pacific Railroad, and asking the Legislature of Maryland to instruct their representatives in Congress to influence the early completion of a Pacific railroad.

Mr. Freaner offered the following resolution: "That we regard the building of a railroad to the Pacific coast as rapidly becoming to be one of the great necessities of the country, and we present the matter to our representatives in the Congress of the United States, as worthy of their attention and investigation;" which was adopted.

Leaves to Report Bills.—By Mr. Harding for the relief of S. T. Stonestreet.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Harding, to refund S. T. Stonestreet certain moneys.

Mr. Maxwell, from a select committee, reported an order that the committee on claims pay to each member of the Legislature $100 extra mileage. After some discussion.

Mr. Holland moved that the order should not apply to members of the Legislature.

Mr. Parran stated that he was in favor of equalizing the mileage in any way that it could be done; at present it was not so. He moved that the mileage of all the members be fixed at $10; which was lost.

On motion the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Burgess, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the valuation and re-assessment of property in this State;

The Registry Law.—The bill for the registration of the voters of the city of Baltimore came up as the order of the day.

Mr. Krafft moved an amendment that the provisions of the bill apply to all the election districts of every county of the State.

Pending the consideration of the amendment the House adjourned till 3½ o'clock.

ANNAPOLIS, March 1, 1860.

SENATE.—The following business was transacted after my report closed to-day:

Bills Passed.—An act in relation to the almshouse of Montgomery county. An act for the benefit of the trustees of Silas Browning, of Montgomery county.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Afternoon Session.*—The Speaker presented a communication from the executive enclosing resolutions from the Governor of Mississippi, relative to the security of slave property and the rights of the South, which were referred to the joint committee on federal relations to whom were referred the South Carolina resolutions on the same subject.

Bill Passed.—To give S. T. Stonestreet further time to complete his collections.

ANNAPOLIS, March 2, 1860.

SENATE.—A number of bills were received from the House and referred.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, reported in the case of the memorial for the removal of Judge Stump, with an address to the Governor, as required by the constitution, requesting such removal. (The report was signed by H. H. Goldsborough and Thomas J. McKaig.)

After reading the report, Mr. Yellett moved to postpone the subject till next Tuesday.

Pending this motion, the hour appointed arrived for the election of a United States Senator.

Messrs. Miles and Yellett were appointed tellers.

The Senate and House having voted, the ballots were counted by the tellers of the two bodies, and they reported the following result:

Total votes cast 85. James Alfred Pearce received 50 votes; James U. Dennis received 34 votes; blank 1 vote.

Mr. Pearce received 17 majority, and was duly declared elected senator from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1861.

The bill authorizing an increase of the private stockholder directorship of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—the order of the day—came up.

A motion to postpone the bill till to-morrow at 1 o'clock, which would have brought up the Eastern Shore Railroad bill, led to discussion, which was progressing when this was closed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—*Bill Passed*—Appropriating $5,000 for the asylum for the deaf and dumb.

The hour (12 o'clock) having arrived for the election of an United States Senator, both Houses proceeded to ballot, with the following result:—Hon. James Alfred Pearce 50; Hon. James U. Dennis, of Somerset county, 34; blank 1.

The Speaker then declared that the Hon. James Alfred Pearce was duly elected Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March, 1861.

Both Houses then proceeded to ballot for bank directors, and the Speaker declared the following duly elected—In the Bank of Baltimore, Richard H. Mitchell. In the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, John Hoffman, Samuel W. Briscoe. In the Easton Bank, J. Lloyd Martin, and L. T. H. Irving. In the Hagerstown Bank, Edward M. Mealey, Lewis Heist; Farmers' Bank of Maryland, J. C. Parker.

The bill to give to the commissioners of public works the custody, construction, repair and completion of the public buildings of the State was lost—ayes 28, noes 13.

The bill was reconsidered to a second reading.

Mr. Freaner, from the select committee in Judge Stump's case, introduced a report (prepared by Mr. Gordon, who was absent from illness) in the case of the Judge, in favor of his removal. The report is signed by all five of the committee.

Mr. Freaner moved to make the report the order of the day for Monday next, which was adopted.

Mr. Morgan, from the committee on elections, reported that all the sitting members of the House from the different counties of the State were legally elected; and that there was no election in Baltimore city for members of the House of Delegates. No action was had upon the report.

Mr. Morgan moved the following order: That the reports of the committee on elections submitted to this House be, and the same are hereby made the order of the day for Monday, the 5th instant, and that they have precedence over all other orders and business, and retain such precedence at all sessions of the House until finally disposed of.

Mr. Harding moved to amend the order by inserting Wednesday.

Some discussion took place, and the ayes and noes were called on the amendment; which was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 36, Nays 19.

The House adjourned till 3½, P. M.

☞ A young widow has established a pistol gallery in New Orleans. Her qualifications as a teacher of the art of duelling are of course undoubted; she has *killed her man.*

☞ We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

☞ A party of our friends, last week, chased a fox thirty-six hours. They actually "ran the thing into the ground."

Political.

Resolutions of the Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

We publish below a series of resolutions finally agreed upon by the democratic members of the Senate, as an expression of their united views on the subject of slavery, and the requirements of the Constitution in connection therewith. These resolutions were on the 28th ultimo adopted by a [illegible] of the democratic senators, and [illegible] to the country not only which will be attached to the [illegible] of the high source from which they [illegible] enunciated, but with the added force of [illegible] reason and invincible argument:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same with [illegible] as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, for the increased security of peace at home and against dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of the citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is a violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquillity—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of power among the States: and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open or secret attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are a manifest violation of the mutual pledge to protect and defend each other given by the States respectively in entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the territories, which are the common property of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect an unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

5. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fill or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to apply such deficiency.

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State, when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that all acts of individuals or of State legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The question of conferring upon negroes the right of voting, is to be submitted to the people of New York at the next general election. The resolutions to amend the constitution so as to make voters, sanctioned by the last legislature of that State, have passed the present Assembly, by an affirmative republican vote of 70, only five republicans voting in the negative.

☞ It is a beautiful custom in some oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the winds; these being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.