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 18, 1861. Vol. VI.—No. 25

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

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

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE, JOHN T. VINSON.
Dec 7-1y

Dr. C. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.
mar 30—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
ROCKVILLE Maryland.
PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

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

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

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

☞ His charges will be very moderate.
feb 10—tf PERRY TRAIL.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

THE HYATTSTOWN BRASS BAND.

THIS BAND being composed of young men, principally mechanics, who have been at an expense of nearly $1,000, (each having an equal interest, and that at his own expense,) for the benefit of our county, are now competent to fulfil any engagement they may be called for, with the LATEST CHOICE MUSIC—such as—

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

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

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

AT THE OLD STAND, AGAIN!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again opened Store, at his old stand, near the Union Turnpike Toll-Gate, where he will keep constantly on hand a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the District of Columbia. He would name, in part:

BOOTS, SHOES and offer Dry Goods
FANCY ARTICLES of all kinds
TINWARE, at Manufacturers prices
GROCERIES of all kinds

In fact, everything usually kept in a well regulated country store.

In the adjoining room to his Store, he has opened a BAR, which will, at all times, be furnished with the best of Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c.

On the Table of his Reading Room will always be found the Latest and most popular papers of the day.

He would take this opportunity of returning to his old customers and the public his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, and humbly solicit a continuance.

oct 12—6t LEWIS GRAVES.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which he will pay the highest prices.

Having purchased the establishment in Alexandria, Va., recently owned by Mr. George Kephart, he is prepared to receive negroes in care at the usual price of board.

Owners of slaves will find it to their interest to consult him before disposing of their negroes.

☞ WM. T. HICKMAN, of Medley's District, in this county, is my authorized Agent for the purchase of slaves.

CHAS. M. PRICE.
Rockville, Md., Feb. 10, 1859.

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 partonage 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.

WATTS. D. F. CRIMES.

WALLIS & CRIMES.
CARPENTERS,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
SENECA, Montgomery County, Md.,

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

☞ All orders left with Mr. M. CROMELIN, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville, will receive their prompt attention.

By strict attention to business they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage from the public.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS of every description, for sale at this office.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Dr. W. H. TAYLOR,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Montgomery county.

OFFICE and Residence, at G. TAYLOR'S, on the Union Turnpike, near the Cottage Post Office. [dec 28-3t*

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

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

C. D. LUCKETT, Principal, or
J. G. CANNON, Assistant.
not 16—3m

Notice to Travellers, &c.

PERSONS wishing Seats in the Stage to Washington or Frederick, or any of the intermediate points, will please call on Mr. David H. Bouic, who is alone authorized to receive fare. He will also receive Baggage, to be carried by the Stage, at his store.

BENJAMIN COOLEY, Proprietor of the Washington and Frederick Stage Line.
aug 10—tf

NEW STORE ROOM,
AND
NEW GOODS!

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. JONES.
Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.
dec 7

Fall and Winter Goods!

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

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

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

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

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

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

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

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

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer.

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

Domestics of every description
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS, PATENT MEDICINES

Fresh Groceries
Receiving Daily.

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

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

nov 2 R. V. BRADDOCK.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Rockville, Md., for the quarter ending December 31st, 1860.

Asbury George	Hea Martha
Braw Dr W	Harrison Wm S
Burkman Esther	Jones Anna
Ball Hilleary	Jones Charles
Bennett A D	Kehoe James
Bibb Mary R	Kilgour M
Bond Thomas	Lewis Mr
Briggs Samuel	Lee John
Clements Samuel	Loch J W
Case W	Magruder J P
Cooke Mary (col'd)	Myers J C
Collins John	Ott John
Case Jonathan	Piles B F
Carroll Virginia	Quinn C
Covington Jesse	Rush Z B
Dawson Martha L	Rensey Rev Lee
Dawson Corilla	Smith Jane
Etchison Mary J	Sloan Ruth A
Fawcett George	Sheriff John
Franklin A T	Tar Wm A
Gibbs Jas A	Veirs Wm A
Gallagher & McClary	Watts John

jan 4—3t D. H. BOUIC, P. M.

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. BOSWELL respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery county as Auctioneer. From his long experience in selling, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

He will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14—tf

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14—tf.

TUMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BONES, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale, by JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
dec 14—1m Washington, D. C.

County Mass Meeting.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to Report Resolutions for the action of the Meeting of the People of Montgomery County, on the 1st instant, &c.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

In view of the course pursued, in relation to the proceedings of the late Mass Meeting in this county, by persons who seem to possess more party rancor, than either true patriotism or wisdom, I feel it due to myself, and to my associates on the committee appointed to prepare and report business to the meeting, to give a fair account of the part I took in it. I will endeavor to do so fairly and kindly, and if I fall into error, to the prejudice of any one, I shall be most happy to be corrected.

When I entered the Court-House, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, had been elected, except three who were added afterwards. I then moved that the chair appoint a committee of two from each election district, to report business to the convention; which being carried, the chair appointed Richard J. Bowie, W. Veirs Bouic, Samuel Riggs, of R., Allen B. Davis, Francis Miller, Benjamin Duvall, Zachariah Waters, Robert Sellman, Howard Griffith, and Benjamin C. Gott.

Of these, R. J. Bowie, A. B. Davis, Francis Miller, Zachariah Waters and Benjamin C. Gott, (five,) belong to the American party, or coincide with it; W. Veirs Bouic, Samuel Riggs, of R., Benjamin Duvall, Robert Sellman, and Howard Griffith, (five,) are Democrats.

Thus it will be perceived, that the chairman (J. Brewer, Esq.) had purposely appointed an equal number from each party on this committee, with the distinction of chairman to R. J. Bowie, of the American party. I was personally gratified at this, although it was strictly due to myself, as the mover of the resolution, because the appointment came from a Democrat presiding over a meeting, called without distinction of party, and seeking, by united counsel, to protect themselves from a common danger; and, in doing which, those principles of federal politics, by which our people are divided into parties, could not be involved, and because of the public confidence which the age and experience of Mr. Bowie command.

When the committee assembled, Mr. Bowie requested any member who had any suggestion to make, to do so. I then read a series of resolutions drafted by Dr. Charles A. Harding, as he informed me, without previous consultation with any one else, and which he had handed to me, at my request. These resolutions met with no second, and were not pressed to any vote. I also read a series of resolutions drawn by myself, without consultation with any one else, and never submitted to the judgment of any party, or personal friend, for approval or disapproval, and for which, up to that moment, no human being was responsible but myself, and which had been prepared more as suggestive sketches than perfected resolutions.

Mr. Bowie then asked if any one else had anything further to offer. Nothing being offered, Mr. Miller remarked, that he (Mr. Bowie) had something which he (Mr. Miller) desired him to present. Mr. Bowie then produced a preamble and resolutions, which were read. I objected to the paragraph next to the last, in the preamble, which begins thus: "No perversion or abuse of its (the Federal Government's) authority is alleged to justify its dissolution," &c. But finding my objections were likely to lead to discussion, and a loss of time, which we had not to spare, I withdrew them to that paragraph; but I insisted upon an objection to the last paragraph, beginning, "Our allegiance to the United States," &c., and moved to amend it by inserting the words, "but the people in solemn convention, for just cause, may throw off its (the Federal Government's) authority." This amendment was spoken against by Messrs. Davis and Miller; but it was accepted by Mr. Bowie, and adopted. The preamble thus amended, was, upon my motion, adopted and reported as published.

The resolutions, as published, numbered 1, 2, 4, were presented by Mr. Bowie, and after being read, were severally, upon my motion, unanimously adopted and reported. The resolution, numbered 3, in the published proceedings, requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature as soon as a convention of the Central Slave-holding States shall be determined on, and, until then, leaving the calling of the Legislature together entirely to the discretion of the Governor, was also one of the series offered by Mr. Bowie.

I opposed this resolution, because I thought a convention of the Slave States ought to be held as soon as possible; and I wanted Maryland to have the proud distinction of inviting her sister Southern States to meet her in convention, to devise means of common defence against their common abolition foe, instead of waiting for the others to invite her to meet them in convention, which invitation might not be extended to her at all, or not in time to save her from the desolation in store for her by Northern abolitionism.

I therefore offered, as a substitute, "That the Governor be respectfully requested to convene the Legislature without delay, to consult with him and determine upon the course the State ought to take to protect herself in the present alarming condition of the country."

The vote stood:

YEAS—Bouic, Riggs, Griffith, Duvall, Sellman—Democrats 5.

NAYS—Davis, Miller, Gott, Waters, Bowie—Americans 5.

By this division, the substitute was lost. The vote then came up on Mr. Bowie's resolution, and it was lost by the same affirmative and negative vote. But the committee determined to report both resolutions to the meeting, with the statement that the committee were equally divided on them, which was done. Their fate in the meeting has already been published with the published proceedings of the meeting.

Resolution No. 5, as published, was offered by me, and unanimously adopted, I believe.

Resolution No. 6, "*Against abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia,*" &c., I offered. It was adopted:

YEAS—Bouic, Duvall, Riggs, Sellman, Griffith, *Bowie*—6.

NAYS—Davis, Gott, Waters, Miller—4.

Resolutions No. 7 and 8, I offered, and were, I believe, adopted without opposition.

I also offered Resolution No. 9, in these words: "That if unfortunately the slavery question's cannot now be settled permanently upon terms acceptable to the North and the South, and the Union should be dissolved, Maryland ought to go with the South, and we pledge ourselves to use our influence to effect that object."

This was assailed by Messrs Miller and Davis, with considerable warmth.

Mr. Bowie suggested, that I should modify it, by inserting the words, "or Central Southern Confederacy, which will clearly protect our rights and institutions."

I perceived that the resolution would be lost without Mr. Bowie's vote, and believing he would vote for it, if amended as suggested, I inserted those words in the resolution. But the resolution, as amended, was lost:

YEAS—Bouic, Riggs, Sellman, Griffith, Duvall—Democrats 5.

NAYS—Davis, Miller, Gott, Waters, Bowie—Americans, 5.

But it was determined to report it to the meeting, with the fact of the committee being equally divided on it, which was done.

Upon the motion of Mr. Miller, in the meeting, it was laid on the table, without a division, but after three-fourths of the people had left the house.

I also offered, in the committee, this resolution: "We are opposed to using the army and navy of the United States to force any State to remain in the Union, which has or may secede, on account of the course pursued by the North on the slavery questions; and if war should be made upon such seceding State, Maryland ought not to sustain the Federal Government therein."

This was lost in the committee.

YEAS—Bouic, Sellman, Griffith, Riggs—Democrats 4.

NAYS—Duvall, (Democrat.) Davis, Miller, Waters, Gott, Bowie—Americans 5—in all 6.

Consequently this resolution was not reported to the meeting; although I intended to have it called up in the meeting, and voted on, but failed to do so for want of time before the meeting adjourned.

I also offered this resolution in the committee: "We condemn the course of Henry Winter Davis, in Congress, on questions arising out of the slavery agitation; he misrepresents public sentiment, and dishonors Maryland."

This resolution was opposed by Messrs Davis and Miller, who insisted, amongst other things, that, in as much as he did not represent our Congressional District, we ought not to say anything on the subject.

Mr. Davis then appealed to me to withdraw it for the sake of harmony, as it might lead to dissatisfaction and controversy. Being willing to sacrifice much—very much—for the sake of harmony in such a crisis, I yielded to his request, and withdrew the resolution, without a vote of the committee, much to the dissatisfaction of some of my Democratic associates. The remainder of the part I took in this meeting is already known.

I aver, solemnly, that I met my fellow-citizens without distinction of party on that occasion, to consult with them in good faith, and to act in concert with them, for self-protection, against a danger common to us all, and which has been rapidly increasing ever since, and which I regret to believe our Executive, and a large portion of my fellow-citizens, either do not realize, or are determined to submit to, sooner than manfully resist it.—I feel that, on that occasion, I fairly and faithfully discharged my duty to the best of my ability, and however much I regret the apathy and division of sentiment amongst our people, I do not feel that it is my province to impugn their motives, or to charge them with wilful folly. I cannot, possibly, suffer more in the common calamity, which is about to desolate our country, than will most of those who have differed from me as to the best means of self-protection.

I am grieved to think, however, that it now appears from what seems to be strong evidence, that my fellow-citizens, of the American party, were not in a condition, on that occasion, to meet the Democrats, and take counsel with them, without reference to party distinction; because a caucus of the leaders of the American party had already consulted together, and determined upon the position they would occupy. They were committed, as a party, to that course. If I had known this before the Mass Meeting took place, I would not have attended it; for I could readily see evil, and not good, would be the result; and such, I supposed, was the feeling of A. B. Davis, Esq.—for, on the morning of the meeting, he asked me if I remembered saying to him, at November Court, that the people ought to hold a meeting, without reference to party, to consult together how to protect themselves from the common danger coming upon them. I told him, I did. He asked me if such were still my views. I answered—yes. He replied, "that he concured with me, and with such feelings, and none other, he had come here, and was willing to take part in the meeting." He then invited me to come to the Court-House before the hour of meeting, as he wished to confer with me. I promised to meet him, if my professional engagements would permit. It so occurred, I did not get leisure to meet him, until about the time the meeting was organized, and then I had no opportunity of private conference with him.

Now, can it be true that, at that very moment, he was committed by a determination of his party, made at a caucus of which he was a member, as to the course he should pursue in that meeting about to be held, without distinction of party. If I had committed myself to a course prescribed by my party upon consultation, I would never have said to his political friends to meet him, and where action should not be a convention, party views; and I am controlled by believe he would have done so, but to be my political friends.

A friend has informed me, that I am charged with having said, *I would sooner have voted for Lincoln, than for Bell and Everett.* I never said so; I never entertained such a thought; and whoever brings the charge, or repeats it, utters an unqualified falsehood! Any Marylander who would vote for Lincoln, or any other Republican, does an act which, in my judgment, is morally treason against the State, and dishonors her institutions.—Any Marylander who would say, he would vote for a candidate holding such political views, is unwise, and the public confidence may well be shaken in his patriotism and his devotion to the best interests of the State. Yours, &c.,

W. VEIRS BOUIC.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR: Being fully convinced that Maryland should take a stand in the present disastrous state of affairs, and believing this can be affected only by an extra session of the Legislature, we hailed with joy a call, published in your issue of the 11th ultimo, for a meeting of citizens of Montgomery county to express their sense of the best means to avert or meet the difficulties of the times. We accordingly attended that meeting, and beg to offer some comments upon the speeches made in favor of the third resolution and its substitute:

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested when, in his judgment it shall become necessary, or, as soon as such Convention in the Central Slave-holding States shall be determined on, to convene the Legislature for the sole purpose of providing for the call of a State convention, and of the election of delegates thereto, to take all necessary constitutional steps to avert the dangers by which we are environed.

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to convene the Legislature without delay, to consult with him and determine upon the course the State ought to take to protect herself and the Union in the present alarming condition of the country.

The substitute was defended by its author, WM. VEIRS BOUIC, Esq., in a fervid, eloquent and forcible speech, such a one as we would expect from a son of Maryland in her present perilous condition. He contended that the Governor, in refusing to convene the Legislature, for the purpose of asking her people, through a convention, what position the State should now occupy, was stifling the voice of her citizens; that he was either ignorant wholly of existing dangers, or fatally indifferent to her interests. The gentleman defended, at some length, his belief that an extra session was demanded imperatively by the exegencies of the times, and the wish of a majority of the people throughout the State.

These views were ably seconded and sustained by GEORGE PETER, Esq.

RICHARD J. BOWIE, Esq., then came forward for the purpose, as he said, of showing to the meeting that there was not the slightest necessity for convening the Legislature. From his wide spread reputation, we expected to hear sound reasons for the position he has been pleased to take in the present juncture of affairs. We were sadly disappointed, he must allow us to tell him. What struck us as most singular and unaccountable was his remark, "that no danger threatened the Union of the States—nothing of evil to Maryland could be feared so far as to justify an immediate call of the Legislature." How could Mr. Bowie, in the presence of hundreds of his enlightened fellow-citizens, dare assert that the Union was not in danger of disruption, when every compromise, up to the hour he spoke, had proved vain—when every concession has been refused by a triumphant sectional party, whose avowed principles aim at the destruction of a Southern domestic institution—when the wisest of the country have scarcely a faint hope of longer Union—when the President had called upon the people to offer up to God their united prayers as the expiring hope of safety to the Union? How could Mr. Bowie venture the assertion, that "no dark cloud, charged with destruction, hung over Maryland," when her senators, the representatives of the people, believe the time has arrived when Maryland's interest demand a state of defence? How declare no danger, when the sound of fife and drum re-echoes from the Alleghanies till it dies away upon the waters of the Chesapeake? In the face of these facts, we will be justified in saying, that we never listened to a more extravagant expression from a man of reputed learning and intelligence. He must not then expect us to take his plea, "no danger," as a reason why the Legislature should not be convened immediately. He was unwilling, too, to entrust the calling of a convention to the last extravagant Legislature, who had appropriated seventy thousand dollars to arm the citizens; and, from the marked tone in which he emphasized the words, "extravagant Legislature," he left us under the impression he was displeased that the people were put in a position to defend themselves against movements similar to the John Brown raid, at Harper's Ferry.—We hope we do him no injustice. He thought the *pitiful* sum of seventy thousand dollars was sufficient to meet all dangers, when millions, if report be true, have been given in the North to wage war upon Southern institutions. Out upon the Marylander who would take expense into account when there was question of saving the honor of his State, the dearest interests of her people! The conclusion of his speech was a eulogy upon our Maryland forefathers, "during the times that tried men's souls." We yield neither to Mr. Bowie, nor to any other man, in love, respect and veneration towards our forefathers. All praise and honor to their generous, noble, heroic conduct during the bloodiest period of civil history! Rest to those noble spirits! Could it come forth from those voice, would now chide many degenerate sons, the afflictions of their conduct amidst their descendants down to be free and sovereign State they handed of the Union. This, all with the States was, no doubt, very pretty of his speech permits us to say, with due deference, he will no more pertinent to the question was consideration than would have been a dissertation upon the theory of the North and South Poles. But we must hasten on to pay our respects to the erratic speech of A. Bowie Davis, Esq.

He came to Rockville that morning, he informed us, fully convinced that an extra session was necessary, to devise means to save the honor and protect the interests of Maryland, but had changed his mind between morning and the time he was speaking. Did the part of a sensible, intelligent mind to change one's convictions when there are just grounds for so doing. We shall judge Mr. Davis by this rule.

Reason No. 1: A friend, forty years ago, C. J. advised him to be cautious—whether for this special occasion or not, we were not informed. Had he acted upon that counsel, he would not have urged a forty-year old advice for a sudden change of mind upon a most important question; for he certainly must have given the subject he proposed to discuss some reflection. But, perhaps, that "counsel" started up suddenly, like an apparition, and overpowered him. We hope Mr. Davis will not insist upon us believing him of so vacillating a mind as to credit the assertion that a momentary reflection upon an "advice" overturned matured and deliberate convictions.

Reason No. 2: He had received, some days before that settled conviction of the morning, a pamphlet, purporting to express the views of T. P. Scott, Esq., on the action of Marylanders in the present crisis. How the views of a document whose contents were known, before his convictions were formed, and before he had time to re-read it and weigh again its arguments, could unsettle Mr. Davis' convictions, we are at a loss to understand. We have not read that pamphlet, and are unprepared to say whether or not it advises an extra session; but we do assert, to the best of our knowledge after careful attention, that the extracts read said not a syllable upon the propriety or non-propriety of convening the Legislature, and this was the only subject under discussion. Why then drag it in to consume time? Mr. Davis also informed us, that he subscribed to a Democratic, a Whig, (the Patriot?) and a Republican paper. Were we unkind enough to suppose him totally incapable of forming a sound judgment upon the questions of the day, the fact that he reads the views of all sides, might account for the facility with which he changes his "convictions." for in this case he would be like that man to whom the last sermon, whatever its views or imperfections, will be the best. He *entertained* the meeting by reading copious extracts from there papers, going to show there was a conservative element in the North. No one denied this; but what bearing had that upon the question, Shall we or not request the Governor to convene the Legislature to prepare the State to resist the encroachments of a majority element in the North? To impress upon the hearers his love for the Union, he told them he had a brother-in-law in the South, and another in the North, and in the event of civil war, he would behold the sad spectacle of these two engaged against each other in bloody strife. We admit that Mr. Davis' position is an embarrassing one, similar to that of the *ass* between two bundles of hay, undetermined to which he shall turn.

We had other animadversions to make on this remarkable speech; but they would lead us beyond the limits of a paper communication, and prevent us from noticing the remarks of R. J. HALE, Esq., a neglect he, no doubt, would feel.

The substance of his remarks may be thus briefly stated: He opposed an extra session of the Legislature because he believed the members of the present one incompetent for devising means of security against dangers; and he assigned as a reason of their incompetency, that they are not *fresh* from the people, being elected more than twelve months ago. We scout the idea, and will do Mr. Hall the justice to say that he himself has no faith in such an assertion; for whilst he contended the present Legislature would be incompetent for the reason given above, he, in the next sentence, thought the Governor was fully able to meet properly every difficulty that does or may exist. Now, is the Governor *fresh* from the people, being elected by the *Whig Ticket* two years anterior to the election of the present Legislature? Nay, is he from the majority of the people at all? How then can the fact that the present Legislature are not "fresh" from the people, incapacitate them for devising means of security for the State, and not render the Governor unfit for the same task when he is not so "fresh" from the people by two years? This is a strange way of reasoning, and in view of it we would advise Mr. Hall to publish a work, whose title, we suggest, shall be, "*A Novel Method of Argument, or Reasoning Made Easy for Party Purposes.*"

We desist; further remarks upon such fanfaronade would only encumber the valuable columns of the "Sentinel." All the speeches in opposition to Mr. Bouic's substitute were based on the supposition that its advocates are secessionists, in the sense that Maryland should withdraw immediately from the Union. This is not the fact. They desire Maryland to take a stand—to make a formal demand of the North to redress her grievances; and they believe this can be accomplished only by an extra session of the Legislature. Hence we say that these speeches, founded upon a false supposition, were a series of unmeaning words and injurious sophistries. Neither party spirit, nor unkind feeling, has prompted those comments. We have only assumed the right in the humblest citizen, that of remarking upon public speeches. More than this, we have felt it a duty to speak out and denounce what we deem injurious, public action which terest of Maryland, tending to the interest against the proceedings of the meeting, held on the 1st of January, being regarded as the action of the majority of the people in Montgomery county.

CITIZEN.

Ex-Senator Dickinson on Coercion.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, at the Tammany Hall eighth of January celebration, made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"This Union, so beneficently founded, can only be maintained upon the great principle of justice and equality. Can it be maintained by force? Can members of the confederacy be coerced into fidelity? It is one thing to enforce the constitution, and maintain the laws; it is another to coerce a State. Let him who thinks that a State can be coerced, coerce the sun to shine by legal enactment.—[Cheers.] Coerce the rains of heaven to fall on the just and the unjust alike, coerce the stars to tremble, coerce the tides to ebb and flow, then go and coerce a free State into fidelity. [Cheers.] Our Southern brethren possess an institution sensitive as to property, sensitive socially, sensitive in every regard whatsoever. It has been warred upon; it has been menaced until they have been goaded beyond endurance. We are the stronger party in America. We possess no such institution.

"We can afford, and the constitution demands of us, that we extend to them the hand of kindness, of fraternity, and fellowship, and that we redress our own wrong-doing, and place them on the great principles of equality where the constitution placed them. [Loud cheers.] That is the way to maintain the Union, and it cannot be done in any other manner or spirit. [Cheers.] Let us assure ourselves, not by figures of speech, not by rhetoric, to show them that we intend, whatever may have been our shortcomings before, to uphold the constitution and the Union in its true spirit of equality. [Loud cheers. A voice—forever.]—Certainly forever.

"I am for fighting the good battle of the Union, with the constitution for my sword and the constitution for my shield. Let the South and the North have one great battle, but let the question be which shall elevate the principles of the constitution the highest. Let us go hand in hand together, and fight the battles of the constitution, but no battles of blood. There is imminent danger, my brethren; some say there cannot be, but there is."

PASSAGE OF A CONVENTION BILL BY THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The House of representatives of this State, on the 12th instant, passed a bill calling a State convention to meet on the 7th of February. The delegates are to be elected on the 9th, and it is provided that if the convention should pass an ordinance of secession the question shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The same bill has also passed a second reading in the Senate.

MORE ALABAMA TROOPS ORDERED TO PENSACOLA.—Advices from Alabama say that additional troops have been ordered to Pensacola by that State. Two companies left on the 12th.