Montgomery County Sentinel.

DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1861.

Vol. VI.—No. 24

By M. Fields.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE,
dec 7-1y JOHN T. VINSON.

Dr C. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md!
mar 30—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.

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

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

His charges will be very moderate.
feb 10—tf PERRY TRAIL.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!
THE HYATTSTOWN BRASS BAND.

THIS BAND being composed of young men, principally mechanics, who have been at an expense of nearly $1,000, (each having an equal interest, and that at his own expense,) for the benefit of our country, 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 country.*

U. M. HAYTON, Leader.
R. A. BURLEY, Director.
J. C. D. HARRISS Sec'y.
ap 20-tf J. H. TABLER Treasurer.

AT THE OLD STAND, AGAIN!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again opened Store, at his old stand, near the Union Turnpike Toll-Gate, where he will keep constantly on hand a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in the District of Columbia. He would name, in part:

BOOTS, SHOES and other Dry Goods
FANCY ARTICLES of all kinds
TINWARE, at Manufacturers prices
GROCERIES of all kinds

In fact, everything usually kept in a well regulated country store.

In the adjoining room to his Store, he has opened a BAR, which will, at all times, be furnished with the best of Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c.

On the Table of his Reading Room will always be found the latest and most popular papers of the day.

He would take this opportunity of returning to his old customers and the public his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, and humbly solicit a continuance.
oct 12-6t LEWIS GRAVES.

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, Va., 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 partonage 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. P. WALLIS. B. 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. Connelly, 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.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at this office.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

NEW STORE ROOM,
AND
NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having changed his store room from the second floor to the first, and otherwise 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 Stock 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 before purchasing elsewhere. An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase. Moreover, the public can learn the lowest market rates. Don't fail to give me a call.

JOHN W. JONES.
Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.
dec 7

Fall and Winter Goods!

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

HAS just received a very large and beautiful Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS. Her stock consists of—

BONNETS, Ribands, Roses, MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
Black Lace CAPES and SHAWLS
Stella Shawls; Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c., &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety!
WHITE GOODS, of every description.
Spring Steel Extension SKIRTS from 25c up.
GLOVES and HOSIERY

Umbrellas and Parasols
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Suited to all classes & conditions of life.

Gentlemen wishing Clothing made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

In the piece, of the very latest and best shades.

Youths' & Children's Goods,
A Great Variety.

HATS of every description direct from the Manufacturer.

BOOTS and SHOES.
Very large assortment, and cheap as any other house in the place. Gentlemen wishing good bargains in Boots and Shoes will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Domestics of every description
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY
FLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT MEDICINES

Fresh Groceries
Receiving Daily.

In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class country store, all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

Give me a call before purchasing, and I will, at the request of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.

R. V. BRADDOCK.
nov 2

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be open for the admission of pupils on Monday, November 12th, 1860. Circulars will be sent to those who desire it, on application to

C. D. LUCKETT, Principal, or
J. G. CANNON, Assistant.
nov 16—3m

Notice to Travellers, &c.

PERSONS wishing Seats in the Stage to Washington or Frederick, or any of the intermediate points, will please call on Mr. DAVID H. ROSE, who is alone authorized to receive fare. He will also receive Bundles, to be carried in the Stage, at his store.

BENJAMIN COOLEY, Proprietor
of the Washington and Frederick Stage Line.
aug 10—tf

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. BOSWELL respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery county as Auctioneer. From his long experience in selling, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

He will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14 tf

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 10—tf.

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

GREENBURY HICKMAN,

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 9th day of October, 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 9th day of October, 1860. JOHN T. VINSON,
dec 14—4t Executor.

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, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, 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, 1860. ORATIO CLAGETT,
dec 14—4t Executor.

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

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. Lynch and Ross 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 as true a devotion to the glories of the present and the proud memories of the past, as that of any man who hears me to-day. Its stirring national songs arouse, within my bosom, as lofty 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 unholy 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 contest, I was an *unpaid 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 an olive 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 at night which disturbed the slumbers of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence."

Sir, I repeat it, I am no disunionist—no secessionist—but there is a great crisis in the country which must be met, and dealt with as it is. We must tear all disguises from the danger which threatens us, and look at it face to face, if we would arrest it, or place ourselves in a position to recover from the effects of the desolating storm which it may pour upon our unhappy country. And we should be about it, here to-day, and address each other as to our duty, with thoughts and feelings devoid of partizan bias or bitterness. Beside the colossal proportions of this crisis—this danger—party sinks into utter insignificance.

Mr. President, I accept, as a fact, the sentiment of my esteemed friend, Mr. Wm. J. Ross, who has just addressed you, and who uttered the sentiment with all the gravity and solemnity of his high position, in this community, as a christian gentleman, with all the emphasis of unbiased, well-informed and matured judgment, and with the touching pathos of a manly heart, that the compact which bound this Union together—the compact which our fathers made—has been already broken—violated by one party, it is no longer binding upon the other parties to it. Yes, sir, the Union is already dissolved, for though we have the cold and hollow forms of a common Constitution, and a common government, a President of the United States, a national congress and national laws, yet they seem almost now as the puppets of a pantomime.—Long ago nine Northern States *seceded* from the Union, by deliberately nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law. All social ties between the two sections have been broken; the business relations have been fatally interupted; and the sacred ties of church fellowship rudely torn asunder. A deep and bitter hatred has been excited between the North and the South, which reached its culminating point of taunting and insulting triumph upon the one part, and of a burning, stinging sense of injustice and wrong, and a fixed and unalterable determination to resist upon the other, by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. This is a sectional triumph—the triumph of a party distinctly marked by geographical lines—a party breathing through the only bond of its organization a settled and uncompromising hostility to the South and its institutions. Already the waves of that triumph, roaring with the mad spirit which possesses them, are gathering with resistless force along Mason and Dixon's line, and as they fling their foamy crests against the heavens, threaten to overwhelm us all in a common ruin.

And again sir, John Bell has declared that the Union was cemented, and was to be kept together rather by the chords of fraternal affection, comity, mutual sympathies, and a common interest in a common glory, than by the bonds of the law. The body is worthless when the spirit has left it; and he has said that the triumphs of a sectional party would inevitably dissolve the Union. So said Washington long ago.

In these respects is not the Union dissolved? Has not a sectional party triumphed? Have not the chords of fraternal affection between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States been cruelly severed? Is there a common interest in a common glory now? Have not all the sympathies which spring from a common pride in the glorious title of American citizen, and that comity which was the brightest jewel in the crown of American character in, the better days of the Republic, and that broad patriotism which knew no North—no South—no East—no West—been all withered to ashes in the fierce fires of sectional strife, and crimination and recrimination? And, Mr. President, ere the week shall pass away, hard by fort Moultrie, "the trumpet to the cannon, and the cannon to the heavens," will proclaim that South Carolina has cut asunder the ties which bind her to the American Union. And it strikes me, sir, that both sets of resolutions recognize the fact of a broken national compact, for they both enforce the necessity of a reconstruction of the government by amendments to the constitution, containing more effectual guarantees for southern rights and institutions. I repeat, sir, let us look at the facts as they are, and then we will better understand how to deal with them.

If I am right in the view which I take of this matter, there are but two points for us to consider here to-day.

The first thing is, what if anything can be done to place the government of the United States upon a firmer more stable, and more substantial foundation, than the crumbling, rocking one, upon which it now rests? In other words—can the Union be saved—or more properly speaking, reconstructed, so as to bring all parts of it together again, in peace and harmony? Secondly: If all efforts to preserve the Union should prove unavailing—if the South must part with the North, where should Maryland go?

If, through the midnight gloom, by which we are surrounded, there shone no gleam of hope, I should not be here to-day, sir, to address this large and highly respectable audience; I would be content, sir, to await the current of coming events, fully satisfied as to where its resistless force would bear us. But, sir, there is a substantial hope, whose light I shall follow until the last flickering, trembling beam goes out forever. In my judgment, that hope leads but in one direction.

It does not spring from the cry of "Union! Union!" when there is no Union. It does not leap from the thrilling strains of Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner, as full of stirring impulses and associations as they are. It is not the peculiar gift of the *bowie-in eagle*. It comes from the inate patriotism of the American people, which may yet arise in the sublimity of a great purpose, and save the Republic by demanding a 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 strengthens.

The cotton States will go out of the Union in spite of all that can be done.—Let those States, whose people think there are not yet causes quite sufficient to break up the Union, or that it is worth another effort to save it, hold State conventions to consider the perilous crisis of the times. Let these conventions appoint delegates to a general conference of all the slave States, which are willing to come into 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 up a schedule of demands to be made of the North—of wrongs to be remedied, and of rights to be recognized and protected. Let this schedule be presented to the North, and be enforced by 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 superlative 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. Then, 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 of glory. Again, 'she will walk the waters like a thing of life'—freighted with the best hopes of the world—with every sail set—with every yard manned, and with the stars and stripes floating from its flag staff, as it did in the days of yore—readjusted and nailed fast 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 chivalrous loyalty of their gallant people will return once more to the grand Republic 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: By this course, Maryland, with her sister border slave States, will be in a condition, if their ultimatum should 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 soon be called upon to decide—whether Maryland shall be abolitionized—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 it 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. 'Tis the home of my birth, of my childhood, 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 escutcheon from a stain. Sooner, sir, than she should separate herself from all her southern sisters, at the bidding of selfish demagogueism—sooner than she should remain in this Union upon terms of dishonor, I would have every hill-top within her boundaries crowned with hecatombs of her slaughtered sons, and every valley red with the blood of her best and bravest.

She is bound to the South by sympathy, by interest, by common institutions, and indeed by every tie which can bind States together. She must make common cause with the slave-holding States. Let her announce this fact at once, and emphatically, to both the North and the South. If it comes to separation, she must bid the North farewell, though it should be with weeping eyes and dishevelled hair, and with all the sad insignia of a wild and heart sick agony.

Mr President, my time has nearly expired, and I will close with one or two words more. I have expressed my sentiments freely and fully. I have talked to those assembled here as to brothers, assembled to consider the most important crisis which has ever occurred in the country's history. I believe, sir, that if the Republic is saved, it will be through means indicated by the resolutions reported by the minority of the committee, and, therefore, I will vote for them. If we stand steadily and firmly by our rights, all difficulties may be adjusted and settled, and our institutions may be saved to shed the benificent light of their elevating power to all the nations of the earth. We may still be a free, happy and united people.

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 at 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 its 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.

An 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 battle-ground, 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 upon 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, unfounded slander; that he had 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 work 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 shorn of its power and influence. He says, however,

"If we find hereafter that the North shall, after due deliberation, refuse to give them, [the rights of the South,] we will, 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 the wishes of the people, not possessed by 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.

TO THE SENATORS.

The Governor in reply to the Senators of Maryland, who addressed him from Barnum's Hotel, regards the communication as coming from citizens entitled to respectful consideration, but not in their capacity as Senators.

The letter appreciates the patriotic motives of the several Senators, but expresses views differing entirely from theirs as to the occasion and time to institute action such as requested. It also concludes by stating in substance that the Governor will, when in his judgment the extraordinary occasion contemplated by the constitution for convoking the Legislature, or Senate alone, arises, act in accordance thereto. He does not yet, however, feel convinced that the period is yet at hand for the Executive to act.

The Governor of Michigan Advocating Coercion.—Governor Blair, in his inaugural address, says, in reference to South Carolina, that he presumes, if it could be done properly, the country generally would be willing to let the restless little nation of South Carolina retire forever. But it cannot be done without the destruction of the confederacy, and self-preservation will compel us *to resist it*.

The Governor denies that the personal liberty bills have prevented the execution of the fugitive slave law in a single instance. The law had always been enforced by the courts on an appeal being taken. He invited judicial scrutiny into State Legislation, and is willing to abide the result, but he is unwilling that his State should be humiliated by a compliance on threats of violence and war. He recommended the State Legislature to manifest its loyalty to Michigan and proffer the President the use of the whole military power of the State to sustain the integrity of the Union.

Message of the Governor of Delaware.—Governor Burton, in his message to the Legislature of that State, reviews at some length the aggressive spirit exhibited by the North towards the South, and maintains with forcible arguments the necessity for each State to enforce the laws and comply fully with the letter and spirit of the constitution, as the only means whereby the Union can be preserved.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Jackson of Missouri.

Governor Jackson's inaugural address was almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of federal relations. He says the destiny of the slaveholding States are identical, and Missouri would best consult her own 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 participates, and with whose institutions her people sympathize. 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 nullifying or perverting the constitution in reference to slave 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 may 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 prudence and well-directed efforts an adjustment alike 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 advises 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.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—A resolution is pending to appoint the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a third person, to be appointed by a joint resolution of the Legislature, commissioners to meet like commissioners from other States, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the U. S. constitution as may be deemed necessary to the restoration of peace to our destracted country; such amendments to be submitted to Congress for their approval.

Inaugural of the Governor of Massachusetts.—Gov. Andrew, in his inaugural, says that the people of Massachusetts respond to the words of Jackson, "The Union must be preserved." The right to reclaim fugitives from labor must be subordinate to the indefeasible right of every freeman to liberty. He submits the question to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Washburne.—Governor Washburne's inaugural address to the Maine Legislature recommends conciliation and forbearance; to stand by the constitution, and although urging the Legislature to make no compromises involving moral treason, he recommends the repeal of the personal liberty bill if found to be unconstitutional.

Guard at Harper's Ferry.—The Virginia Free Press of Thursday of last week, states that the Armory Guard, the Floyd Guard and Floyd Rifles, were ordered on duty on the day previous at Harper's Ferry, in obedience to a dispatch received there from Washington, requiring them to do so. They were marched into the armory yard, awaiting any orders which might be sent them.

☞ On the 1st of January, Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, attended by Rev. L. Fillion, as chaplain, visited Castle Pinckney, at the invitation of the Meagher Guard, one of the companies on duty there, and celebrated mass in the garrison, and preached—dwelling specially on the religious preparation and spirit required for the duties they were called on to perform.

Offer of Pennsylvania Volunteers to the President.—A meeting has been called at West Chester, Pa., to offer a regiment of volunteers to the President to aid in the maintainance of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

☞ A petition *four hundred and fifty-six feet long* has been sent from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania legislature praying for a repeal of those provisions of the penal code hostile to the fugitive-slave law.

Printers' Patriotism.—Eight printers from the South Carolinian and Southern Guardian offices are in the ranks of the Columbia Artillery, which left Columbia, S. C., last week for Charleston, to guard the entrance to the harbor of that port.

Sent North.—On Tuesday morning last, eight or nine persons passed through Raleigh, N. C., on their way North from South Carolina, in charge of Adams' Express, with their heads shaved.