Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. — DEVOTED TO ANY 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, NOVEMBER 30, 1860. — Vol. VI.—No. 18.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Dr C. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.
may 17—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.

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

THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive hostlers 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. P. HARRISS, Sec'y;
J. H. HABLEH, 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 Upper 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.

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, D. C., 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 patronage 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.

C. F. WALLIS. E. F. GRIMES.
WALLIS & GRIMES.
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. CORNELL, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville or at their shop, at Lee's Quarry, 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

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 16—tf.

Ribbons, Ribbons.

A LARGE lot of Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings, for sale, at cost, for cash, by
JOHN W. JONES.
June 1

DISTRICT ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF FRENCH GOODS.

IT affords me great pleasure to announce to the Ladies, that my stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, is complete now, and that I will open them on the 10th of October. All the goods are selected, carefully, by myself, in Paris, and will not be excelled by any others in beauty, elegance and novelty.

I call the attention of the Ladies, especially, to my large assortment of

Zouaves, for Ladies and children, embroidered with gold and plain braids.
Zouave Shirts
Embroidered Zouave Sets
Cloaks for Ladies and Children of various styles, as:

Arab style	Napolitain
Amphitrite	Fanchonnette
Breton	Mousquetaire
Bandit	Amazone, etc

Cloth Gaiters for Boys and Girls
French Bonnets, the latest Parisian fashion
Ribbons, flowers and feathers
A great variety of Hair Nets and Hair dresses
Fancy Pins for the hair
Flower Wreaths for the hair
Gold Belts, a great many different styles
Morocco and Gilt Belts
Morocco and Silk Belts, flows and Cuff.
Gold Braids, Gold Buttons and Gold trimmings of the finest Lyon gold
Dress Trimmings a larger and handsomer assortment than I ever offered before
Epaulettes for Cloaks
Real Guipure Capes for Cloaks
Embroidered Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Sets and Collars
Real Laces, Collars and Sets
Bertha Lace
French Lace Veils
Chenille Scarfs
Opera Fans, etc., etc.

My assortment in Fancy Goods is so large and variegated that it would be impossible for me to mention every article and I respectfully ask the Ladies to call at my establishment and inspect my goods, and I venture to say, that every Lady will be able to find something to suit her style and taste.

All the goods I offer, this season, will be of the latest Parisian importation.

The Latest French Designs,

as my connections in Paris enable me to get the novelties as soon as they come out in Paris.

Dress-making in the latest French Fashion.

Cloaks and Bonnets made to order with the greatest care.

Stamping for Zouave Sets in different patterns.

M. WILLIAN,
Market Space,
Washington, D. C.
oct 12

Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS.
At 36 Central Stores.
WASHINGTON CITY.

400 PIECES of English and Mousseline de Laines, new styles
200 pieces Rich Printed Delaines
100 pieces of rich Dress Goods, of various styles for 12½c
150 pieces of white, colored and low priced Flannels in all grades
Dress Silks in great variety
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings
6-4 Heavy Felted Cloths
Heavy Blankets for servants
Fine Bed Blankets in all sizes
Counterpanes, Linen Sheetings, &c
In fact we have a little of everything.

DRY GOODS.

We offer all goods at the lowest possible prices. Our friends in Maryland will confer a lasting obligation on us if they will call and inspect our stock.

WM. R. RILEY & BROTHER,
No. 36 Central Stores,
between 7th and 8th sts., opposite Centre Market, Washington, D. C.
sep 14—3m.

Our Maryland and Virginia Trade are informed that

We claim SUPERIORITY FOR OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SERVANTS' WEAR, in point of Extent, Variety, Style, and tested Excellence of FABRICS.

WE ALSO HAVE great inducements in 1000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS in all grades.

Our arrangements for Autumn and Winter will stock our store house, with much the largest and most comprehensive assortment of goods in the class DRY GOODS, in all the general and special departments of family wants, ever offered in our market.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., Upper Floor.

Our Northern and Eastern Correspondents send us new supplies daily.

We name specially our stock of CLOAKS, SHAWLS and MANTILLA Department.

The largest Stock of MOURNING and LINEN GOODS in the market.

ONE PRICE ONLY—the cash, standard value marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is deceived.

The entire Building, 5 Floors and "Vaults," devoted to First-Class Dry Goods, in all departments.

Visitors, Sojourners, Strangers and all others so disposed, are most cordially solicited to inspect the Store, Stock, Styles, Prices, and Qualities; it incurs no obligation to purchase.

We only expect to make sales where our fabrics are of better quality, or prices lower than offered at other houses.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
"Perry Building,"
aug 3—tf Washington city, D. C.

LOUIS F. PERRY. THOS. L. DARNAL.
New Carpet Store.

THE Citizens of Montgomery county are respectfully informed that our SPRING STOCK is now complete, and comprises all that is new and handsome, in the way of—

Carpets, Curtains, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Our Stock is *all new*, and purchasers may rely upon getting fresh goods, and at the lowest prices.

Persons trusting us with their orders, by sending as correct diagrams, can have their rooms and halls fitted with the best styles of Carpets and Oil Cloths, and at prices as favorable as if they bought them in person.

L. F. PERRY & CO.
Upper Rooms "Perry Building,"
Corner Penn. avenue and 9th street,
may 4—2m Washington, D. C.

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

Secession Movements.

Position of Maryland—An Exciting Meeting in St. Mary's County.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Mary's county, Md., was held at Leonardtown, on Tuesday evening of last week, for the purpose of memorializing Gov. Hicks to call the Legislature together. It was largely attended, and considerable excitement was manifested. From the proceedings, as given in the Beacon we take the following:

H. G. S. Key was nominated for chairman. Mr. Key arose and stated that he declined to preside over the meeting, that it had been called without consultation with himself—that he was opposed to any immediate action on the part of Maryland looking to secession, and that he thought she should await some movement in her sister States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Harris took the floor, and remarked that he thought Mr. Key was unwarranted in supposing that the decision of the meeting would be in favor of immediate secession; that he had no right to anticipate what might be the action of the meeting, but that for himself he saw no good reason why Maryland should not act at once without waiting to see what might be done by any other State—that the continued aggressions of the North called for action, immediate and decisive, and that he, for one, was in favor of such action. He concluded by nominating for chairman Colonel John L. Shoborn, who was unanimously elected. Richard H. Reeder, Esq., was elected vice-president, and J. F. King secretary. Col. B. G. Harris then offered the following:

"Whereas, in the present condition of the country, in consequence of the aggressions of the Northern States of the confederacy, the interest and honor of our beloved State are deeply involved, requiring that steps should be taken by the proper authorities of the State in order to protect and defend both.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of Maryland be requested to convene the Legislature at an early day to consider what steps it is right, proper and necessary for Maryland to take in the present position of affairs."

Col J. T. Blackistone proceeded to speak in favor of the resolution offered, though deprecating any hasty action on the part of the State. Mr. Key opposed the adoption of the resolution, reiterating his opinion that Maryland should await the action of the border States, and particularly that St. Mary's county should await the action of the more populous counties of this State. Mr. V. Dorsey opposed the resolutions on the ground that they did not express the purpose for which the Legislature was to be convened; that for all that appeared on the face of them it might be for the purpose of secession, while he looked upon the calling of the Legislature as a Union measure—as a means of preserving our rights in the Union, and not as a step preparatory to secession. He concluded by offering a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Harris.

This preamble and resolutions favored the calling of a "general Southern convention, which shall make a formal and ultimate demand upon the North for a recognition of our rights, redress of our wrongs, and a guarantee for the future; upon denial of which we cast our lot with our sister States of the South, and pledge ourselves, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors' to uphold and defend them—and whereas we are at this time totally unprepared for any emergency, and the best guarantee of our rights is to be in a condition to maintain them—and whereas the financial condition of the State requires immediate legislative action," therefore the Legislature should be convened at an early day, to take such action as may be necessary.

The two sets of resolutions gave rise to an exciting debate, motions to adjourn, refer, postpone, &c. Mr. Dorsey contended that the resolution of Mr. Harris savored of disunion, and would be so regarded by the public, and therefore would not be followed up by similar action in other parts of the State—and, moreover that going forth without any expression of devotion to the Union or of desire for the preservation, they would not truly represent the feelings of the people.

Mr. Harris contended that his preamble and resolution did not differ essentially from those of Mr. Dorsey.

Dr. Wm. I. Edelin insisted that some action on the part of the Legislature was necessary.

Mr. Key moved that both resolutions be laid on the table—lost.

Col. John F. Dent moved to refer them to a committee, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Finally, Mr. Dorsey's substitute was rejected, and the preamble and resolution of Mr. Harris was adopted. B. G. Harris, Joseph Forrest, Theophilus Harrison, John F. Dent, Henry I. Carroll and Edward S. Abell, were appointed a committee to transmit the result of the meeting to Governor Hicks.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN. Steps have already been taken, it is stated, to have a meeting of all the Southern Senators and Representatives immediately after the convening of Congress, with a view of conferring together. It is said that all the members from the South that are in Washington will be invited. Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia; Pearce, of Maryland; Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Green and Polk, of Missouri, it is alleged, favor this movement.

Letter from South Carolina.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.

Yesterday was observed here as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and Divine service held in the Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist churches. In the afternoon, a union prayer meeting, that is to say, a union of all the Protestant denominations, was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, which was numerously attended. I hear the sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Schand of the Episcopal church, very highly spoken of, but not having been present, of course I am not able to speak of the nature of his discourse.

The Rev. Dr. Thornwell of the Presbyterian church, who, I believe, for some time filled the pulpit in Baltimore recently vacated by the Rev. Dr. Smith, is an extensive planter and large slave owner. The Rev. gentleman took his text from Jeremiah, but scarcely referred to it. He said that he had never heretofore, during a ministerial service of twenty-five years, introduced politics into the pulpit, and then explained why he should, on the present occasion, depart from his usual course. He reviewed the history of the federal government, deplored the ruin with which the rash acts of political madmen threatened the nation, denounced the sins of Congress, and could not hold South Carolina without fault.

He then went on to speak of the solemn compact between the States forming the confederacy, and without alluding to any particular act, remarked that the man who would violate the most simple of the articles of confederation acted the part of a recreant towards his fellow-man, and in the sight of God was a traitor more vile than Judas Iscariot, who betrayed the Saviour of mankind.

The peculiar institution which has caused all the trouble and distraction which now now shakes the government to its very foundation was next alluded to. He said it was an institution sustained by right, by reason, and by the word of God. He concluded by exhorting his hearers to calmness and moderation; whatever was done he desired to see conducted fairly and honestly, yet with firmness, hoping that all would rely on the Maker of the Universe for protection in the hour of need.

At Camden, about 30 miles from Columbia, the Minute Men paraded yesterday, and attended the Methodist Church, where they listened to a strong secession sermon from the Rev. E. J. Meynardie. His text was, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Those who were present informed me that the entire sermon breathed nothing but secession and resistance to the federal government should coercive measures be attempted.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of firearms is about commencing operations at Camden. The company starts with a capital of $50,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and those at the head of it expect to do a large business.

One of the largest dry goods merchants in Columbia has just received an order for 10,000 knapsacks from the Governor. It is supposed the order is predicated on the report of the military committee, now ready to be made to the Legislature.

Message of Governor Ellis.

The message of Governor Ellis to the North Carolina Legislature refers temperately and calmly to the issues of the day, arising out of the election of purely sectional candidates for the offices of President and Vice President; expresses the conviction that there exists but little ground to rest a hope that the rights of the South will be secured by the general government. It is suggested that North Carolina invite a conference with the other Southern States. Also, that a convention of the people of North Carolina be called to assemble immediately after the consultation of the other Southern States shall have terminated. Anxious to preserve the Union in accordance with the constitution, it is evident that Gov. Ellis is far from sanguine in his hopes that such a thing can be done, and that he admonishes his State to be prepared for any emergency. On the propriety of the general government using the military power to coerce a seceding State, Gov. Ellis remarks:

"It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the Southern States would involve the whole country in a civil war, the destructive consequences of which to us, could only be controlled by our ability to resist those engaged in waging it. The civilization of the age surely ought to be a sufficient guaranty for the prevention of so great a calamity as intestine war, even though amid political changes of the magnitude of those going on around us. But should the incoming administration be guilty of the folly and wickedness of drawing the sword against any Southern State whose people may choose to seek that protection out of the Federal Union which is denied to them in it, then we of North Carolina would owe it to ourselves—to the liberties we have inherited from our fathers—to the peace of our homes and families, dearer to us than all governments, to resist it to the last extremity. Ours is a government of public opinion and not of force; and the employment of military force to control the popular will, would, if successful, result in a galling and inexorable despotism."

As heretofore stated, Governor Ellis recommends the organization and arming of 10,000 volunteers, independent of the regular militia, and that all the males in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45, be enrolled.

Views of Gov. Johnson.

Gov. Johnston, of Georgia, the candidate for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, has written a letter to the members of the Legislature of his State, in which he urges the following action:

1. Let this Legislature call a convention of the people, at such a time as may be deemed most convenient, to consider and determine what the State should do; and also, in the meantime, put the State in a condition to meet any emergency.

2. Let that convention re-affirm the "Georgia Platform" of 1850, and demand the repeal of all laws passed by any of the non-slaveholding States, which obstruct the execution, in good faith, of the act of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

3. Let the convention appeal to the Northern States to suppress, by all legitimate measures, the slavery agitation, so subversive of the peace and fraternity between the States of this Union.

4. Let that convention ask a consultation with the other Southern States, either in a Congress for that purpose, or in such other manner as may be best calculated to secure concert of action.

Letter from Gov. Fitzpatrick.

Gov. Fitzpatrick has published a letter in the Wetumpka *Empire*, in reply to a note addressed him by a few of his constituents living in Autauga county.—We copy what the Montgomery *Advertiser* calls the most important portion of it, below. After commenting the aggressive Abolitionism, and proving that Lincoln and Hamlin are committed to the policy of slavery extermination, he concludes thus:

"I think it due to them that an opportunity for a full and free interchange of opinion should be given them before any decided action, which may involve the fate of our common cause. I would, therefore, advise that the convention, which has seen so most under the resolutions of the last legislature, should select a number of our best men to meet and confer with commissioners from the other slave States to ascertain and recommend what is best to be done. The authority of these commissioners extending only to an interchange of information as to the probable course of action desired by this and the other Southern States, this course would not at all, as I conceive, be violative of the Federal Constitution.

"The commissioners should say for Alabama, that while she cherished a Union in which the rights of her citizens under the Constitution would be respected, she did not recognise such a Union in an administration composed of Lincoln and Hamlin, with Sumner, Wilson, Burlingame, and Giddings for their advisers, who recognise no constitutional obligations on the subject of slavery, but adopt the 'higher law,' and 'irrepressible conflict,' as their rule of action, and look to the fanatical worshippers of John Brown for approbation of their official conduct. After this conference and the information thus obtained, Alabama will be better prepared for concerted and effective action. In the event of disunion, I would prefer the Southern States should all go together, and if unanimity cannot be obtained, then I desire a sufficient number of States should go out to insure a new confederacy, able to give protection against aggression, come from what quarter it may.

"These, gentlemen, are my views of the matters inquired of in your letter, arrived at after mature reflection. I give to you for what they are worth.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"BEN. FITZPATRICK.

"Messrs. THOMAS LEMPE, and others."

SECESSION MEETING IN ALABAMA.—*Columbus, Nov. 24.*—The demonstration made here to-day was the greatest ever seen in Western Georgia. All the Merchants closed their stores and joined in the procession. Flags and banners were suspended on the streets, the military and Southern Guard paraded in procession, and cannons were fired as a salute to the Southern confederacy. Messrs. Yancey and Rice spoke in the morning to a crowd of five thousand people.—John Cochrane, of Alabama, spoke at night, with Senator Iverson and Mr. Crawford. Nine-tenths of the people—men, women and children—wear the disunion cockade.

RETALIATING ON THEM.—The New Haven (Ct.) News, of the 22d, says a company of young men left there a few days since to fish in Georgia waters, a business they have followed for several years, and adds:

"On reaching the Savannah, they were astonished to learn that they could not be allowed to fish there, as they were from the North. Assurance that their intentions were honorable, and urgent requests to be allowed to remain, were of no use, and they were compelled to come home poorer than they went by a good many dollars."

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE.—*Nashville, Nov. 24.*—A call upon the Governor has been published, asking him to convene the Legislature to provide for a conference by convention with the Southern States. John Bell, by request, is preparing for publication an *exposé* of his views upon the present crisis. It is to be published on Monday or Tuesday.

Views of Mr. Breckinridge.

There appears to be considerable interest manifested by a portion of the press to know the views of Mr. Breckinridge in relation to the present crisis. Some of them go so far as to declare that the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a Democratic paper published at the home of Mr. Breckinridge, and his enthusiastic supporter during the late Presidential contest, has defined his position in the following editorial remarks:

"There is as yet no just cause for revolution or dissolution. The Union commands our cordial allegiance; to it we shall be loyal until its basis, the constitution, has been actually destroyed. Kentucky will not surrender the Union. Our people are as gallant and spirited defenders of their rights, and as little disposed to submit to wrong and dishonor as any men who tread the soil of America. They will not permit themselves to be degraded nor their rights invaded; but they do not believe the time has come for revolution, and will yet cling to the Union with the true devotion of the true sons of '76.

"To our Southern friends we would earnestly appeal to await the full development of Lincoln's policy before striking the fatal blow to the Union. Kentucky is a border State, and, as such, the first and greatest sufferer by abolition ascendency. Our State is a barrier of protection to the cotton States against anti-slavery aggressions. Our friends in the South can certainly bear the administration of Lincoln as long as we can. Then let them heed the voice of Kentucky, and true to the Union, and not exhaust the hope of yet maintaining the constitution. The Democracy of Kentucky, those men who, in the support of Mr. Breckinridge, have given earnest of their fidelity to the rights of the South, will appeal to the South to give up whatever movements are now in contemplation, and, like patriots, uphold the constitution and the Union. Do this, and all may yet be well."

The "Crisis" and the Pulpit.

The secession excitement has got into the pulpit at the South as well as at the North. We see by the Clayton (Ala.) Banner that on Sunday, the 18th instant, the Rev. Alexander McLennon, of the Methodist persuasion, preached in the Methodist church of that town, with a pistol conspicuously on his vest." On Sunday the 18th instant, the Rev. Mr. Lafar, of the Laurel Street Chapel, in Charleston, preached a sermon, in the course of which he thus referred to the impending crisis:

"When a youth in your college, a dear classmate and myself spoke in reference to that little speck rising above the horizon of our country's history. It was then no larger than a man's hand. We dared then augur that that incipient repugnance to our favored institution, which began to manifest itself in the northern sections of the United States, was to be the harbinger of much trouble, and that it would grow and strengthen until it arrived at the formation of a thick, dark cloud, that, spreading itself over the whole country, would emit nought else than pestilence and destruction. The future has revealed to us the sad verification of our prophecy. Year after year has rolled away since that time; each, in its turn, severing some fresh tie that bound the confederacy of the States together, until now we appear no longer as one people in Christ, but as those who have a different God to serve, and a different Saviour to glorify. Large denominations of Christians have already severed the ties that bound them together—the North to the South, and the South to the North; the most bitter feelings have been engendered and cherished in the contest; brother has been arrayed against brother; father against son, and son against father; peace and security have been banished from the household hearth, until we have arrived at that point when conservatism ceases to be a virtue, and when our people, in defense of their moral, civil and religious responsibilities, have to say, as Abraham did to Lot, 'Brethren, we must part.'

"It is my settled conviction that the course this State is at present pursuing, is the Christian one; the one that God approves of. Your pastor has cherished this belief for the last nine years. When the ministry were called on in 1851 to express their sentiments on this subject, I gave it as my sincere belief, through one of the pulpits of this city, that our people had either to dissolve the present compact, or be willing to sacrifice their dearest rights—those rights which God only has placed in our possession. So the problem seems to have finally solved itself; and on the ruins of another governmenment may be poised, for the solution of the world in future, the grave, long-mooted question, whether nations, like individuals, have not in themselves the seeds of their own dissolution. God alone can answer this great query. In the archives of His wisdom may be written a negative response, and unborn generations, as they drift along the shore of time, will either be enabled practically to recognize it, or sink in turn to folly.

"For my own part, I will only say, in conclusion, my every sympathy is with the soil on which I stand. I have never known any other mother than this; and I cling to her with the devotion of a child. My dear dead ones sleep in her dust; my children have been nursed on her bosom; and here I hope to repose this head when my cares are over. If Carolina falls, I fall with her. If she prospers, it will be the richest privilege of my life to ascribe to God the glory."

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—We quote the following from Gov. Moore's proclamation convening the Legislature of Louisiana:

"Whereas the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States by a sectional and aggressive anti-slavery party, whose hostility to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and long continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal amity, now consummated by this last insult and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot-box, does, in my opinion, as well as that of a large number of citizens of all parties and pursuits, furnish an occasion such as is contemplated by the constitution; and, whereas some of our sister States, aggrieved like ours, are preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their institutions and their people, and both patriotism and the necessity of self-preservation require us to deliberate upon our own course of action. Now, therefore, I, Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extra session, and do appoint Monday, the 10th day of December next."

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—A bill is before the Legislature of Georgia to the following effect:

Resolved, That the executive of this State be requested to give notice to the several States of this Union that have violated the constitution in their legislative capacities as States, that the contract, as to them, is at an end; and, also, to those States that have not violated the constitution, in their State capacities, that Georgia has resumed her sovereignty and delegated powers, but will not consider the compact dissolved as to them, but will most heartily co-operate with them in defending and protecting the constitution which our fathers gave us, both in letter and in spirit. And, for the furtherance of this object, we therefore recommend the call of a convention, without delay, of all those States that are willing to abide by the constitution, to assemble on the 8th day of January next, at such place as the several States shall think most advisable, for the purpose of forming a Union; and that the several States call conventions of their people to ratify their action in the same manner and form that the present constitution was ratified, or in such other manner as the people of the several sovereign States shall think proper.

THE FEELING BEFORE LINCOLN'S ELECTION.—In laying the corner stone of the University of the South, in Tennessee, on the 10th of October, 1860, in the presence of seven Episcopal Bishops, viz: of Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and two others, there were deposited in the said stone the Holy Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and the Constitution of the United States. When the latter was about being placed in the stone, Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, said: "I next deposit in this corner stone the Constitution of the United States, the time-honored bond which binds together the States of this Confederacy, to testify that the University of the South, while it holds the Church superior to the State in all strictly spiritual matters, acknowledges herself subordinate to it in all matters of government and of law. *Esto perpetua.*" As these words were uttered, all hearts in the circle joined in an earnestly, laudable murmured, Amen.

GOV. PACKER AND THE ABOLITIONISTS. Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, a few days ago received a letter, signed by James Redpath, on behalf of several young men in Boston, requesting him to attend a convention in that city to devise measures to abolish slavery. Gov. P.'s reply is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg,
November 21, 1860.

SIR: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter would better serve God and their country by attending to their own business. John Brown was rightfully hanged, and his fate should be a warning to others having similar proclivities.

WM. F. PACKER,
G. . of Penna.

SOUTH CAROLINA CADETS AT WEST POINT.—The South Carolina cadets at West Point, numbering seven, have held a meeting and resolved, when she withdraws, to, "be found fighting under her banner."

A NOVEL CASE AT LAW.—Mr. Church, of Montville, Conn., owned a hen. The hen took a notion to set. Mr. Church encouraged her in it to the extent of giving her sixteen eggs to commence on.—With commendable industry the hen went to work "setting". For one week she devoted herself to it without interruption. At the end of the week Mr. Tinker's turkey came along that way, and crowding the hen off her nest, took the business of incubation under her own wings. Being more "on her muscle" than the hen, she maintained her position until a brood of chickens stepped out of the shell and peeped. The turkey then took the chickens in tow, and returned to her own and Mr. Tinker's residence. Mr. Church brought an action of trover for the chickens, claiming them on the ground that his hen laid the eggs and did the best part of the setting. The case was tried on Saturday, and judgment was given for plaintiff to recover eight cents apiece for the chickens.