

Rockville, Maryland, Friday Morning, January 11, 1861.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.
 RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, Attorneys at Law, Rockville, Md.

Dr. C. A. HARDING, Practising Physician, Rockville, Md.

NEW STORE ROOM, AND NEW GOODS!

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

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

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

Persons in want of any article in my line are respectfully solicited to give me a call. I will be pleased to receive them, and to examine their goods, and to purchase them. Moreover, the public can learn the lowest market rates. Don't fail to give me a call.

JOHN W. JONES
 Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.

Fall and Winter Goods!

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

HAS just received a very large and beautiful stock of **FALL & WINTER GOODS**, consisting of—

BONNETS, Ribbons, Ruffles, MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
Black Lace CAPES and SHAWLS, Stellas Shawls, Embroideries, Tulle, Fringes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety.
WHITE GOODS, of every description.
Superior Stock of Extensions, KILTS, Tricots, GLOVES, and HOSIERY.

Umbrellas and Parasols
READY MADE CLOTHING
 Suitable to all climates and conditions of life.

257—Gentlemen wishing clothes made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of **CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTINGS.**

In the place of the very latest and best makes of **Youths' & Children's Goods,** A Great Variety.

BOOTS and SHOES.
 The best quality of shoes, made to order, and at the lowest price.

Domestic of every description
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, PLUMBERS' TOOLS, SADDLERY, PATENT MEDICINES.

Notice to Travellers, &c.

Persons wishing seats in the stage to Washington or Frederick, or to either intermediate point, will please call on Mr. DAVIS H. BOWIE, who is authorized to receive fares, or on the proprietors of the stage, at the office of the proprietors, at the old stand in Rockville, Md.

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

THOMAS CLAGETT,
 late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, or hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December, 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 11th day of December, 1861.

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The National Crisis.

REMARKS OF
J. MORTIMER KILGOUR, Esq.,
 At the County Convention, held in Frederick city, on Monday, the 17th ultimo, to consider the present perilous condition of national affairs.

After the resolutions of the majority and minority reports were read, and Messrs. LYON and ROSA had addressed the meeting in favor of the minority report, Mr. KILGOUR arose and said:

Mr. President: Every sentiment—every word—of the resolutions reported by the minority of the committee finds a ready response in my heart, and in my judgment. I am no disunionist. I love this Union as dearly as any man within the bounds of the republic. My heart pulsates with true devotion to the glories of the present and the grand memories of the past, as that of any man who hears me today. Its stirring national songs arouse, within my bosom, as if by an enthusiasm—and the stars gleaming from its banner, "wherever it floats under heaven, on the sea, or on the land" call up as warm a glow upon my cheeks, and kindles as bright a fire in my eyes, as burns or sparkles upon the cheeks, or within the eyes of any other American citizen, be he who he may, as he gazes upon it.

As I look up to the grand temple of the American Union, lifting its lofty towers far up into the blue heavens, to catch the sunlight of law-regulated liberty and christian civilization, and scatter it in blessings all over the world—with the artistic symmetry and sublime proportions of its architecture—the wonder and admiration of the nations—sheltering beneath its protecting roof thirty millions of the happiest, freest, and most enlightened people upon earth—when I look upon it thus, and remember what it has been, what it is, and what it would be, if left alone, and no storms of unholly passions could assail it, I could weep my heart away to think that its shattered fragments may soon encumber the bosom of the earth. Sir, during the last Presidential election, I was an ardent working man in behalf of the Union. I devoted myself, heart and soul, to efforts in behalf of John Bell and Edward Everett, because I believed that their election would secure peace and harmony to the country, and that the platform upon which they stood, was a divine branch, which should have been accepted by both the North and the South. I gave them my time and my voice without stint, and none mourned their defeat more sincerely than I did, for in its announcement, coupled with that of the election of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the abolition republican party of the North, I thought I heard the tones of "that fire bell of freedom" which would have rung out the funeral knell of the "Declaration of Independence."

Sir, I repeat, I am no disunionist—no secessionist—nor do I have any sympathy in the course of the colored American people, which may yet arise in the sublimity of a great and grand principle, and save the Republic by reconstruction of the government upon principles satisfactory to all sections and States—principles which will ensure the destruction of the food upon which sectional agitation feeds and grows.

The cotton States will go out of the Union in spite of all that people think sufficient to break up the Union, or to another effort to save it. Let the States whose people think sufficient to break up the Union, or to another effort to save it. Let the States whose people think sufficient to break up the Union, or to another effort to save it.

Let this convention, when it meets—composed as it should be of the wisest and most prudent statesmen, whose services can be procured—a grand Congress of sovereign States, with calm deliberation, make of the North, of the South, and of the West, a united and protected. Let this Congress do every appeal which does not partake of humiliation—that promises to impress the Northern mind.

Probably this ultimatum will be accepted by the North, when the superstitious piety and unreasonable fanaticism of its people shall have been toned down to the level of common sense and common justice, by the fierce ordeal of suffering and distress. This, Mr. President, when this ultimatum is accepted by the North, the border slave States will be in a condition to go to their Southern sisters and say to them, "See, we have accomplished for you and for ourselves all that you have ever asked. Your rights are recognized and guaranteed. Your equality is acknowledged. Your honor is saved! Come back into the Union. Let the time-honored ship of State sail on once more upon her course of progress and glory. Again, I will walk the world like a thorn in life"—freighted with every sail set—every yard manned, and with the stars and stripes floating from its flag staff, as it did in the days of yore—re-adjusted and sailed again to the mast-head from which it has been rudely torn by the mad spirit of revolution." When we make this appeal to our Southern sisters, it will be received with a shout of joyous assent, and the cherished loyalty of their gallant people will return once more to the grand

public of the United States of North America. There should be no delay in this matter. Maryland has a right to be heard, and should be heard at once. Hence her legislature should be convened at once, and a convention called to take action upon this vital subject.

There is another consideration, Mr. President: If by this course, Maryland, with her sister border slave States, will be refused to join their destiny with that of the other slave States—to make common cause with them—to share their weal or their woe—to bring about with them, if possible, a peaceable separation from the North, or to mingle their blood together in defence of our common rights.

It is well, Mr. President, that the people of Maryland should know at once that this is the question which they may be called upon to decide—whether Maryland shall be abolished—whether she shall remain an insignificant appendage of a Northern confederacy, or whether, in the spirit of a noble independence and a manly self-respect—if all efforts to save the Union shall be unavailing—she will determine to share the fate of her Southern sisters, whatever that fate may be! Sugar-coat as they may, this is the question.

Mr. President, "not that I love the Union less, but Maryland more," in the judgment which I shall make upon this question. I am bound to Maryland by every tie which can bind a human heart to a spot of earth. "The home of my birth, of my childhood, of my youth, and my mature manhood, I have known no other. 'Tis the home of my wife, and my children. My ancestors, for four generations, sleep upon the banks of the beautiful Patuxent. I love her, sir, with the deepest devotion of my soul, and I would pour out my heart's last drop of blood to save her honor from tarnish, or her crucifixion from a stain. Some, sir, think that she should separate herself from all her Southern sisters, at the bidding of selfish demagogues—sober than she should remain in that Union upon terms of honor, and I would have every hill-top within her boundaries crowned with the altars of her slaughtered sons, and every valley red with the blood of her best and bravest.

Address to the People of Maryland by Governor Hicks.

The Governor has replied to the address of the Senators of Maryland, recently assembled at Barnum's Hotel, and at the same time has issued an address to the people of Maryland. Its matter and manner are equally characteristic, and justify only a brief allusion to the document.

The Governor thinks that in the event of dissolution and war between the sections, Maryland would be the chosen battleground, and we should be exposed to oppressive taxation, ruin and bankruptcy. It is our duty, therefore, to avoid such a catastrophe. The Governor hopes and believes the Union will be preserved. He is a Marylander, and has never lived, and never desires to live, in any but a slave State. He has been and is now in correspondence with the Governors of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and will be prepared to act with them when the time comes.

He informs the people, moreover, that in the treasury of Maryland there was a deficit on the first of October last of fifty thousand dollars, and the treasury officers have repeatedly been without the means of paying drafts upon it, in consequence of the appropriations made by the last Legislature. Nothing but the most rigid economy and careful management can enable the treasury to pay the April interest on the State debt.

The Governor has received certain warnings also, from people who have an opportunity to know, that the secession leaders in Washington have designs against the border States and upon the Capital; and that great efforts will be made to force him to convene the Legislature.

He refers to a variety of reports which have been industriously circulated against him that he wants office under Mr. Lincoln, which he denounces as an infamous, unfeeling slander; that he has written a very objectionable letter to Mr. Crittenden, which he has directed to be published; that he had invited the slaves to a public dinner on Christmas day, near Annapolis; all of which the Governor declares false, and thinks it likely that a good deal more of that sort of thing will be put in circulation, "with the design of weakening your confidence in the Executive of the State by attempting to turn upon your fears."

The Governor thinks that the salvation of the Union depends upon the border States. He thinks without them the cotton States will be without influence and credit, and the northern half of the republic phony of its power and influence. He says, however,

"If we find hereafter that the North shall, after due deliberation, refuse to give to the 'rights of the South,' as well in a united body, demand and receive a fair division of the national domain." To this extent, therefore, the Governor is a secessionist. He says he has extensive means of information as to those who urge this measure upon me, and I am fully convinced that an immense majority of these, throughout the whole State, are firmly opposed to such action.

In the course of nature the Governor says he has not long to live, and he wishes to end his days a citizen of this glorious Union.

Second Meeting of the Border State Committee.

The Committee on the part of the border States, held its second meeting on Friday night of last week, and at 12 o'clock adopted the following propositions:

Recommending a repeal of all personal liberty bills.

An efficient amending of the fugitive slave law, preventing kidnapping, equalizing commissioner's fees, &c.

That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States.

That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the dock yards, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

That Congress shall not interfere with inter-State slave trade.

That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

That the line of 36° 30' shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States, and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited; south of that line neither Congress nor territorial legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and when any territory, containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery as its constitution may determine.

The Committee represented at this meeting Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The Charleston Mercury complains that such is the rage for volunteering that it is difficult to prevent its clerks, printers and other employees from deserting its office. "The postmaster of the city has lost nearly all his force, who have enlisted, and many merchants are in the same predicament.

Address of Gov. Jackson of Missouri.

Jackson's inaugural address was almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of federal relations. He says the destiny of the slaveholding States is identical with Missouri's. He best consult her interests, and the interests of the whole country by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding States, in whose wrongs she sympathizes. Missouri, he says, will remain in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but if the Northern States are determined to put the slaveholding States on the footing of inequality by preventing the entrance of slaves into the Territories, admitting no more slave States, or persisting in abolishing or preventing the continuation of slavery property, then they themselves practically abandon the Union, and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government.

He opposes coercion, and says that the project of maintaining the government by force would lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to union. Our government is based upon justice and equality, and the first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon sovereign States will result in the overthrow of the entire federal system. He says he has not abandoned all hope of the preservation of the Union; and he believes that by judicious and well-directed efforts an adjustment of the honorable to both sections can be effected. He is opposed to congressional compromises, and says the South can rely only upon constitutional guarantees; and, to effect this end, he advises the calling of a southern convention, to agree upon such amendments to the constitution as would secure her just rights, and submit them to the northern States for their action. He advises the calling of a State convention, to ascertain the will of the people upon the subject, and also to have a thorough organization of the State militia to repel invasion and protect property and the lives of citizens. He recommends the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

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