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 22, 1861. Vol. VI.—No. 30.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

ROCKVILLE Maryland.

PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

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

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

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

His charges will be 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. BURLEY, Director;
J. C. D. HARRISS, Sec'y;
J. H. TABLER Treasurer.

ap 20—tf

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 other 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.

TRIADELPHIA WHEELRIGHT AND CARRIAGE SHOP.

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

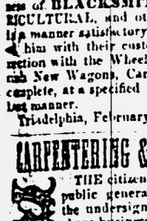
Relying upon his personal efforts for a living and success in his business, which *he knows* can only be accomplished by industry, energy, prompt and faithful work and moderate charges, he solicits a trial, and is

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

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

Triadelphia, February 8, 1861.

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.



THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.

He will attend to all work pertaining to the CARPENTERING and HOUSE-JOINING Business, which he guarantees to be done in the best manner, and most fashionable style, and on terms that cannot fail to please.

Having furnished himself with a new Hearse, and the best materials for manufacturing COFFINS, he will 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.

jan 4—1y WM. E. PUMPHREY.

C. WILLIS. B. F. CRIMES.

WILLIS & 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.

Orders left with Mr. M. CONNELLY, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville or at their shop, at Lock No. 24, Seneca, will be promptly attended to.

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

mar 9—y

FOR HIRE,

A SPRIGHTLY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN accustomed to house-work, can be hired, on application at this office. [jan 11-3t

Communications.

UNITY, February 14th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

In a late issue of your paper, there appeared a communication in its columns, under the head of an "*Address to the People of the South*," in which the writer assumes to prove, in an indefinite manner, that it is to the interest of Maryland rather to submit to Northern tyranny and oppression, than to oppose them; rather to sacrifice her interest and dignity as a State, than to defend them.

He introduces himself to the public as one who is "accustomed to thinking, when circumstances require it;" but how far his reason and judgment are improved by his power of profound thinking, is clearly demonstrated by the tone and substance of the "Address."

Power, when properly directed, is a blessing to mankind; but when directed in the wrong channel, it proves injurious and destructive, and often perverts the end for which it was intended; so it is with the power of profound thinking, (of which the writer of the "Address" seems confident he is possessed,) given as a blessing by the Creator, it is intended to secure the happiness of its possessor, and to add to the happiness of mankind; but when that power is used for the direct subversion of its ends—when it is used to induce a free people to submit to an oppression, which, if allowed to reach its zenith, would prove more terrible than British oppression—if used by its possessor to induce his countrymen to abandon their principles of independence and freedom, and to sacrifice their domestic institutions, which is as dear to them as life—then that power of thought proves itself to be rather a curse than a blessing.

It is not my desire to act the critic, nor is criticism necessary to prove the absurdity of the assertions and predictions expressed in the "Address." Making broad declarations of the conservatism of the North, upon no other authority than his own speculative imagination, the writer proves himself to be truly an—

"Ingenious dreamer in whose well told tale,
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail."

You find that most all anti-conventionists preach up the absurd idea of Northern conservatism, and it is upon this that our State Executive bases his hopes for adjusting the present difficulties, and save the Union. Northern conservatism! How has it been demonstrated? Have they not elected to the Chief Magistry of our country, by an overwhelming majority, the representative of a party which has acquired its strength chiefly upon the principle of opposition to the domestic institutions of the South, and whose avowed intention is the abolition of slavery, upon which depends our vital interests? Have they not, by their State Legislatures, set at defiance the decisions of the highest tribunal of the land? Have they not, by midnight incursions and by circulating incendiary documents, incited our slaves to insurrection, and thereby jeopardized the lives of thousands of our citizens? Have they not, through the pulpit, the press, and from the political hustings, appealed to the worst passions of their people to incite them against their Southern brethren? And this constitutes their conservatism!

Having constantly in view the destruction of our domestic peace and happiness, the Republican party, since its first organization, has gone steadily onward towards the consummation of its ends, until it has reached that point in its wild frenzy, at which nothing would be considered too daring and atrocious for its fanatical and designing leaders to attempt, and unless we present a bold front, and check their wild course, the destruction of the South is inevitable. Their representatives in Congress repudiate all attempts at compromise, and assert that the Southern States should be compelled to keep the covenant of the constitution, which they themselves have time and again atrociously violated. Already they have enlisted beneath the Republican banner, the Wide-Awake legions of the North, to an innumerable extent; already the iron heel of Abolitionism is uplifted, with the might of a Cæsar, to crush the South and Southern institutions, and they only await the inauguration on the fourth of March, which will give them the means and power to carry out their fiendish designs. They can then bid defiance to Democracy, which has been the only barrier to their progress, and the only defence of "States Rights" and national equality, but whose lines are now broken and disjointed.

In sight of these facts, there are men in our midst who are constantly harping upon their confidence in the "conservative element at the North," an "element" which never has, does not, nor never will exist north of Mason and Dixon's line, except it be in the imaginations of such men as Governor Hicks and his followers.

The writer of the "Address" says "he thinks it now quite time that we begin to think and act for ourselves." This is quite at variance with the sentiments of our State Executive, whose patriotism he admires, and "whom he wishes every Governor in the United States was like." The writer's powers of perception must be very acute, if he can perceive even a shadow of a shade of patriotism in the late actions of Governor Hicks towards the State over which he presides. His mental vision must, indeed, be extremely obtuse if he cannot see in every act of that functionary a display either of deception or ignorance.

Governor Hicks has either wilfully deceived the people, or else has shown great ignorance for one of his pretensions and high position. I would not accuse the Executive of my State with wilfull deception. I therefore retrieve his honor; but it is at the expense of his understanding. He has represented our State Treasury as being bankrupt, which the Treasurer reports to be in a flourishing condition; and he gave this fruit of his ignorance as an excuse for not convening the Legislature, although it is laid down in our constitution "to be the duty of the Governor semi-annually to examine the Bank-book, Account books, and official proceedings of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State." He has represented the people of Maryland, to the country, as being organized to the number of eight thousand armed men, for the purpose of seizing on the Capitol of the United States, and when brought before the committee of investigation at Washington, he states his only authority to be, anonymous letters and newspaper reports. The sixth article of our declaration of rights, declares "that the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other, and no person exercising the function of one of said departments, shall assume or discharge the duties of any other." In the face of this declaration, he has usurped the power of legislating for the people, or, what is equivalent, he has denied them the privilege granted them by the constitution of legislating for themselves. If ignorance, misrepresentation, usurpation, and neglect of duty, be patriotism, then Governor Hicks may be said to be truly patriotic. Under the influence of pseudo-puritanical principles, he seems willing to barter away the dignity, domestic institutions, and sovereign independence of his State, rather than assert and defend them, in order, as he expresses it, that he "might end his days in peace."

There is now existing in our land two separate and distinct confederacies—Seven sovereign States being deprived of the blessings and privileges secured them by the constitution, which was formed "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," being deprived of these rights by the misinterpretation of that document, by their northern oppressors, they have been compelled to sever themselves from the Union, and in their independent, sovereign capacity, they have organized a separate and independent government.

It will be for our State Convention to decide whether it will be best for Maryland to unite herself with the Southern or Northern confederacy; if they decide upon the latter course, then the prosperity of Maryland is at an end. Deprived in the halls of Congress of their southern allies, the Border Slave States will be but a petty minority, subject to the will and caprice of the Republican party. Invested with full power, they will carry out their avowed intention of abolishing slavery. The Maryland farmers, deprived of slave labor, to which they have been accustomed, will soon become bankrupt, and compelled to sell their farms for a mere nominal sum, which will be purchased by northerners, who have been accustomed to free labor, and the rising generation of our State, being reduced to poverty, will become hirelings to northern speculators.

The best course for Maryland to pursue has been ably canvassed by the prominent men of our State; I will not dwell upon it. But whatever course the people of Maryland may take, whether it be with a Northern, Southern or Central Confederacy, it is an imperative duty we owe to the memory of our ancestors, a duty we owe to future generations, and to the universal cause of freedom, to stand boldly up in defence of our liberties and domestic institutions—blessings purchased by the blood of our forefathers.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements, nor labored mound,
Thick wall nor moated gate;
Nor cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
But men! high-minded men,
Who their duties know, but know their rights,
And knowing, dare maintain them." W.

ROCKVILLE, February 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

I most cheerfully unite with Mr. DAVIS in publishing the following correspondence, although not originally designed by me for publication, but I presume it was on his part, as he had retained a copy of a letter unnecessarily diffuse as a mere answer to mine:

ROCKVILLE, May 1, 1860.

A. B. DAVIS, Esq.,
Pres't of W. and B. T. Co.

DEAR SIR: I perceive from the proceedings of the late Republican convention, held in Baltimore, that KINSEY DYER was a representative from this county. Dyer is employed as your toll-gate keeper. I am a stock-holder in your road, and a slave-holder. I look upon Dyer as an Abolitionist, and as my enemy, and I most respectfully ask that he may be discharged forthwith from his position. You will please lay this letter before the Board of Directors at its first meeting.

Yours, &c.,
W. VEIRS BOUIC.

Office Union P'k and Turnpike Co.,
May 7th, 1860.

WM. VEIRS BOUIC, Esq., Rockville:

Dear Sir: On Saturday evening I received your favor of the 1st instant, informing me that Kinsey Dyer, the toll collector on our road, was a delegate to the late Republican convention, held in the city of Baltimore, from this county, and that you, as a stock-holder, "look upon Dyer as an Abolitionist, and as my (your) enemy, and I (you) most respectfully ask that he may be discharged forthwith from his position." You further request me to lay your letter before the Board of Directors at their first meeting.

This latter request I will most cheerfully comply with; and I will add, that it gives me great pleasure to receive suggestions from any and all of the stock holders in this, our little, though important county improvement. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that, by resolution of the Board of Directors, the appointment of toll collector, supervisors, &c., is conferred upon the President of the company, an office at present held by myself.

The first toll collector appointed, was an Irish Democrat, who proved to be unfit for the duties of the office. For this appointment my Know-nothing friends twitted me with being unfriendly to the "American" feelings and sentiments. He was at the end of the year superseded by a man by the name of Collins, whose politics I never inquired, and do not now know. His appointment was made, however, upon recommendation of gentlemen who were known to me as prominent Democrats of the county. He (Collins) had a trade, which frequently called him from home, and he did not, in consequence, give that personal attention which his office required. A new appointment was sought, when Dyer presented himself, fortified by highly respectable recommendations of gentlemen belonging to both the American and Democratic party in the county. Having learned that there was, in some quarters, objections to his appointment, I laid it over for a personal interview with gentlemen who I thought had a better opportunity of knowing his character and fitness for the office. Those gentlemen happened to be respectable Democrats, and it was mainly upon the testimony they bore to his fitness and character that he received the appointment. It is due to those gentlemen, as well as Dyer, to say that his conduct in office, and his fidelity to the interests of the company, has fully justified and sustained the character they gave him of honesty, attention and fidelity to duty. You now ask me "forthwith to discharge him," because you consider him (in consequence of his having attended the Republican convention in Baltimore) "an Abolitionist and your enemy." I need not say to you that the Republican party has no sort of sympathy from me, and that I entirely disapprove of its objects and aims, so far as at present developed. But when I am asked, in discharging my duty to a turnpike company, from however respectable a source it may come, as it has in this instance, to turn out a good and faithful officer, who has since his appointment increased the revenue of the road from 20 to 30 per cent. over former collectors, only on account of his having attended a political convention, (an act which I both disapprove of and regret,) which happens to be obnoxious to both you and me, and doubtless many other members of our company, the question arises whether I should allow my political prejudices to overrule my sense of duty to the interests of the company. When Dyer came to me to apply for the appointment, he made some allusion to his politics and religion. I at once stopped him, saying that I had nothing to do with his politics or religion—that my duty was to enquire into his character for honesty and fitness for the duties of the office, and if he satisfied me upon those points, and attended faithfully to the interests of the company, I should not trouble him about either his politics or religion; but continue him in the office so long as he gave satisfaction to the company. My object was to impress him with the importance I attached to his attention to the duties of his office, and at the same time to disclaim, as was then and is still my real sentiments, all surveillance or control over his personal rights, or political or religious opinions.

Permit me to add that, in my judgment, this is the course most in harmony with the genius of our free institutions, and that proscriptions for mere political or religious opinions partakes of a tyranny hostile to the republican form of government under which we live. Most of all do I think it unwise, inexpedient and even hazardous to allow political considerations to enter into and control corporations, whether small or great in their management.

I shall certainly feel it my duty to enquire whether Dyer has been guilty of any neglect of duty to the detriment of the interests of the company, in attending political conventions, or otherwise, and if so, you may rely upon it, I shall need no prompting to point out my duty in the premises.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, A. B. DAVIS,
President.

I will make a few remarks on Mr. Davis' letter:

1st. It proves my charge against him, that he retained Dyer in the all-important position to the public of toll-gate keeper of the turnpike, with a full knowledge that he had been a *delegate, representing this county in the Republican Convention*, in Baltimore, because he was a good officer, and had increased the receipts of the company some 20 per cent.—made money for the company.

2nd. It proves that, as President of the company, he has the exclusive power of removal, and not only refused to do so, but justified retaining him, because it is best, as a matter of public policy, to *encourage* a man to dwell in our midst, who is an active member of a political party whose avowed purpose is to administer the Federal Government on principles not only derogatory to the rights and honor of this State, but the safety of its people and their property.

3rd. It it is good policy to fill such offices with such men in this State, it is also good policy to fill State and Federal offices with the same class of men; and Mr. Davis having appointed one, to be consistent, ought to vote for the other; and, hence, if a man have talent and business capacity to fill a public office, his being an abolitionist is no objection to his receiving Mr. Davis' vote.

4th. Mr. Davis justifies his refusal to make the removal, to some extent, because the appointment had been made mainly on the recommendation of Democrats. When the recommendation was given, Dyer was not known to those Democrats to be a Republican. If Mr. Davis will furnish me with a list of the names of the Democrats upon whose recommendation the appointment was made, and will pledge himself to remove him upon their request, I will undertake to get it, and send it to him.

5th. This office is created under an act of incorporation of this State. If it had been known by the Legislature that the office would be filled by an abolitionist, the Legislature would not have granted the charter. I feel authorized in saying this, because the last Legislature refused to pass the project of Mr. Davis and others, to get the control of the canal out of the hands of the State, and into the hands of himself and other private individuals, in some form or other, because, in part, it was feared the offices on it would be filled with abolitionists, and the State was too wise to aid in laying the foundation of an abolition party within her own borders.

6th I became a stockholder in this company, at the request of Mr. Davis, who has been its President, and he has appointed and keeps in office a Republican of superior qualifications for the place, and yet I have never received one cent dividend on my stock. I now propose to sell it to Mr Davis for $50—just one-half I paid him several years ago for it, in money; for if he wants money to use, free of charge, to help to pay a Republican office-holder, I want him to use his own money, not mine.

W. VEIRS BOUIC.

For the Montgomery Sentinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

Fellow citizens, of every shade of religion and politics, I wish to address a few words to you on the important subject of the disunion, which is now distracting the minds of millions of our brethren.

I am not an orator or a politician, nor have I any share in the struggle, but merely to act the part of the philanthropist, in order to keep alive that brotherly love, which at least should exist among a people of one nation. Should my friends of the North *religiously believe* that slavery is sinful, they have only to admonish their brethren of the South, and show, if possible, its danger; and when counselled by you, then you have nothing to answer for in their regard before your Maker. You have been favored from God with a bountiful and happy country, with freedom, and all the good things of this world in abundance; besides a government which astonishes all the nations of the earth in its progress, arising from its many noble institutions—a country flowing with "milk and honey," literally speaking—a country not yet a century in existence, and which can bid defiance to any other nation on the face of the globe, in its commercial and industrial pursuits.

My friends, you ought cautiously scrutinize your position, and compare it with the condition of your fathers eighty years since; it will tell you plainly, that God was with them, else their acts would not prosper as they have done. The Constitution which was framed for the management of the affairs of this nation had the sanction of the Almighty, as time has proved; and when such is demonstratively so, is it not unwise in us to stop the current of God's gifts to us? Nay, it is calculated to provoke His wrath and indignation to do so. I have strong hopes that my Northern friends will not allow this country to become a bye-word among the nations, nor make of it a second Poland, to encourage the enemy to monopolize the fruits of your long toil—not to make mention dishonoring the graves of your fathers who spilled their blood in defence of what you now possess. My friends, you should pause at the idea of tampering with institutions of the country, or to throw any impediment in its onward course; it would not only blast your and your children's future prospects, but it would be a means of drawing down on your own and your children's children the imprecations of widows and orphans, and generations yet unborn would pronounce your names with dire hatred.

You may see the nations of the world watching the movements in this country, and some of them would rejoice in your destruction. The nations which had a share, in former times, in the lands of the United States, would, if you divide your strength, make the attempt to regain what they once possessed in this Union, and you should lose *all*, they would drive yourselves and families to utter ruin.

I beseech you, then, like sincere christians, to act in conformity with the words of Christ and his apostles, who, when He was reviled, reviled not again, and ordered us to behave peaceably and quietly to every one. Without speaking of scripture, why did not the Father of his Country object to slavery at the time of framing the Constitution? Because he saw the state of the country and climate favored such a project; the white man could not stand the heat of the sun in the South, but the black man could.—This was the reason, and if such philosophy was good then, why not it be so still? The heat has not abated there, nor has the labor been more necessary *then* than it is *now*—as the population increases, so must the labor to support and clothe it. There is, at present, more land in America uninhabited and uncultivated than ever will be brought into requisition. And should it so happen that the Union is to be severed—O, heaven forbid it!—let both parties act as Abraham and Lot did: "The land is before thee, if you choose the right hand, I will take the left; and if you choose the left hand, I will take the right hand;" for let there be no quarrel between thee and me, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren." Then I would say, should the North and the South separate, do so in peace, but still keep in mind that you are both bound to protect the stars and stripes, never to suffer a strange motto to fly over your own beloved country, the land of the brave and the free.

In conclusion, I must remind you that I am thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the colored people in the North and in the South, and have observed in the South that they are well fed, well clad, and taken care of as well as any of their master's family are; they are allowed to go to church, and to any they choose, on every Sabbath day, if they will, and even, in some places, they are forced to do so. I found, in some places, where their provisions were given them for their own cooking, they sold them for whiskey and tobacco, which left them unable to work for want of food; but this practice is now done away with, as they are now fed from their master's table. Well, in the North, the colored people, at least a great majority of them, keep about cities and towns, and when they get a dollar, instead of clothing and feeding their families, they step into the grog-shop and get drunk, and if the weather be warm throw themselves in some lane or alley, without shoes or clothes. This is heart rending in any community. I should think this to be more sinful than to feed and clothe them, and make them work, for illness is the parent of mischief. Sooner than that this Union should be severed, it would be a laudable act and a religious and a God-fearing view if the President and Vice-President elect would generously resign their offices, and not have all the maledictions that will follow its dissolution fall upon their heads and on their posterity.

P. R. O.

For the Montgomery County Sentinel.

Disunion! Disunion!! Disunion!!!

The cry of Disunion is the voice of patriotism under Seward's "higher law," the "political millennium" of Giddings, and the "impending crisis" on hand! Let the welkin ring with the voice of Disunion throughout the land!—prescribe it upon the land and the moving waters! Had I some power, more than natural, I would inscribe upon the broad archway of Heaven, in golden letters: DISUNION! DISUNION!! DISUNION!!!

This Union, as it was intended, is a matter of devotion and pride. With what reverence can we look upon it in better days. For the overthrow of this Government, I have a sentence of contempt to express against American citizens, whose names I hate to call! Benedict Arnold stands to-day no more implicated with infamy, than many of the moving spirits of this land, who are becoming as numerous as croaking frogs! They stand as traitors to a common constitution, in denying fifteen States of this Union their just and equal rights! They will now die the old coat of many colors *black*, and, in their mad career, will end only the Lord knows where!

Piercing a dagger through the heart of Abraham Lincoln alone would not better the matter! I hold many of the United States Senators responsible; I hold all responsible, who gave him their suffrage, and would not injure a hair of his head, save to bury him in one common ruin with demons greater than himself.

Lincoln is by no means the most conspicuous traitor of Judas Iscariot! Seward, Wade, Sumner, Giddings, Burlingame, and a host of others, are his superiors, and are to end what he is to begin.

The great author of all this trouble infuriates the rank and file of his party. Hear him! hear him! and believe what he says:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain." "Slavery can be, and must be, abolished, and you and I must do it."

This is bold language from a distinguished knave, of unbounded ambition, and is more to be dreaded than a battalion of his comrades. He believes the tongue is mightier than the sword, otherwise he would head Montgomery's raid.

This great demon has long since lived the average span of life, but is yet to see the babe, in its mother's arms, spring into action! In person, he is but little under seven feet, with a lean and hungry look, a long Roman nose, and his eye darts fury! I have seen him in his lofty flights, soiling the carpet upon which he trod, with his hands apparently extended to the heights of the Senate chamber, and mounting in a chariot to ride to the moon!

Wade, the most degraded biped that ever trod the face of God's wide earth, gives a most glowing account of himself, in the estimation of his party. Hear him:

"I am no better than a negro, and would like to go to South Carolina to make a speech, but am afraid of tar and feathers."

His physiognomy, above any other being's, indicates cowardice and deception—not fit to live!—too mean to die!—born a welcome guest of h—ll!

The great Athenian orator, (so called, by trying to rob Demosthenese of his speech,) and who felt the punishment inflicted by South Carolina's gallant son, is the best disposed one of the mongrel crew!

Giddings, an infamous old abolitionist, of more than thirty years standing, is now looking forward to his "political millennium."

Burlingame is as fierce as an inhabitant of the lower regions—reeking as he is, with abolitionism, and thirsting for the blood of the South! He is educated under Parker and Phillips, and, in his mad career, will not stop this side of an "anti-slavery God." Massachusetts, once represented by Webster, has fallen! forever fallen!

I ask by whom are most of the Northern States now represented? By demons, fresh from h—ll, to be the Presidents of these United States! Revolt! revolt! let every feeling of my nature revolt! Unite the South, the whole South, and nothing but the South!—Send howling all who invade the Southern soil, where Gabriel's trumpet will never reach them on the day of resurrection!

Already have seven States withdrawn, and why should Maryland be idle? Let the people rise in their might, and defy the power of an imbecile and foolish Governor! Raise now the flag of your State, or your doom is forever sealed!

It made my blood run cold to attend the Convention on the first of last month. I was astonished at Montgomery's most gifted son upon that occasion. How unlike the gallant Bowie, who fought with all the desperation of valor for the independence of far-famed Texas! How unlike the gallant Bowie's, who inhabit the lower Mississippi Valley! Indignant shame!—how unlike, to be called a son of Maryland! Flows there a drop of kindred blood within your veins, buckle on your sword, and every submissionist in your little village will follow in your foot-steps! Give up the old maxim of "rather being wrong with your friends, than right with your enemies!" It may suit in a political struggle, when nothing is at stake; but in an hour like this, it will never do! I tell you in bold defiance, if you persist much longer in submission, you will be politically d—d for all the fame you have acquired since the day of your birth! Rouse your Southern blood! or the fate of Maryland will be forever sealed!

The speakers from the Quaker settlement have a right to *think* for themselves, but should never again *express* their sentiments beyond the precincts of their teeth! Old man Wade will pat the little boys on their heads, and tell them never leave this great Union!—But, in the event of going out, set up an independent concern for the Border States—get rid of slavery as soon as possible, and then pounce down upon the wicked Cotton States!

I attended the meeting of the 16th instant, to appoint delegates to the People's Convention, with some degree of pleasure, hoping the people may be left to decide on what is to be done in the alarming state of things. Mr. Bouic, upon that occasion, seems to "believe in the institutions of slavery, and the right of secession"—tells you "seven States have already withdrawn, and I am opposed to coercion;" and with all this, in his own language, clings to this now accursed Union, under the hope of a compromise! Are you blind, that you cannot see—or deaf, that you can't hear? The roar of the enemy's cannon is heard at your very door! Are you visionary enough to believe the seceding States are to return? Better believe, if you are not with the Cotton States, you are against them!

Oh, Marylanders! what fools we are, to look to the constitution for the right of coercion, when that power was never granted! Can the Constitution, formed, I say, by sovereign States, be greater than the sovereign States themselves?—Did the South think of coercing Massachusetts in attempting to withdraw upon the annexation of Texas? No! Joy go with her! The truth is, the tax-consumers hate to part with the tax-payers, and they put up the cry of coercion, *alias* protecting government property!—What, coerce the sovereign State of South Carolina! Coerce, at once, the waters of the deep—all nature's works and nature's God!

Build now a monument to the memory of the great expounder of the constitution, (who, like the blind old Homer, lived before his age,) and from its top let stream the flag of your Southern Republic!

Unite the South, the whole South and nothing but the South! Let the question no longer be asked, "Is Maryland to be the Border State of a Northern or Southern Republic?"—nor that other miserable interrogatory: "Are we to form a Central Republic?" Let the

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