

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

Vol. VI.—No. 47.

By M. Fields.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1861.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Dr. C. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.
mar 30-1f

Law Partnership.
RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON,
of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the practice of the law in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
RICHARD J. BOWIE,
JOHN T. VINSON.
Dec 1-1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
ROCKVILLE, Maryland.

FERRY TRAIL.
The undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, 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 market affords; and at the bar will be found the choicest brands of liquors and Segars.
THE STABLES attached to the house is large and commodious, and as soon as better outwells will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.
His charges will be very moderate.
PERRY TRAIL.
Feb 10-1f

NEW STORE ROOM.

NEW GOODS!
The subscriber having changed his store room from the second floor to the first, and otherwise the same improved, it is hereby announced that he is now prepared to show the citizens of Rockville and vicinity one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods in the market. His stock consists in part of—

DRY GOODS,
GROCCERIES,
QUEENWARE,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
WINE, &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 such implies an obligation to purchase. Moreover, the public can learn the lowest market rates. Don't fail to give me a call.
JOHN W. JONES
Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.
dec 7

ATTENTION.

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HERMAN'S Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little treatise that every woman requires, as an article of domestic economy. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and healthier, but much cheaper, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.
One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and is ready for use in twenty minutes, so that the coffee may be kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or from roasting enough. A glass window is provided at the top of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.
W. A. CUMMINGS has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and to obtain the same for them, to their friends and the public.
They can be seen at the Store of J. H. HOOKER, Esq., where, at all times, can be found all prices to suit the times, a full supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.
Feb 15-1y W. A. CUMMINGS.

MILLWEIGHTING.

THESE undersigned adopt this method of forming the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery and the surrounding counties, that we have this day entered into a copartnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWEIGHTING, at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.
We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
S. ZIGLER & CARL.

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. BOWWELL, respectfully under 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 prompt and efficient service to all who may call on him in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Despotstown, or Foothills, will be promptly attended to. (Dec 14-1f)

TO FARMERS.

THESE undersigned have on hand a lot of SHEEP, of the best quality, which they are prepared to sell for cash. He is also prepared at the shortest notice and on moderate terms to repair Cradles for the separating harvest. He invites a call from those requiring them. M. GREEN,
Qualley Hill, Rockville, Md.

MASTERS BLANKS, of every description, for sale at this office.

Poetry.

[From the Sunday (S. O.) Delta.]

MARYLAND.
The depository here is on thy shores,
Maryland!

His touch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!

Avenge the patriotic gore
That thickens the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to a wandering son's appeal,
Maryland!

My mother's State to thee I kneel,
Maryland!

For life and death, for weal and woe,
Thy peevish chivalry reveal,
And gird thy bosom limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cover in the dust,
Maryland!

Thy beaming sword shall never rest,
Maryland!

Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust—
And all thy slumbers with the just,
Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland!

Come! with the unpurged array,
Maryland!

With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless law and flashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!

For thy defiance does they wrong,
Maryland!

Come! to thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with liberty along,
And give a new key to thy song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother! hark the tyrant's claim,
Maryland!

Virginia shall not call in vain,
Maryland!

She meets her sisters on the plain—
"See Scupper!" 'tis the proud refrain,
Maryland!

Arise, in majesty again,
Maryland!

I see the Union upon thy cheek,
Maryland!

But thou wilt never bravely meek,
Maryland!

But thou wilt never eagerly shrink
From hills to hills, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal's bid,
Maryland!

Thou wilt not bow to his control,
Maryland!

Better the fire upon thy roll,
Maryland!

Better the blade, the shot, the ball,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland!

The Old Line's battle fire and drum,
Maryland!

But 'tis not dead, nor dead, nor dumb—
(Huzza!) she springs the Northern drum—
She breathes—the huzza! she'll huzza! she'll
Maryland! My Maryland!

Points Camp, April 26, 1861. B.

Selected Miscellany.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Sympathy with Maryland—The Day of her Redemption.

Maryland is in a bad case. She lugged behind when wisdom and patriotism abandoned her reputation and delay, pointed her path to safety, and urged her northward to the land of freedom, and she lingered in doubt and fear, disgraced and suffering overtook her, and betrayed and subjugated, she is now the object of pity and prayer. No more sad and painful spectacle ever drew tears from the eyes of patriotism. A sovereign State, with as glorious a history as that which she has, and most honored of her heroes, whose deeds on fields of blood, where our first independence was achieved, will be celebrated so long as the spirit of liberty shall live, whose name are worthy of their lineage, this sovereign State is under the heel of a vulgar and bloody despot. She is bound hand and foot, and only a tongue here and there dare denounce and curse the power which delights to wrong and injure her brave and high-minded sons.

Poor Maryland! Trusting to the plighted word and pretended honor of her highest functionary—deceived by the soft assurances of cunning and corrupt demagogues, she has been betrayed and humiliated. Her high spirit written under the weight and infamy of the mean bondage, as she staggers beneath the burden, and calls up the memory of those days when she poured out her blood like water to purchase the blessings which have been ruthlessly taken away from her. But what can she do? The arm with which she would strike is bound; the ground she would make a bloody battle field is in the possession of the agents of the mean and base despot. Her sons are powerless to wipe the stain from her honor, and to avenge her insulted majesty. They can only suffer. While they were giving willing ear to the plausible assurances of those to whom she had committed the maintenance of her sovereignty, the enemy poured in upon her commercial capital by thousands, and revolting and galling of all forms of despotism.

But though now powerless to resist the overwhelming power, and forced for a while to seem to submit, that gallant people can never learn to be slaves. They cannot get accustomed to their chains. They are freemen; their fathers fought and died for these blessings; the vulgar despot has deprived them of, they know their rights, and set a just value upon their inestimable blessings; and never has liberty appeared so sweet as it has done since the glorious gift was taken away by the armed horde. They are

freemen still. There are no fetters on their souls. The spirit of freedom is as fresh and strong, and resolute, and defiant, and unconquerable, as before the hated soldiers of the despot polluted the soil of the glorious State. And though forced to bear the great calamity they are now groaning under; forced to see the majesty of law insulted and trampled upon; forced to submit to untold indignities and wrongs, they are nursing thoughts of vengeance which their own strong arms shall execute when the fitting hour arrives. Those acts of tyranny have been burnt into the soul, and on the day of vengeance those who have despised her threats and warnings, and turned a deaf ear to her entreating, and betrayed her to the foe, will pay the penalty of their enormous crimes.

That day and hour are not far distant. The chalice is already mixed, and traitors and hiring soldiers shall drink it to the dregs.

Every hour she is under the heel of the tyrant increases the number of her wrongs and heightens the sense of her disgrace. The fire burns with too great fierceness to be much longer confined. But the longer the uprising of that brave people is deferred, the more terrible will be the punishment they will inflict upon their deceivers and oppressors. The sword will sever the ties that bind them to the infamous despotism and they will write the reparation in the blood of their enemies.

[From the Dublin Nation of June.]

THE FRATRICIDAL WAR.

As the news from America flows, in the language of the Northerners and of their journals tends more and more to disgust and outrage all who hold the sacred faith of human freedom, and to make them wince in poignant mortification and deep despair. Will we have to despair of popular liberty in presence of the sight of the world every day? A republican people, whose liberties were won by a rebellion, whose independence was achieved by a secession, parrot as gibberish as any nation of old-world tyranny—the "rebel" and the "rebellion" as phrases of odium and reproach. Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government by battery and slaughter.

What is now passing in America took place in any of the old-world empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half of an empire free themselves as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed, and rarely equalled, declared by free poll in open day, by universal suffrage, that their interests and their feelings demanded the substitution of the Imperial Government by one of their own choice; and that the Imperial Government marched its armies to crush the demand in the blood of the "rebels," it would be nothing new amongst despotic systems.

In a great confederation of republican States, in a system based on the will of the people, based on the right of rebellion, that all this should happen that we now see, that no tyranny or despotism of old Europe ever drew the sword more savagely to put down "rebellion," and trample on the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a republican confederation? It is enough to bring the heart of any man who believed in the greater equality and toleration of republican governments. Well may the advocate of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would necessarily be in popular subjugation, and that such murders were done by kings and despots of old Europe.

It is a hideous sarcasm of republicanism to hear the journals of the Northern States yelling for the blood of "the rebels," for their utter subjugation and destruction! "We mean to conquer them," says the New York Tribune, "not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before the angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers, and the rage of children." Was ever more heinous sentiment uttered! Where in the annals of despotism, or the records of its butcheries, shall we seek for a parallel to this? Where—even against rebels who had not a particle of justification! If the subjects of the most legitimate sovereign that ever held a sceptre had acted as the Southern States have done, would these sentences not be infamous if uttered on his part? Yet infamy of infamies are they when uttered by republicans against brother republicans—uttered by the descendants of the rebels of '76, against men who, with far greater unanimity, now demand the self-government those rebels claimed—self-government.

We shall be told that the South had no right to secede; therefore, war upon it is justifiable. When England made war on her rebellious American colonies, she said they had no right to "secede," and that, therefore, that war was justifiable. We shall be told that the South can exhibit no wrongs to justify rebellion. The same was held by those who sought to crush the colonies in their struggle for self-government. But why should we be called upon by republicans to consider these points at all? Have we not been told, as the republican principle, that the subjects of a State themselves, and no one else, are to be judges whether they have provoked, justification or right, against his outrages.

Yes, let us consider that the case of

the South, as regards its right to secede, is far stronger than was that of the American colonies to rebel. Under the old monarchical systems no such right was ever tolerated—no such principle ever heard of—as "the voice of the population" determining the justice, legitimacy or duration of a Government. The American colonies originated under that monarchical system. They had never claimed or possessed the attributes of "Independent Sovereign States," nor had their connection with the English crown originated in a compact having for its object mutual benefit and defence. What, on the other hand, is the position of the Southern States in the present case? They are not mere colonies, counties, or districts of any state, kingdom or empire. They are a number of "Sovereign, Independent States," so styled in law and so proved in fact. Their political system—the political system of the whole United States of America—is based on the fundamental principle of the right of rebellion, determinable by the voice of the people. These several independent sovereign States, of their own free choosing and for the purpose of their own and the common welfare, interest, and protection, federate with certain others to this end. A number of these States declare that faith has not been kept with them in the compact of confederation; and that the cause and purpose of their federal association with certain others no longer urges its continuance, but on the contrary demand its termination. Whether they possess the right to terminate the confederation, is neither asserted nor denied by the deed of Union. This silence is claimed by each side in the quarrel as favorable to its own case. Upon which side the construction may be said to weigh, is no doubt, a nice and intricate question for political doctrinaires and their splitting controversies. But what we have to say is, that it is something more than mournful, it is monstrous, it is an outrage and a disgrace to humanity, that on a point which may be ruled either way, the shocking spectacle must be seen of a people of free men, and of a people of free States, in the compact of the confederation, the principles of self-government and freedom to decide their own destinies? We say it would be deplorable even if those Southern States were mere colonies or outlying districts of a despotic empire. We say that, in the face of such a unanimous determination for secession, right or wrong, according to construction of constitutional technicalities—this bloody war to force union upon Southern people at the point of the sword, to subvert them into brotherhood and drag them into "liberty"—is a blot upon humanity. We cannot pause to weigh the niceties of the rival constructions of the silence of the deed of Union with reference to the right of secession. We turn in disgust from all this, denying that the proof at best can be plain enough to reconcile us to this butchery. Butchery to be done, let us remember, not by kings, despots, or tyrants, but by republicans, advocates of popular liberty, themselves the offspring of rebellion. We have often enough, and churlish enough declared, our anxiety that the great Republic of America might be saved from dismemberment; but far greater is our anxiety, (for the sake of the hideous reproach, that involves to popular liberty) that it may be saved from the terrible crime of forcing its Federal embrace upon any State at the expense of ruthless slaughter by fire and sword.

[From the New York Daily News.]

The Protest of Maryland.

The noble Legislature of the State of Maryland has displayed a spirit of heroism worthy of her liberty-loving and patriotic people. Sitting in a city surrounded, occupied, and threatened on all sides by Federal bayonets, speaking for a sovereign State which the arbitrary mandate of a Federal Executive had hoped to silence, unswayed by threats of violence and unmoved by apprehensions of personal harm, remembering that it is the constituted and authorized guardian of citizens who have been unlawfully seized and imprisoned, and of property which has been illegally occupied and destroyed, its calm, dignified voice of protest rises like the utterances of Senators and Councils of classic days, and as worthy as they to be recorded in immortal history. And it will be so recorded! The courageous protest of the Legislature of Maryland against the tyranny which has dishonored her soil and "subjugated" her people, will not fail to find its fitting and honored place when the annals of these eventful days are written.

In the name of her violated sovereignty, Maryland, the cradle of American freedom, remonstrates against the indefensible conduct of Abraham Lincoln. As when the barbarian Gaius came to Rome, they found the Conscripser fathers sitting, unafraid, unarmed and motionless in the capital, from which they would not be excluded with life, so to-day the constituted representatives of Maryland remain in session upon the arrival of hostile armies in their very city, heedless of danger and intent upon doing their duty. President Lincoln may imprison them in John Merryman's prison-cell in Fort Mifflin, or silence them by a fusillade from a file of soldiers, but it is clear that while they remain the Legislature of Maryland, they cannot escape from their claim, determined and manly protest against his outrages.

Convention of Democratic Editors of New York.

Pursuant to an informal call, a number of Democratic editors of the State of New York met at the Astor House, in New York city, on the 27th ultimo, to consult in regard to the present condition of public affairs. The convention, it is stated, was a spontaneous gathering, produced more by the extraordinary condition of public affairs than by any attempt or desire to create any organization. The unanimity of feeling exhibited the due appreciation of the importance of public action, and good citizens, irrespective of party, were invited to cooperate for the re-establishment of peace. After an organization and some preliminary business, a committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, with a single exception—the editor of the Hudson Gazette voting "no."

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the perpetuation of the Union of these States; but, in the language of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, we believe that "war is disunion," and that if the Union be continued, it must be upon the principle on which it was formed, viz: the voluntary consent of its members; that any other mode is subversive of the principles of self-government; and hence, in order to restore this Union, the first requisite is Peace—to the end that all questions may be settled, not despotically, by the sword, but voluntarily, by the free consent of the American people.

Resolved, That the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country has arisen mainly from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the present chief magistrate, who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war, to enlist a large standing army, to increase the navy, to seize private papers, to deny citizens the right to bear arms, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, all of which acts are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we are in direct violation of article I, sections 8 and 9, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 3.

The Moral Dangers of the Camp.

An army correspondent of the New York Times urges the appointment of chaplains. He says:

"Among the noble young men thus gathered from every part of the land in armed bodies, is necessarily much wretchedness. In every company, probably, are men who ought to be in jail; men whose constant talk is obscenity and profanity. They carry the day, too, and often lead the rout, because the army has not been settled and respectable thing enough in this country to familiarize our young men to the idea of a decent and christian soldier. This is very plain in the barracks at Annapolis, the camps on the railroads and in Washington."

"The tone of some of the companies of men, led by a few filthy fellows, was the most disgusting and blackguard possible; and yet you saw that the majority did not really feel with it, and were more or less disgusted at it. These vile, obscene ravals will penetrate into every regiment; they cannot well be kept out. Then we must all admit that the masculine mind, when many men are together, unless they are very lightened, is not especially given to refinement."

"There is no question, unless these things are removed and prevented, that many of our young men will be ruined by obscenity, profanity, gambling and general dissipation in the camps and after the war, than will be injured by the enemy."

"The illness of camp life is a terrible temptation. Half the time the soldier is incessantly active, and the other half he has nothing to do but to talk, and eat and smoke; no business, no reading, and no female society."

"This is among the terrible afflictions of war. Not only are men thus demoralized while in actual service, but they carry home the poison, and the results are seen in the whole population for an age."

"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," is a petition especially appropriate for times like these—for those who go into the military service and for the whole country."

"I wish I was in Dixie."

A writer in the New Orleans Delta has undertaken to give the geographical location of "Dixie's Land," and to show that the song, now so popular at the South, originated at the North. The writer says:

"When slavery existed in New York, one 'Dixie' owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island and a large number of slaves. The increase of the slaves and the increase of the abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave States, and the negroes, who were thus cut off (many being born there naturally) looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixie's. Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality, combining ease, comfort, and material happiness of every description. In those days, negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be brought into a ballad was eagerly picked up. This was the case with 'Dixie.' It originated in New York, and in its travels it has been enlarged and has 'gathered more.' It has picked up a 'note here and there. A chorus' has been added to it, and from an individual 'chant' of two or three notes it has become an elaborate melody. But the fact that it is not a southern song 'cannot be rubbed out.' The fallacy is so popular to the contrary, that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it."

REMEMBER BELLAMY.—The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the men in the North who are urging the war, says:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that a bloodhound is a courageous dog. The men who have plunged us into this war, who have halloed on the people, are men that have wisely stayed at home. And a part of the plan to cover up their own want of courage, is to keep up the cry of war. The rebels in the South who planned the dissolution of the Union, who advocated it in Congress and in newspapers and on the stage, and the men who have taken the field, while the northern editors and congressmen and senators who opposed compromise, who let us drift into this war, say who dragged us into it, are at home making contracts to supply army stores, and shouting 'traitor' at every man who ventures to remind them of the evil they have brought on the country, or suggest a remedy for it."

GEN. JACKSON'S MOTTO.—Those who are continually repeating the motto of Old Hickory, "The Union must, and shall be preserved," should not forget the words he used on the same occasion; they are as follows:

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confined to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people—in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country, and in the personal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

NEW PROJECT FOR A FEDERAL LOAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

It has been determined in Cabinet Council to recommend to Congress to provide means for the prosecution of the war by a direct appeal to the people. It is proposed to raise a national loan by opening subscription lists in all the principal cities, towns and counties of the loyal States, under the auspices of the postmasters or local treasurers; amounts ranging from twenty to one thousand dollars to be received, the smaller subscriptions to have the preference. Treasury certificates bearing seven per cent. interest and having three years to run will be issued. The plan for this national loan originated with Secretary Chase and all the members of the Cabinet.

Washington City Sixty Years Ago.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser indulges in the following reminiscences of the Federal city:

Sixty years ago, on the 17th of November, Congress met here for the first time, occupying the wings of the Capitol, which were but partially completed. The metropolis was staked out, but there were but few buildings, and those were at magnificent distances from each other.

There was but one hotel in Washington, and the greater portion of the members boarded or kept house in the old-fashioned quarters of Georgetown. The hotel was for many years the headquarters of the Federalists, and the host had a large six-horse stage, in which he sent his boarders to the Capitol and brought them back, which was called the Royal stage.

Rufus King, when a Senator in Congress, boarded in Crawford's, and kept his own carriage, drawn by four black horses, the coachman wearing livery. Many other members kept up fine establishments, or saddle horses, especially those who came from sections of the country where no public conveyances. Henry Clay used to come on horseback across the mountains from Kentucky, and when John T. Calloway was Secretary of War, he came from South Carolina in his own carriage.

Salt for Butter Making.

To cattle salt is necessary, and should be always within their reach, to be taken at option, their instinct being the best possible guide, as to when and how much they need; but a salt not quite pure, will answer their purpose well enough. For the table even absolute purity is not essential, since the ingredients contained in impure salt are not necessarily injurious to health. But for good butter making, the dairyman would get a good name and sell for a high price, if he must be pure. Salt is a compound of chloride of sodium, but unless manufactured with great care, it contains also chloride of calcium and magnesium. The latter has a bitter taste. Many a dairywoman has wondered what bitter herbs the cows found in the pasture, when the butter taste of the butter was really due to the chloride of magnesium in the salt. By an avoidance of salt of this kind the bitter taste may be avoided, and if salt of known purity cannot be obtained, it is well worth the trouble to wash it, in this way: put a quart of salt into a clean bag, suspend it over a pan or tub; pour into the bag a quart of water; let it drain as long as it will, and then pour in a pint more; what drains out may be put into the salt trough for the cattle; the remaining salt will be comparatively pure; the impurities, being more soluble than the salt itself, will have dissolved and passed off with the water. It would be worth while for people who are troubled with a bitter taste in their butter, to try the above before condemning either the cows or their feed, especially if their salt is not from a perfectly reliable source.

Cutting and Curbing Clover for Hay.

I cut my clover as soon as the first blossom begins to turn brown; that is, because the blossoms at this time contain a large amount of saccharine matter adapted to the purpose of generating animal food, forming fat, or producing butter; and, there is less indigestible wood fibre in the stalk than after the formation of the seed. Do not cut it when wet with dew or rain; it costs more time to dry it properly, and the evaporation seems more to injure clover than any other kind of grass. Let it lignify the swath until it is well dried, then turn the swath directly over, let it lie a couple of hours, then put it into very small racks; if the weather is very favorable it may stand over the next day, but by all means avoid being wet with rain. On the day I get it in, slightly open the cock, turn up the bottom to the sun, and it is soon ready for the barn. I prefer a scowling, and pack it as lightly as possible.

In 1856, I milked several cows in the spring. They were fed two quarts of Indian meal per day (each), and as much Timothy hay as they would eat. I then fed clover hay as above for one week