THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, :: NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

The propriety of the Governor of Maryland convening the Legislature of this State, in extra session, is now engaging the attention of her citizens, and our exchanges furnish us with evidence, not to be questioned, that the people of Maryland are anxious to express their sentiments upon the all absorbing and important questions of Northern aggression and Southern secession, and we know of no better or more appropriate way than through her legislative representatives. Numerous petitions have been signed and forwarded to His Excellency, asking him to convene the Legislature as soon as possible, so that the voice of Maryland may be heard, and her citizens occupy their proper position in the impending crisis.

As an additional reason for an extra session, the Baltimore "Exchange" very appropriately remarks: "Had not the present political crisis become complicated with a financial one, we should, as we before intimated, not have deemed it our duty to advocate an immediate call for an extra session, preferring that the Executive should be brought by the force of circumstances, as we believe it speedily must, to that determination. But the suspension of the Banks, and our wish to guard the commercial and financial interests of the State against the perils involved in that step, determined us, at all events, to point out this necessity for immediate legislative action. The suspension of 1857 was not legalized, and no advantage was taken of it. Now there is some weight in the position that laws are weakened by their having been once broken without harm to their violators; but there is also much in the consideration that the toleration extended to a first offence may cause upon a speedy repetition of it. Our code, wisely as we think, imposes very heavy penalties on the refusal of our incorporated Banks to redeem their obligations in coin; but if the fact that they failed to do so a few years ago, and went scathless, authorizes the presumption that a similar impunity will be extended to them now, we may as well understand that they are entirely beyond the reach of the law, and can suspend whenever they please. We do not wish to be thought as objecting to the course which the Banks have just taken; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that there was less necessity for the present suspension than that of 1857, and that they have resorted to the measure with much less hesitation, and perhaps with greater unanimity now, than at that time. A course justified in the first instance by absolute necessity, next comes to be defended on grounds of expediency, and may by and by be continued on simple grounds of convenience and profit. We happen to know that serious exception has been taken to the present suspension, by some of our best and most substantial citizens, and whatever may be thought by others, we cannot disguise our opinion that, without immediate legislation, relieving them from the penalties already incurred, and fixing a very early day for resumption, the position of our Banks is full of danger."

[Since the above was in type, we have seen published, in the Baltimore papers, a letter from Gov. Hicks, addressed to certain parties who recently laid before him a memorial urging him to convene a special session of the Legislature, to consider the present national crisis. The Governor declines, at present, to comply with the request of the memorialists, for reasons which we shall notice hereafter.]

Startling News!

It appears that the notorious Abolition thief and murderer, Captain Montgomery, the companion and follower of old Brown, in his Kansas marauders, has turned up again at the head of five hundred men, in a foray upon the people of Missouri and Arkansas. Montgomery has just returned from the New England States, where, like Brown before him, he has been collecting money and arms for the purpose of carrying out this new outrage upon the South. From his former connection with Brown, it is reasonable to suppose that his present expedition is instigated by a desire to avenge the hanging of the Harper's Ferry murderers. His first attack has been directed upon the "pro-slavery" men residing in the southern part of Kansas. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, and Mr. Hinds, and forced Judge Williams, of the District Court, and the government officials, to fly for their lives. These statements come from several different sources, one of which is Judge Williams himself.

These outrages are the fruits of a regularly organized project to steal negroes, and murder "pro slavery" men. Montgomery's openly avowed object *is to make a raid into Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.*

This raid comes quickly upon the heels of the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. It gives up a ghastly contradiction to the assertions of the Springfield speech-makers. At this time it will give tremendous force to the impulses that are distracting and dividing our unhappy country. The consequences one may well shudder to look forward to, but while the mouths of northern men are shut in the presence of the just indignation of an outraged people, these consequences should urge conservatism everywhere to immediate efforts to break down a party which (intentionally or unintentionally—no matter which) gives encouragement to the purposes of its more radical and violent members. When the programme of Helper, endorsed by the leaders of Black Republicanism, brings forth such fruit, who shall say that all good men at the North should not band together to put it and them down?

JUDGE ECCLESTON'S SUCCESSOR.—Gov. Hicks has appointed the Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, to the seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, made vacant by the death of Judge Eccleston. Mr. Goldsborough was formerly one of the associate justices of the judicial district composed of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Caroline counties, and retired from that position on the adoption of the present constitution in 1851.

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Banks of Frederick city, Md., except the Frederick Town Savings Institution, following the example of those in Baltimore, have temporarily suspended specie payment. The Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., has also suspended, but redeems its $5 bills.

The Political Crisis.

The following extract, from an article in the Kent (Md.) Conservator, is said to give the views of Senator Pearce on this momentous theme:

"Yet while our sympathies are with our Southern brethren, we cannot but deplore their precipitation in the movements which threaten evil consequences to us all. It was scarcely kind, not to say respectful, in one or two States to propose secession, without a word of consultation with their brethren, including those whose frontier position exposes them to the evils of Northern aggression in the greatest degree, and who have proved in the recent election their devotion to sound principles of legislation on this subject, as well as the most ardent of the Southern States. These independent movements seem to imply, if not a distrust, a complete disregard of our opinions, or perhaps, a belief that *we must follow* where they choose to lead us. A common cause should have induced a common appeal to all who were alike interested, before any movement was made.

"The State of Maryland, we think, is opposed to secession, and does not consider the mere fact of Lincoln's election as sufficient to justify a revolution. The Union has given us, for seventy years, peace among ourselves. This, in itself, is a blessing of inestimable value. We say peace, not meaning to contradict what we have said of Northern aggression. But we have had no wars among ourselves, no mutual ravaging of our fields, no sacking of cities, no desolations of homes and hearts. Our free commerce between the States has indeed been most beneficial to the North; but it has also yielded many benefits to the South; while our Union has given us strength, and the prestige of power, which compels the respect of all foreign nations and governments. Washington considered the Union the 'palladium of our political safety and prosperity,' the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad.

"If it has not of late secured the harmony of the Northern and Southern sections—if it has not prevented the enthusiastic fanatic and the hypocritical demagogue from aiming blows at our domestic institutions, it has, at least, restrained and impeded their mad efforts in some degree. And is it wise, *now*, to risk the many blessings which the Union has secured to us, because it has not yielded all that we had a right to expect from it? Is it wise to fly to evils that we know not of, until we have exhausted every means to remedy those of which we complain; and until the North shall have attempted, or displayed beyond all doubt her purpose to treat us as conquered provinces? When that purpose shall be clearly demonstrated, then we doubt not that Maryland will be as ready to strike for her violated rights as she was when her noblest sons pledged life, fortune and sacred honor for their country's independence of colonial vassalage.

"We incline to think that it would be well for all the Southern States to confer on these questions before a step further is taken by any one. Mr. Lincoln, if he be disposed, can do little injury to the South, in the next two years at all events; because he will be checked by majorities against him in both Houses of Congress, unless, indeed, the States which are inclined to secede shall, by the resignation of their Senators and Representatives, leave the other States opposed to the incoming administration in a minority.

"The North has been fatally self-deceived, if one of their Senators had the indecency to say that the South could not *be forced out of the Union*; and the republican papers now sneer at Southern excitement as at the poutings of a feeble child. This is worse than the excitement which it describes and misunderstands. We would counsel prudence, calmness, deliberation and moderation to the South. To the North the just consideration of Southern complaints, and of their own interests, before it be too late—before the glorious Union shall be shattered into broken and dishonored fragments.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.—The Frederick Herald (Bell and Everett) thus puts forth its views as to the position Maryland should assume:

"As far as we have been able to gather the sentiment of the people of Maryland, we think one thing is manifest, that while they do not think that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency is sufficient cause for any Southern State to secede, they will oppose the use of measures to coerce a State into the Union whose people may think differently from them upon the subject. They believe that such a course, upon the part of the general government, would only make the breach wider and more irreconcilable, and destroy the little chance there may be left of ultimately putting things to rights again.

"Though Maryland should assume a position of neutrality, it will be one of *armed neutrality*. We should be fully prepared for any emergency that may arise. In these uncertain times no one can tell what a day may bring forth. The course of Montgomery and his out-laws, in Kansas—backed by active sympathizers in the Northern States—exhibits the fact that the abolitionists are determined to keep up the annoyance of the border slave-holding States, commenced by John Brown in our own neighborhood. It would be wise, we think, in the people of Maryland, not to neglect these warnings, but prepare in time for the worst that may happen.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court for Montgomery county, which commenced its November Term on the 12th instant, is still in session, it being the longest term for many years. A number of cases, which have been upon the docket for a long while, have been disposed of; and, though the expenses of the county will be materially increased by this protracted session, we are glad that litigation among us will terminate, and our people be more quiet and harmonious. We commend the Court and its officers, the members of the bar, the jurors, and the parties contesting, for their patience and industry.

MINUTE MEN.—A corps of Minute Men have been formed in our town, and have elected WM. VEIRS BOYIE, Esq., Captain. This corps is made up of the most prudent and energetic of our citizens, and if the emergency ever arises when their services will be needed, will be as efficient in preserving the rights and protecting the interests of our people, as the exigencies of the crisis will demand.

☞ The Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM visited our county on Monday last, and assisted in laying the corner stone of a new church, near Glen Ross, on the Washington road, about nine miles from this place; and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, delivered a very eloquent and learned discourse in the Episcopal church of this place; after which he administered confirmation to nine persons.

☞ In our advertising columns appears the advertisement of our old friends, Messrs. LATIMER A. EYCHSON & Co., who have opened a new store in Washington city, D. C., and invite the custom of our citizens visiting Washington city upon shopping expeditions. We with great pleasure call the attention of our readers to their advertisement, and recommend them to call and examine their stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOING.—Ex-Senator Chesnut writes to Washington from the mountain districts of South Carolina, where, he says, he is stumping for secession, and adds: "The black republicans will have a chance to coerce South Carolina, for out we are going."

CONGRESS.—The second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress will commence, at Washington, on Monday next.

Interesting from South Carolina.

We find in the New York journals the following dispatch:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—This city has presented an unusually busy appearance today, for the members and other persons interested in their deliberations have been arriving to be present at the opening of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a convention.

The Legislature, however, has just read, for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise $400,000 for that purpose.

Out of the 167 members there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist; every one is in favor of unconditional secession. The question seems to be narrowed down to this point: that she must either give up the Union or give up all elements of her own vitality; and the first law of nature demands that she should protect herself. Therefore South Carolina is now out of the Union as much as she can be. All that remains to be done is the simple declaration of the fact by the convention which is to meet on the 17th of December. No human power, nothing but an interposition of Providence, can avert it. It is a great pity that the North did not, and does not, or will not, understand the South and her institutions in their true character; for if they did, matters would certainly never have come to this lamentable condition.

The State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the federal government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, 50,000 soldiers within her own boundaries, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die, or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of northern encroachments on her rights.

The Governor will send in his message at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Message of Gov. Gist, of S. Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27.—Governor Gist, in his message to the Legislature, devotes many pages to the consideration of local State affairs. He says, in view of secession, it becomes doubly important to have a direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to foster enterprises for such purposes by giving guarantees of 5 per cent. upon investments. Referring to postal matters, he says he is authorized by the postmaster of Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the federal government and obey the call of the State and make his offer of services. This, together with the resignation of the postmasters generally, will enable the State to be unembarrassed in establishing for herself postal arrangements.

He suggests as a temporary expedient, the use of Adams Express. He also further suggests, as practicable, that arrangements can be made between South Carolina and the federal authorities for a given time, until other States secede and a Southern Confederacy shall have been formed.

If the federal government insists in considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession shall have been adopted, the present postal arrangements must cease, and another under State authority be substituted.

The Governor next advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves by other States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States. He says let them keep their slave property in the land of their own borders, and that the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act or the action of their confederates. The Governor hopes, however, that all the slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy.

He advises the passage of the most ample and stringent laws against abolition incendiaries to supersede lynching, deter violations and make the enforcement of the laws relentless and severe.

The Governor refers to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia and his failure to obtain co-operation in a Southern conference except in Mississippi and Alabama. He says that all hope of concerted action among the Southern States is lost, and there is but one course left to South Carolina—to stand alone, with her honor, interest and safety, and that is to look neither to the right nor to the left, but go straight forward to the consummation of her purposes.

It is too late now to receive propositions or conferences, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain a proposition looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, would immediately follow South Carolina, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says that it is grateful to know that if a resort to arms should be necessary, we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States to repair promptly to the state field of South Carolina, and share her fortunes.

He concludes his message thus: "I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the present or the next Federal administration to coerce South Carolina after her secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defences or interfering with imports or exports; but if so taken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace!"

THE KANSAS FORAY.—Much excitement was created in St. Louis, Mo., by the news of the border troubles, and the Governor's call on the military. The brigade under General Frost was promptly mustered into service, and on the 25th left for the scene of action. The brigade numbered about 700, embracing eight companies of infantry and engineer corps, one company of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, fully armed and equipped for one month's campaign. Major Bell, of the United States arsenal, furnished a full supply of shot and canister for the battery, 40,000 pounds of Minnie balls, and sixty rounds for each of the Colt's revolvers.

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS—THE ELECTORAL TICKET DIVIDED.—The official returns continue to change the prospects as to the final result. All the returns have now been received official except Wyoming and Webster, and they indicate that nine Bell and six Breckinridge electors have been chosen. There are also rumors of an informality in the returns of Ohio county, which, if true, might give the whole electoral vote of the State to Breckinridge.

THE GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—One of the most terrible evils in the community is the wide-spread prevalence of Dyspepsia. It is to be found in almost every family in our land, and thousands are suffering from what they believe to be ailments of the head, the heart, the chest, the liver or bowels, which are in reality but symptoms and the result of the presence of Dyspepsia. So many forms does this dire arrangement of the animal functions assume, that a thousand different cases might be cited in which the complication or combination of symptoms is entirely different. Probably the most efficient remedial agent known is the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston. We have seen letters from individuals whose character and position in society entitle them to confidence, and the article has been approved by some of our most eminent professional men.—*Boston Traveler.*

The above expresses our opinion of this well known remedy.

—The depreciated Illinois currency is now generally known among bankers and brokers as "Lincoln money."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND.—The following is the official vote of Maryland at the recent election, compiled from the original returns on file in the executive department:

Counties.	Breckinridge.	Bell.	Douglas.	Lin.
Allegany	979	1521	1263	522
Anne Arundel	1017	1041	68	3
Baltimore city	14 956	12,604	1503	1083
Baltimore co.	3305	3388	449	37
Caroline	610	712	100	12
Carroll	1791	2295	359	59
Calvert	380	399	43	1
Cecil	1506	1792	393	158
Charles	723	430	38	6
Dorchester	1170	1265	31	35
Frederick	3167	3616	445	103
Harford	1527	1862	82	81
Howard	530	830	189	1
Kent	604	852	74	42
Montgomery	1125	1155	99	50
Prince George's	1048	885	43	1
Queen Anne's	879	908	87	6
Somerset	1239	1536	89	2
St. Mary's	920	261	190	1
Talbot	898	793	98	2
Washington	2475	2567	283	95
Worcester	1425	1048	90	00
	42 192	41,760	5,966	2,294

Breckinridge's plurality over Bell, 722.

RESULT OF THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON ELECTIONS.—The total vote in California, as far as heard from, is 111,819, distributed as follows: Lincoln, 36,586; Douglas, 35,990; Breckinridge, 31,216; Bell, 8,026. This is the most favorable account for Douglas, other accounts placing him 10,000 behind Lincoln. The balance of the returns will probably decrease Lincoln's plurality, but it is generally conceded that the State has gone for him.

Partial returns received from the three southern counties of Oregon show the following results: Jackson county, Breckinridge 672; Douglas 300, Lincoln 677. In Douglas county there is 200 Breckinridge majority, and in Josephine county 200 majority for Breckinridge. These returns are unexpectedly favorable to Breckinridge, but a despatch from Yreka, near Oregon, dated the 13th, says the latest advices from Oregon give Lincoln 250 majority, and Douglas 6,000 behind Breckinridge. Three small counties are to be heard from which cannot much vary the result.

Death.

Died suddenly, October 29th, of inflammatory rheumatism, Mrs. ELEANOR ANN TRUNDLE, wife of JAMES O. TRUNDLE, in the 21st year of her age.

How sad to mourn the loss of this most excellent young woman, whose amiability and kindness of heart had gained her many friends. Scarce twelve months ago she stood at the alter and became a fond and happy bride; and entered upon her new duties of life with a light and happy heart, looking forward in the fond anticipation of a long and happy life. But how mysterious are the ways of a Divine Providence! for in the midst of our happiest moments, when life seems unclouded by a single cloud, we are often called away by the unerring messenger of death! Man proposes, but God disposes! So it was with her; for at that period of her life, when she appeared happy and contented, and every thing bright before her, she was called to bid adieu to all that was dear to her on earth, but to gain a far happier home with her Saviour in heaven, than she could have had with us. Our loss will be her gain. But, oh! how sad is this loss, and how deep is the sorrow to her fond, affectionate husband, her devoted parents and her loving friends and relatives. From her childhood up, she gained the love and esteem of all that made her acquaintance. Well may I say,

"None knew her but to love—
None named her but to praise."

She was a devoted and obedient child, a fond and affectionate wife, ever ready and willing to bestow any little deed of charity to the poor. She was united to the Roman Catholic church at an early age, to which she lived a sincere believer in that faith and belief, until her Saviour called her to his bosom, as though she was too pure to mingle any longer amid the trials and temptations of this life. She has left behind a sweet little babe, as an emblem of her love, to fill her place in the hearts of her kind, affectionate husband and fond devoted parents. May they ever guard its youthful heart, and free it from all the evils and temptations of this life, and teach it to follow the footsteps of its young and lovely mother, so that when its journey through life is over, may it find there is a sweet reward for it in heaven.

The Saviour's love has called thee away
From all on earth 'twas dear,
In his bosom he has bade you stay
And love him without fear.

Then sweet will be thy smiles in heaven,
Where a Saviour's love is true;
His watchful eye to all is given,
Who believed in him, as you.

Farewell, no more on earth we'll meet,
As a priceless pearl you were given—
Thy loving kindness, no more we'll greet,
But we'll hope to meet in heaven.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, November 29, 1860.

GRAIN.—Only about 45,000 bushels wheat have been received within the week, and with a limited demand prices have declined 3a5 cts per bushel, ordinary to medium white ruling at 1 45a1 50; fair to good do. 1 55a1 60, and prime to choice 1 65a1 45 per bushel. Red sold during the same period, on for the last several days at 1 05a1 15 for ordinary to prime, a choice lot selling to-day at $1 17 per bushel. Of corn not exceeding 20,000 bushels have been offered, and both white and yellow has ruled steady at 60a63 cents for good to prime old; but to day the same descriptions of white sold at 58a 62 cents and yellow at 58a64 cents per bushel. New white was ruled steady at 53a55 cents, and do. yellow at 53a58 cents per bushel. To-day the market generally was quite dull. Some 12,000 bushels of oats have been offered, and prices have ruled very steady at 30a33 cents for Maryland, 28a30 cents for Virginia, and 33a35 cents for Pennsylvania—closing dull. Sales of some 1500 bushels rye at 65a66 cents for Maryland, and 73a75 cents Pennsylvania.

Fair at Darnestown.

☞ THE LADIES of the Darnestown Presbyterian Church propose holding a Fair, at Darnestown, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th of December, 1860, and continuing on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 6 o'clock.

There will be a fine display of useful and fancy articles. Confectionery, Ice-Cream, Water Ices, Jellies, Oysters, &c. in abundance, and at very reasonable prices.

As there will be no charge for admittance, and as it will be a very pleasant way of spending the Christmas Holidays, it is hoped that the old ladies and old gentlemen—the young ladies and young gentlemen—the boys and the girls, and every body else, will patronize the ladies in their laudable undertaking. [nov 30

Commissioners' Notice.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county will meet, *on TUESDAY, the 11th of December next*, when they will act upon the petition of Wm. B. Magruder and others, for a road, and transact any business that may come before them.

URIAH FORREST,
nov 30—td Clerk to Commissioners.

Interesting to Bank Note Holders!

VIRGINIA and Maryland Bank Notes taken at par for Clothing, at "The People's Clothing Store," No. 460 7th street, opposite the Post Office, Washington city.

N. B. I have on hand a very large and superior stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, which I will sell at prices to suit the times.

To all in want of Ready-Made Clothing, I would say come to J. H. SMITH'S Clothing Establishment, No. 460 7th st., near P, Washington city.
nov 30—3t

NEW STORE.

L. A. ETCHISON & CO.,
No. 20 Markot Space,
☞ *Between 8th and 9th Streets,* ☜
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large and well selected assortment of—

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

of every description, too numerous to mention; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, feeling confident of their ability to sell, at prices which cannot fail to please. They would name in part—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Shawls
Kentucky Jeans, Cassinets
Servants' Wear, De Laines, Calicoes
Merinoes, Ginghams, &c., &c.

☞ In the line of MILLINERY—

Ribands, Laces, Ruches, Flowers
Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, Jockeys,

And, in fact, everything which is kept in well regulated houses.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL!
nov 30—2m L. A. ETCHISON & CO.

LOOK OUT!

98 98 98

Sign of the Projecting Awning!

SPILMAN & HUNT,
No. 98 Bridge Street,
Between Congress and Washington,
Georgetown. D. C.

HAVING, during the past summer, had their store remodelled and enlarged, are now prepared to show the residents of Montgomery and Washington counties one of the largest and best selected stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

to be found in the District of Columbia; they were purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold at the lowest living profits.

"Best Goods—Low Prices, and Fair Dealing, may be relied upon, and we only ask a call to satisfy the most scrupulous.

Our stock is replenished weekly with the most desirable goods and our assortment may be found *the most* complete in every department. We will mention, in part—

Mousseline de Laines, of all grades
Rep Poplins and Ottoman Cloths, for dresses
English and French Merinoes, plain a figured
All Wool Plaids and De Bages
Calicoes, Linseys, &c. &c.

Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VIRGINIA HOMESPUN, BLANKETS, and COTTONS, of all kinds and grades, is large and complete.

We invite the special attention of those in Mourning, to our fine assortment of BLACK GOODS, of all grades, in which we offer bargains.

We sell, also, CARPETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., and would most respectfully invite the examination of those who may visit Georgetown. SPILMAN & HUNT,
98 Bridge St., Georgetown, D. C.
nov 30

THE PRESENT LOW SCALE OF PRICES.

DURING the recent ruling of the low prices we have filled upon our stock of Silk Robes, Dress Silks, Repe Ottomans, Velours, Merinoes, and all other low-priced, medium and extra fine Dress Fabrics of modern styles and fabrics.

The above, as a whole, applies to our vast stock of Cloaks, Arabs, Zouaves, Manties, (in cloth and velvets,) Shawls, &c.

Our stock of all leading Dry Goods requisites for families in moderate circumstances was never so large and comprehensive as now.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

One price only; the (current daily) standard value marked in plain figures.

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., Upper Floors.

An examination of stock solicited; it incurs no obligation to purchase. We only expect to make sales when our fabrics are better or prices lower than those of other houses.

Blankets, Comforts, House Linens &c., Basement and the "Vaults."

PERRY & BROTHER,
Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington city.
nov 30 [Marlboro' Gaz.]

Residing in the South, West and Southwest.

PERSONS residing in those regions who favor us with their orders for Dry Goods are informed that our stock is ample and full in all departments, of special fabrics made in this country and others imported to order. In addition, we name vast lots of French goods purchased within a few days past at heavy and palpable reductions in price. Hence, we are more thoroughly prepared to serve them than heretofore.

All orders receive our most careful and prompt personal attention.

Goods carefully and securely packed free of charge.

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c., Upper Floors.

House Linens, Blankets, Comforts, &c., in Basement and the "Vaults."

One price only, the cash standard value, marked in plain figures.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Extensive Dealers in Dry Goods,
Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street,
"Perry Building," Washington city.
nov 30 [Marboro' Gaz.]

The Styles—the Qualities—the Prices!

OUR STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS and Winter Wrappings for Ladies (are said by purchasers) to excel in all the above points.

Our stock of Dry Goods for family wants is (as usual) complete in all departments.

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c., Upper Floors.

House Linens, Comforts, Blankets, &c. Basement and the "Vaults."

One price only; the value marked in plain figures. All parcels carefully packed free of charge.

An examination of stock incurs no obligation to purchase.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Dealers in first class Dry Goods,
Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington city.
nov 30 [Marlboro' Gaz.]

ALL THE DRY GOODS REQUISITES

FOR FAMILIES in moderate circumstances. We name all the articles in general use, with 200 pieces of White Flannels in all widths and numbers, decided bargains.

300 pieces "Perry's Choice Cottons," at 12½ cents per yard, value 14 cents.

The great bulk of our stock is adapted, and the prices arranged, to meet the wants of the consuming million, whose trade we solicit.

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Oilcloths, &c., Upper Floors.

House Linens, Blankets, Comforts, &c. Basement and the "Vaults."

The entire building devoted to Dry Goods in all departments.

One price only; the value marked in distinct figures. PERRY & BROTHER,
Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington city.
nov 30 [Marlboro' Gaz.]

OUR NORTHERN and EASTERN correspondents are daily picking up vast lots of the fine and cheap novelties in Dry Goods that are offered in their markets, and they continue to furnish us new supplies daily. We therefore offer our customers the advantage of all the recent and continued daily ruinos of the low prices of the northern and eastern cities.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is deceived.

The vast quantities of fabrics annually passing through our hands enables us to offer special inducements.

Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Oilcloths, &c., Upper Floors.

House Linens, Comforts, Blankets, &c. in the Basement and the "Vault."

All parcels carefully and securely packed free of charge.

An examination of store and stock implies no obligation to purchase. Moreover, the public can learn the lowest market rates.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Dealers in first class Dry Goods,
Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building," Washington city.
nov 30 [Marlboro' Gaz.]

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county letters testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSHUA STEWART,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November, 1861; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23rd day of November, 1860. WM. THOMPSON, JR.,
nov 30—4t Executor.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, as Administratrix of George B. Walker, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, the 3d of December next,

at the late residence of said deceased, the following Personal Property, to wit:

Four Head of Horses,

Five head of CATTLE, 15 head of SHEEP, 10 Pen Hogs, 12 Shoats, and 4 Brood Sows.

Farming Utensils,

Such as 1 Four-Horse Wagon, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Three-Horse Plow, 2 Two Horse Ditto, 3 Double Shovel Ditto, 2 single Shovel Ditto, 1 Harrow, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Jack-Screw, 1 Drinking-Knife, 1 Crosscut Saw, Mattock, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Forks, &c.

A large lot of Grain in the Stack, Corn by the barrel, 7 Stacks of Hay, 50 bushels of Potatoes in the Kiln, with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of Five Dollars and under, cash.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MARGARET WALKER,
Administratrix.
JOSHUA PURDOM, Auctioneer.
nov 23—ts

EXECUTORS SALE!

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, the subscriber, as Executor of Samuel R. Gaither, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale,

On TUESDAY, the 11th of December, next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate of said Samuel R. Gaither, deceased, consisting of

Two Houses, and a LOT,

containing Five-eighths of an Acre of Land, more or less, situated in the village of Unity. There is a good Store Room attached to this property.

The above property is now occupied by Mr. EDWARD GREEN, whose time will expire on the 25d instant.

Possession given immediately.

TERMS OF SALE.—CASH.

THOMAS D. GAITHER,
nov 16—ts Executor.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, Maryland, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that we will apply to the Commissioners of said county, at their FIRST MEETING, *Thirty days after the publication of this notice*, to open a public road, beginning on the Columbia road, at or near Jacksonville, and running thence through the lands of the estate of the late William Burford, Benjamin Barrett, John H. Culver, Thomas Fawcett and the heirs of the late Wm. Valdenar, to intersect the road from Beltsville to Colesville, at some convenient point at or near Bellow's Blacksmith Shop.

BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
JOHN T. BAKER,
ROBT. A. HUTCHISON,
nov 23—td and others.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, will rent for the ensuing year, a DWELLING, and about an

ACRE OF LAND,

situated at the junction of the Washington with the Baltimore road, about a mile west of Green's Bridge.

There is in the Dwelling a room suitable for a small Store, (but no spirits of any kind must be sold,) there being no store within three miles. This property is in a thickly settled neighborhood.

TERMS, very moderate.

nov 16—3t WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.

LOST, on the 6th instant, a Brindle RAT-TERRIER DOG, about five months old. One dollar and fifty cents will be given by the subscriber, upon the return to me of said dog. RICHARD CASE,
oct 12-3t near Mt. HAZEL D. CASHELL'S.

WANTED,

A BLACKSMITH, who understands doing country work; to such an one good wages and constant employment will be given, by immediate application to

WM. H. GITTINGS,
oct 26—3t Brookville, Md.

NOW READY.

The Second Edition.

By Authority of the State of Maryland.

THE MARYLAND CODE,

CONTAINING ALL THE

Public General and Public Local Laws,

Now in force, in the State of Maryland,

COMPILED BY

OTHO SCOTT, & HIRAM McCULLOUGH,

Adopted by the Legislature of Maryland, Jan. Session, 1860: the Acts of that Session being therewith incorporated.

With an Index to each Article and Section,

By Henry C. Mackall, of the Maryland Bar.

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THE FIRST EDITION of 2,000 copies of the Code being exhausted by the subscription of the State, the City of Baltimore and the public, the Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that the SECOND EDITION is now ready, for which orders are respectfully solicited.

It is deemed superfluous to dwell on the merits or advantages of this great work, *the preparation of which has cost the State upwards of* $50,000. The distinguished Codifiers, whose labours have been ratified by an Act of the recent Legislature, have comprised in *Full Detail*, in *Two Volumes*, ALL THE PUBLIC AND LOCAL LAWS, *now in force in this State*, and of course, bearing on every department of business, and every interest of society. Into this comprehensive space, the Code, into which is incorporated the Acts of the last Legislature, *collects and digests the Entire Legislation of Maryland from the Provincial Period to the close of the January Session of 1860*;—with an elaborate and well digested INDEX to each ARTICLE and SECTION—careful and minute in its classification of subjects, the reader, no matter how unfamiliar with the science of law, may easily examine the enactments on any question referring to his *Property*, his *Rights*, his *Duties*, or his *Liberties as a Citizen.*

With the view of enabling every citizen to possess a copy, the Publishers have affixed the price at about one-half the usual charge for Law Books, relying with confidence on the intelligence of the citizens of Maryland for a liberal encouragement. It is perhaps the *most complete body of Domestic Jurisprudence ever Published, for Popular as well as Professional use. As a perfect Compendium of our State Law*, it should at once enlist the good will and secure the patronage of every citizen. Every *Law Office*, every *Merchant, Manufacturer* and *Farmer*, every *Mechanic* and *Artizan*, every *Professional* and *Business Man, ought to secure a copy of* THE CODE.

The code has been carefully examined by several of the most eminent lawyers in the State. All unite in pronouncing it the most complete body of Domestic Jurisprudence for Professional as well as Popular use, ever published, and one of the *best arranged, as it is unquestionably one of the neatest and cheapest law books ever produced in this country.* The unexpected demand, and the very favorable opinions expressed by competent judges, are gratifying evidences, that the mode of issuing the Work—in a superior style, and at about one-half the usual price of law books—has met with public approbation.

In order to render the work in every respect useful to Purchasers, we have made arrangements to issue in Pamphlet Form, uniform with the present volumes of the Code, *the ACTS of each* FUTURE SESSION *of the* LEGISLATURE. By this means the purchasers of the Code will be enabled to possess all the Legislation of the State, in regular order, at a very moderate price.

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☞ The Code, can be had of the Agents, in the different counties, throughout the State, and of the Booksellers.

WM. H. STABLER, Agent
nov 23 for Montgomery county.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

REUBEN T. MANAKEE,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November, 1861; otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.