THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : : : APRIL 12, 1861.

The Administration.

If signs and portents are to be believed, we are now standing on the very brink of civil war. Without any forewarning, the Administration has suddenly exerted all its energies, has collected together a powerful fleet, freighted it with all the disposable troops, with arms, munitions, provisions, and every species of *material* that is necessary in commencing a campaign against a hostile foe—including batteries of flying artillery for service on shore, vessels of light draught, and launches and boats for use in shallow waters. All our surmises with respect to this imposing naval and military demonstration, point to the conclusion that the purposes of the Administration are two-fold—its first object being to provision and reinforce Fort Pickens—its second, to disembark a strong body of troops in Texas, ostensibly to guard the frontier against Indian and Mexican incursions, but really to break down the power of the secessionists in that State, by co-operating with the Unionists to re-establish Governor Houston in authority. Those who best know the temper of the Southern mind, can well appreciate the spirit in which this demonstration will be met. The first gun fired, the first blow struck, the first blood shed, puts an end at once and forever, to all hope of reconstructing the Union. To the border slave States the crisis now impending is most momentous. They have repeatedly protested their devotion to the Union as it was founded by the patriots of the Revolutionary era. They have earnestly entreated the dominant party to certify in Constitutional form such assurances and guarantees as would quiet the apprehensions of the Southern people and lead to a restoration of peace and harmony to the sections. We have these assurances fairly embodied and tangibly presented in the Crittenden Resolutions. But with such a blood and yet warlike demonstration as the Chicago Convention, [illegible] the Crittenden Compromise, [illegible] the world knows. The Chicago platform declares that "we deny the authority of any State to secede from the Union, and we hold that any such attempt is treason or insurrection, according as it may be made with a view to prevent or overthrow the Federal Union." Resolutions so emphatically worthy of the Revolutionary era, and so fully in accordance with the spirit of the times, were adopted by the Chicago Convention, and deliberately thrust aside, never to be heard of afterwards. What was the object? A resolution was passed declaring that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the States which contained it. [illegible] a work of supererogation, [illegible] Constitution clearly provided against any such interference, and it may at least be [illegible] that even the resolution would have failed to pass the Senate and for the fact that Republicans well knew that it would not be acted upon by Congress, either in the present or future. It was made to mislead the people of the Confederate States. We are now told that Mr. Lincoln intends to ascertain whether the seceding States will return to their allegiance or not; and it may be that they will return, if the Republican party will only let them alone. But what are the facts? Some weeks before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of State, all resigned their places in the Cabinet, because they could not induce the President to pursue a policy in regard to the Southern States, which they thought was the only one that could prevent a dissolution of the Confederacy. Mr. Buchanan, in his last message to Congress, recommended the passage of a law recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with them. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, has declared that he will not recognize the independence of any State, but will treat the Confederate States as a portion of the Union, and will collect the revenue within the limits of the Southern Confederacy. He and his constitutional advisers have determined to act upon this theory, and to carry it into execution. It is not in order that the carrying of it into the Gulf is merely intended as a peaceful measure with a view to overawe the supporters of the secession movement, and to reclaim peace of deliberation. We do not, however, mean to say that this warlike display is to end simply in a holiday exercise. The office hunting politicians are urging upon Mr. Lincoln to prove that we have a "strong Government;" and it is more than probable that these extremists have at length carried their point. If the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, or to land troops in Texas in either case a collision is inevitable; and the very instant that the *status quo* is thus rudely violated the border States will be called upon to decide whether they will cast their lot with the South or remain, with sullen reluctance, in the dominion of the North. What their decision will be cannot long remain a matter of doubt. Every one of them has solemnly declared, by the almost unanimous voice of its people, that no act which bears even the semblance of coercion shall be permitted. It is upon these border slave States, as occupying a middle ground between the opposing sections, that all hopes of a final reconciliation must rest.—If they are forced, by the acts of the Administration, to break loose from the Union, and to join the Southern Confederacy, where then shall be found the mediating power?

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, several young men who had been amusing themselves, shooting at a target with a pistol, returned to the house of Mr. THOMAS H. RAFFERTY, near this place, when one of them reloaded the pistol without letting his companions know it. Soon after, Mr. THOMAS LYDDANE, was seen approaching the house, when one of them picked up the pistol, and said, "I'll give Mr. L. a fright," and as he was about to enter the door, pulled the trigger, when to his utter astonishment the pistol discharged, seriously wounding Mr. L. The ball entered just below the angle of the mouth, fractured the jaw bone, and glanced outward, making a painful and unsightly wound. We are pleased to learn that Mr. L. is now free of severe pain, and we hope will soon be out of all danger.

The young man who fired the pistol is much distressed at the painful occurrence; Mr. L. being one of his most esteemed friends.

MILITARY PARADE.—The "*Rockville Riflemen*," Captain Boyle, made their second appearance in full uniform on Saturday last, and elicited the admiration of the large concourse of citizens assembled upon the occasion. Every one seemed much pleased with their soldier-like appearance, their exactness in dress, their precision in time, and we felt proud that such an association was in our midst. We congratulate the officers and men upon their efficiency and success, and bid them God-speed in their noble enterprise.

FROM WASHINGTON.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun," under date of the 10th inst. writes:

A clerk of the State Department was dispatched on Friday night last to Charleston with the *ultimatum* of this government in regard to Fort Sumpter. The message of Gov. Pickens was, as is said, that the government had determined to supply Fort Sumpter with provisions, openly and peacefully, unless the South Carolina authorities would supply them; and that if resistance should be made, the consequences must fall upon those may venture to make it. Yesterday some information as to the reception of the message was expected.

We have had rumors to the effect that war had been commenced. Last night a dispatch was received stating that five or six large vessels of war and transports were lying off the harbor of Charleston, and that a steamer with provisions was to come in that morning. Also that the sappers and miners and other troops were landed on Sullivan's Island in case the batteries of South Carolina should be opened upon the steamers, and that Fort Sumpter would also open upon those batteries.

But a few days of delay in the beginning of a war that is to last for generations, is of little importance.

I have never given credence to the order for the demonstration in Charleston harbor by the government. But the evidences of the fact are now too strong to be resisted. I would not believe, as a northwestern democratic senator said, that the Lincoln government was weak and wicked enough for that.

The Montgomery commissioners are indignant at the glaring breach of faith and of courtesy to them which is involved in the adoption of war measures by the government without the promised notice to them.

The three Virginia commissioners now here to ask an explanation of the Lincoln policy will not be at a loss to ascertain what it is to their entire satisfaction.

By an order issued last night, eleven volunteer companies of the District were called out to be ready to-day.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.—During the afternoon of the 10th inst., various volunteer companies of the District, pursuant to an order of the Secretary of War proceeded to the War Department and were inspected by Assistant Adjutant General McDowell, with the view of having proper selections of a certain number for active service in defense of the capital. Several hundred men were mustered into service, and two or three hundred broken companies formed, the number of each being from 42 to 64. An effort is making to bring them up to the minimum in order to their acceptance.

Of the National Rifles, over sixty members, many of them commissioned to be mustered into service. The reason for this, as in other similar cases, was that some men were apprehensive that they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath, which they conceived, in the event of the secession of Maryland and Virginia, would compel them to fight against those States.—It is said that they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the intention of it would expose them to the punishment under the rules of war.

At a late hour of the afternoon two companies appeared at the War Department dressed in the uniform without uniforms, but the Adjutant General had retired for the day.

Captain Carrington's company, of about 80 men, was mustered into service to-day.

Five companies have already been placed on duty guarding their respective [illegible]

[illegible] in front of the War Department to witness the proceedings, which lasted until [illegible] the inspection and [illegible]

No [illegible] was made to-night, neither was it reported on the night previous, that any of the Confederate States, except Florida, [illegible] 1,500 men.

[illegible] the movements of the troops [illegible] commands all the [illegible] the moment an [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible] Government [illegible] what it may. It has at last dawned upon the minds of the people that the Government is in earnest, and that it will be pursued in the course it has taken in the case of Jefferson Davis [illegible] to the Southern States. Jefferson Davis [illegible] to the Confederate States, and [illegible] to President [illegible] and [illegible] expected to [illegible]

President Davis made a requisition on the militia of the Governor of Alabama for [illegible]

The Mobile Light Infantry, 150 strong, arrived at Pensacola on the 7th. Georgia troops to the number of 370 en route for Pensacola, have passed through [illegible]

THE WAR IN CANADA.—We learn that Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Bridge Street Presbyterian church in Georgetown, has tendered his resignation to his congregation.

It appears that on Sabbath last Dr. Brown took occasion to pray for the President and Vice-President of the United States, and also the President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. He shortly received a letter from Mr. W. H. Tolmie, an elder of the church, asking him not to mention in his prayers the enemies of his country, or the names of those who were repugnant to the sentiments of his congregation.

Dr. B. replied that he thought a minister should particularly pray for enemies as well as friends.

At a subsequent prayer meeting, the minister again mentioned in his prayer the President of the Southern Confederacy, and afterwards a letter was handed him from Mr. Ramsburg, another elder of the church, in reference to the subject.

Dr. Brown returned answer, that if his people did not like his prayers, there was no longer any need for his services, and his resignation was forthwith tendered. We understand it has been accepted.—*Washington Star.*

FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 25th ultimo, arrived on Monday last.

Col. Loring had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New Mexico, which gave much satisfaction to the people of that Territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by the citizens of Santa Fe is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been made or thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving and going back to the Pike's Peak region. The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days will be sufficient for stock to subsist on. The emigration to the gold fields has commenced over the southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party.

A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of the country, and business is looking up.

DEFENSES OF THE CAPITAL.—Under orders of Gen. Scott, of the 10th inst., several of our companies of citizen soldiery have been called into the service of the government. As business is dull, eight dollars per day and ration with prospect of war, are considerations indeed for substantial citizens. Many think that it is not improbable that martial law will be declared.

It is proposed, on account of the great scarcity of junior lieutenants in the navy who are available for sea duty, to graduate immediately the senior class at the Naval Academy, and order them to vessels about being put in commission.

The Vincennes, at Boston, has been ordered to get ready for service on the coast of Africa, and the Jamestown, at Philadelphia, for Brazil.—*Dispatch from Washington to Balt. Sun.*

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—Immediately on the assembling of the convention on the 8th inst., a resolution was offered to suspend the execution of the order to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking up the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. Jackson moved that the resolution be tabled. Lost.

The resolution to suspend the order was adopted by a tie vote.

Mr. Preston's resolution was then taken up as follows:

"Whereas, In the opinion of this convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the government intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace: Therefore,

"*Be it Resolved*, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this convention what course he intends to pursue."

A long debate ensued, during which Messrs. Scott of Fauquier, and Treadway, conservatives, declared that if the President's response was unfavorable they would go for immediate secession. They hoped, however, that the answer of the President would be favorable to peace.

Other members addressed the convention in opposition, and declared that the object of the resolution was immediate secession.

The movements of the fleets were frequently alluded to in the progress of the debate, and the ground assumed was, that Virginia having by her vote on Thursday indicated her policy against secession, she had the right to know what these movements meant.

Mr. Carlisle, and all the straight-out Unionists, opposed the resolution, as did some of the conservatives.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted—ayes 75, nays 63.

Much to the surprise of every one, Governor Wise voted in the negative.

The convention then appointed Messrs. Wm. Ballard Preston, conservative; Alexander H. Stuart, Unionist, and George W. Randolph, secessionist, as commissioners to wait on the President. They will leave to-morrow morning.

The convention then adjourned, and it is presumed will transact but little business until the commissioners return.

In the convention on the 9th instant, the following resolution, offered by Gov. Wise, was adopted by a vote of 128 yeas, to 20 nays:

Resolved, That the people of Virginia hereby declare their assent to the recognition of the separate independence of the Seceded States. That they shall be treated as independent powers, and that proper laws shall be passed to effect their separation.

On the 10th instant, the convention adopted the twelfth resolution, which asserts that the people of Virginia will await a reasonable time for the adoption of the propositions of amendment by the Northern States, but will expect the Federal Government to pursue a pacific policy towards the seceded States in the meanwhile. The resolution also recommends that all forts ceded to the United States should, as a peace movement, be evacuated by the Federal Government. Much excitement prevailed.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA OF AN APPROPRIATION FOR ARMING THE STATE.—Governor Curtin was to send a message to the Legislature on the 9th instant, recommending the appropriation of half a million of dollars to purchase munitions of war. He takes the ground that our people have been so long accustomed to peaceful pursuits that they have lost their military habits, and that it is necessary amid the disturbed condition of the surrounding States to begin to prepare the means of self-protection. That it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the national laws. A republican caucus was to have been held on this subject on Tuesday last.

The State treasurer declares that the appropriation must be raised by a loan. Months steps were taken in the Legislature for the postponement of the time of adjournment for the consideration of this subject.

Governor Curtin sent a message to the Legislature on Tuesday last relative to our national difficulties. He recommends the organization of the militia and other measures proper in the present crisis. He also states that he has received a letter from the President, *saying that he has information of a design to attack Washington city.*

A PLOT TO SEIZE THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Some persons insist that a plot has been formed to seize the federal capital, and it is even announced that Major Ben McCulloch, the Texas ranger, has organized a force of 5,000 men for the purpose, and will appear at Washington the moment the general government sheds a drop of blood at the South. A "Virginia gentleman" is said to have learned this "directly from McCulloch's own lips." Mr. G. H. Hall, in a note to the Intelligencer, contradicts the story that the Hon. Jeff. Davis had "bought a pew lately" in the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington. He has owned a pew in that church for some years. On leaving the city the rents of the pew were given to the vestry, and, as a sign of past friendship and ownership of it, Mrs. Davis ordered a plate to be put on it with his name. This, however, has not yet been done.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.—Governor Pickens was in secret session with the State Convention on the 10th instant before their final adjournment, which took place at 1 o'clock.

About 1,000 troops were sent to the fortifications to-day, and 1,600 more will go down to-morrow.

Ex-Senators Wigfall and Chestnut, and Messrs. Boyleton, Means, Manning and McGowan, have received appointments to Gen. Beauregard's staff.

Large numbers of the members of the convention, after the adjournment, volunteered as privates.

About 7,000 troops are now in the fortifications. The "beginning of the end" is coming to a final closing.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald states that on Monday evening last, the Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of that town, who has partially lost the use of his lower limbs, in an effort to walk in his room fell, and striking his leg against a chair, severely fractured it below the knee. The fracture was adjusted by Drs. Scott and McKee, and Mr. R. is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE CABINET.—There are reports of contemplated changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, will, it is said, be appointed a Supreme Court Judge; Mr. Cameron will go into the Treasury Department, and John Minor Botts, of Virginia, will be appointed Secretary of War in place of Mr. Cameron.

MOVEMENT AT OLD POINT COMFORT.—The Norfolk Day Book states that the troops at Fortress Monroe are not allowed to pass beyond the picket guard, and the strictest military discipline prevails. On the 1st instant there was received at the fort from Baltimore twelve boxes of grape shot, together with a great many iron castings, used in mounting guns.

☞ A Boston telegram tells of a brute of a man who beat his poor brother to death there yesterday for not washing his clothes. If that murder had been perpetrated in Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile, doubtless it would have been held up by the abolitionized Republican organs as another evidence of the "barbarism of slavery."

☞ New York at present presents a highly illuminated appearance, being placarded all over with bills of "To let," "for sale," and "selling off at cost." Delightful black Republican times.

☞ Washington despatches state that reliable information has been received in that city, showing that the late reports of the movements of General Ampudia are false. Instead of his making a raid upon the borders of Texas, Ampudia has retired from the army and gone into the interior.

☞ The underground railroad is doing an immense business in the way of running off fugitive slaves from the South. One hundred and six passed over the Michigan Southern Railroad, on Sunday night last, and three hundred more are reported en route for Detroit.

☞ In January, February and March there were 519 failures in the United States. Of these, 74 were in Boston, 179 in New York, 22 in Philadelphia, 28 in Baltimore, 26 in Cincinnati. Of the whole number of failures, 88 were in dry goods.

☞ According to its own provision, that when ratified or adopted by five States it should immediately go into operation, the Montgomery Constitution is now the law of the land in the Confederate States.

☞ Mr. Randolph, the secession delegate from Richmond to the Virginia convention, is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Marriages.

MARRIED, on the 28th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, WM. H. BLUNT, of this county, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Harry Dorsey, Esq., of Frederick county.

On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Rockville, by the Rev. J. J. DOUGHERTY, Mr. ROB'T A. DAVIS to Miss JULIA A. TRAIL, all of this county.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1861.

GRAIN.—The offerings of all descriptions were very moderate this morning, those of Wheat only amounting to some 2,000 bushels, at 1.35 a $1.48 for common to medium white, 1.50 a $1.62 for fair to good do., and 1.65 a $1.72 per bushel for prime to choice do., —red sold at 1.35a$1.35 per bushel for fair to prime. Some 5,000 bushels Corn offered, and white again sold at 58a63 cts for fair to prime, and yellow at 55a60 cts per bushel for do.; demand good. Only 800 bushels Oats offered, and Maryland sold at 29a32 cts, and Pennsylvania at 31a33 cts per bushel. No Rye reported sold; demand limited—we quote Pennsylvania at 68a70 cts, and Maryland at 63a65 cts per bushel.—*Sun.*

Sheep for Sale.

I HAVE a very superior lot of COTSWOLD SHEEP, including Bucks, for sale. These sheep are of Col. Josiah W. Ware's stock, and were selected by him with great care. They can be recommended with confidence to farmers, who wish to raise such sheep. Also several COWS and CALVES, of my own raising, for sale. S. T. STONESTREET,
ap 12—3t near Rockville.

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

RICHARD GITTINGS,

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 10th day of April, 1862; 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 10th day of April, 1861.
RICHARD CASE,
ap 12—4t Administrator.

Direct Importation of SPRING GOODS.

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Ladies to my complete stock of FRENCH GOODS—comprised of—

Silk and Lace Mantillas
Silk Basques — Silk Zouaves
Zouave Shirts — French Bonnets
Flowers, Ribbons and Millinery Goods in general
Straw Goods in great variety
White and colored Straw Hats for Ladies and children
Dress and Mantilla Trimmings
Pointe Laces — Valenciennes Laces
French Laces — Guipure Laces
Black and white blond Laces
Pointe Lace Veils
French Lace Veils
White Veils
Embroidered Linen Sets
Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Sets and Collars
Embroidered Bands, Edgings, and Insertings in Swiss and Cambric
Pointe Lace Collars
Crape Collars
Crape Sets
Guipure Lace Capes
French Lace Capes
Silk Mitts, Fans
A very large assortment of Nets for the hair.
Handsome Wreaths
Cog de Plumes for hats and many more articles generally kept in a regular fancy store.

Ladies will please bear in mind that I import all the goods myself, and am able to sell them cheaper than anybody else and those who will be kind enough to inspect my large and handsome stock, will find that they no more can complain of the prices, as I marked my goods so low that they will give general satisfaction.

Receiving new goods by almost every steamer. Ladies will always find a full assortment.

Orders for Mantles, Bonnets or Dresses, attended to with the utmost care.

M. WILLIAN, Importer,
No. 32, Market Space,
Washington, D. C., and
ap 12 No. 7, Cite Trevise, Paris.

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

ELIZABETH DARNE,

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 subscribers, on or before the 26th day of March, 1862; 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 our hands this 26th day of March, 1861.
RICHARD D. BEALL,
NATHANIEL CLAGETT,
ap 5—4t Executors.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, in the State of Maryland, passed at the March Term thereof, 1861, in the case of the State vs. Daniel Thomas, a slave of Henry Bradley, Esq., convicted of murder in the second degree, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door, in the town of Rockville,

On SATURDAY, the 13th of April next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the said negro boy **DANIEL THOMAS**, a slave for life. The said negro to be carried without delay, beyond the limits of the State, and not to be permitted to return therein.
SAMUEL CLOYD,
mar 22—ts Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Montgomery county, hereby give notice to the owners, that if the taxes due on the tract of Land, known as part of "BRADFORD'S HEAP," and part of "BATCHELORS FORTUNE," lying and being in Montgomery county, and in the 5th Election district of said county, and bounded by the lands of Roger Brooke, the heirs of Mahlon Kirk, and the heirs of John S. Manakee; it being the property of Elizabeth Ransell, and others, the heirs of Wm. Robertson, containing 20 Acres, more or less, are not paid within Thirty days after the publication of this notice, that they will issue orders to the Collectors of said district to whom the taxes are due, to advertise said land for sale, and sell it to the highest bidder, to satisfy the same.

The amount of taxes due John T. Baker, Collector for the years 1854 an 1855 is three dollars and eighty-five cents; the amount of taxes due Thomas Culver, Collector, for the years 1856 and 1857, is two dollars, and the amount of the taxes due Perry Lizear, Collector for 1858, 1859 and 1860, is three dollars and twenty-five cents.
JOHN W. JONES, Clerk
ap 5—4t.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Rockville, Md., for the quarter, ending March 31st 1861.

Boswell B M	Jackson Mary
Busey John	Kurcell George
Baker Jno W	Kinsey Godfrey
Ball F	Laxton Thomas
Carlisle David	2 McCabe Michael
Case George W	Marshall Harry
Cooke John (col'd)	Montgomery James
Colgain R	Moore John D W
Eschelman Peter	Norris Josephine
Dodge John P	Perry B F
Gifford Alfred	Piles W H
Gingle James	Russell Ellen
Gittings W H	Stone John G
Gaither Thomas D	Stone Philip
Hill Catharine	Townsend James
Hetchison Caroline	Thrift Samuel
Hutchinson Harriet	Wingfield H. W 2
Higgins Catharine	Woods M L
Older Ephraim	Waters B M
Johnson E C E	Wood George

Wilkins John
ap 5—3t DAVID H. BOUIC, P. M.

DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer of 1861.

MORE THAN OUR USUAL SUPPLY of Spring Goods at less than our usual prices.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents sends us new supplies daily.

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

Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mattings, &c., upper floors.

House Linens, Blankets, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, &c., basement and the "vaults."
PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. Avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

RESIDING in the South and West—Our customers residing in the South and West are respectfully informed that our stock for the spring and summer of 1861 is now full and complete in all departments, and that in the future as in the past, their orders will receive our most prompt and careful personal attention.

We would suggest in this connexion that in all cases where checks or drafts are remitted that they be drawn on Washington or some point to the North or East.

All parcels for the interior properly packed free of charge.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Extensive Dealers in
Dry Goods of the best class,
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

THE gray effect running through various lines of new Dry Goods from 12½ cents per yard up to fine silks. Many really beautiful things in the lot.

10 pieces gauze and other Flannels for Spring and Summer.

Many new things in embroidered and other neat Pocket Handkerchiefs for ladies.

Mattings, Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

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

An inspection of stock solicited: it incurs no obligation to purchase.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

NOVELTIES IN SILKS FOR SPRING.
Novelties in Mantles for Spring.
Novelties in fine Dress Goods for Spring.
Novelties in Shawls for Spring,
With our vast stock of all the leading staples for the everyday wants of families in moderate circumstances.

Mattings, Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, Rugs, &c., upper floors.

One price only; the value marked in plain figures. PERRY & BROTHER.
Penn. avenue and Ninth street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

MOZAMBIQUES and other new dress fabrics for Spring and summer.

Five cartons, low priced, and neat shawls for early spring.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

Mattings, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

One price only, marked in plain figures

An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase.

All parcels for the interior carefully packed free of charge.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and 9th street,
ap 5—tf "Perry Building."

BEREGE Anglais, Organdies, and Lawns, from 12½ cents per yard upwards—many most select and stylish things.

We also have more than our usual supply of all the fabrics that enter into the every day wants of families.

House linens, Blankets, comforts, &c., basement and the "Vaults."

Carpets, curtains, mattings, oilcloths, &c., upper floors.

One price only, marked in plain figures.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Penn. avenue and 9th street,
"Perry Building,"
ap 5—tf Washington, D. C.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Montgomery county to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road, beginning at a corner stone on the dividing line between the lands of Wm. Granger and M. F. Harriss, on the Falls road, leading from Rockville, to run thence with the dividing line on the lands of the said M. F. Harriss, to the lands of Sam'l Willson, on Watt's Branch, through the said lands to Mrs. Anna M. Fisher's lands, through the said lands to the dividing line between Jno. T. Selby and Mrs. Mary Dodd, with said line to the dividing line between Mrs. M. Dodd and Mrs. R. V. Braddock, with the said line to the dividing line between Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Mary E. Beckwith, with the said line to the diving line between Mrs. Beckwith and Samuel Jones, with the said line to the county road leading from the Piney Meeting house road to the canal, at Lock No. 21—hereby give notice that they will meet on the premises, *on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next*, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said commission.

BENJ. T. HODGES,
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
C. J. MADDOX.
mar 29—td Examiners.

Don't Read This!

A situation wanted, as a Clerk in a store. Further information can be obtained by applying at this office. [mar 15—tf.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS of the South.

FOWLE & CO.'S Soluble Phosphated Peruvian GUANO,

The Best, Cheapest and most Permanent FERTILIZER

Ever Offered to the Agriculturist.

Approved by Prof. Campbell Morfit,

ONE of the most eminent Chemists of America, as the most reliable and efficient combination of *Phosphatic and Ammoniated Guanos* yet offered in a really soluble form. It is composed of No. 1 *PERUVIAN AND SOMBRERO GUANOS*, of direct importation from the Chincha and Sombrero Islands, and is warranted *free from all impurities.*

This Fertilizer has been severely tested, in comparison with Peruvian Guano, by many of the most successful and intelligent farmers of Virginia and Maryland, from whom we have received numerous letters and certificates of approval. We submit the following extract from Prof. Mourir's report upon the Soluble Phosphated Peruvian Guano, viz:

"*The above analytical results express a high value for this Fertilizer, and indicate that the formula for its preparation is founded upon sound principles of agricultural economy and efficiency. Thoroughrepleta with the indispensable elements of a fruitful soil, the relative proportions are so skillfully adjusted as to promote their mutual action, and render it a most profitable manure, adapted for crops generally, without distinction as to kind.* CAMPBELL MORFIT.

Copies of the above-named documents, together with Prof. Morfit's Analysis, and other interesting matter, will be found in our pamphlets and circulars, showing that our FERTILIZER is far better adapted to general use than Peruvian Guano alone, besides being

SIXTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER.

The Sombrero Guano, before its combination with the Peruvian, is rendered immediately soluble by a process recently discovered and peculiarly our own. The value of Peruvian Guano, presented in this modified and improved form, can hardly be over-estimated.

We continue to keep on hand our usual supplies of *PERUVIAN AND SOMBRERO GUANO*, of *our own direct importation*, which we offer at lowest market rates.

AGENTS.

J. P. BARTHOLOW, Washington, D. C.
BENJ. DARBY, Georgetown, D. C.
HY. M. WARFIELD & CO., Baltimore, Md.
FOWLE & CO.,
mar 29—tf Alexandria, Va.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House door, in Rockville, on

SATURDAY, the 20th of April next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., all the right, title claim and interest, both at law and in equity of Washington Bonifant, of, in and to the following property—to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of Land, called "GIRLS PORTION," containing **73 ACRES.**

Also—One BAY MARE, and one SORREL HORSE.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Washington Bonifant, at the following suits one at the suit of John Braddock, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Mark W. Jenkins, partners trading under the name and style of Mark W. Jenkins & Co.; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Wm. Veirs Bouie; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Samuel H. Howell, and will be sold to satisfy the same. SAMUEL CLOYD,
mar 29—ts Sheriff.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in the case of Barbara A. Allnutt, next friend of James N. Allnutt vs. James N. Allnutt, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 13th of April next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, to wit: All that part of the 2d part of Lot No. 2, in the division of the real estate of James N. Allnutt, deceased, and which was assigned to James N. Allnutt, lying on the right of the main road leading from Dawsonsville to Poolesville, containing

17 Acres, 2 Roods, 21 Perches.

The improvements consist of a small DWELLING HOUSE and a Stable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, and the residue in two equal instalments, in one and two years, to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the final ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, at the expense of the purchaser convey all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James N. Allnutt, of, in and to the said piece of land. JOHN BREWER,
mar 22—ts Trustee.

U. S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a Line of Stages between Washington and Rockville, and Rockville and Frederick, carrying the U. S. mail—leaves the Franklin House, corner 8th and D streets, and the Kimmell House, on C street, Washington, D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—same days leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive in Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville with his line through to Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and arrive at Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leaving the City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

He has a Thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach on the road between Washington, and Rockville, and Two-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in the hands of careful and accommodating drivers.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on a safe and pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

N. B.—He also has HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES for hire, or will send passengers to any part of the county or District on reasonable terms. B. COOLEY.
Rockville, March 22, 1861.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Montgomery county, Md., 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 road for the public convenience, beginning at some point on the Brookville Turnpike, between Rainnie's dwelling, and the branch below the dwelling of Mr. Linkins, and running thence over the most eligible route, to be selected by examiners, to some point on the city road, from Rockville, near the mill of Samuel C. Veirs. It is supposed the proposed road will pass over the lands of Messrs. Rainnie, Harding, Dodge, Noland, Veirs and Bouie, and perhaps of other persons unknown to your petitioners.

John W Baker,	W H Beall
Jas Rainnie,	Samuel Jefferson,
W J Rabbitt,	Thomas Rabbitt,
John Rainnie,	A S Martin,
A Leadingham,	Henry Pierce,
Nich K Ray,	Levi Shaw,
F I Norris,	Jas. W Cashell,

mar 22—6td. and others.

SPRING GOODS Cheap for Cash.

SMOOT & BURROUGHS,
No. 110 Bridge St.,
GEORGETOWN, D.C.

HAVE received and are now offering at prices to suit the times, a large assortment of STAPLE GOODS to which they invite the attention of their Montgomery customers. They are offering the following grades of heavy goods:

Heavy 7-8 and 4-4 Cotton Osnaburg,
Cotton Duck and Brown Drills,
Extra heavy Blue and Brown mix'd Denims
Heavy brown Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings,
Farmers Drillings and Linen Duck,
Blue Drills and Cottonades
Heavy plaid Cottons and Osnaburg Plaids
8, 9, and 10-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheetings
Shirting Cottons of all the best grades
3-4 and 4-4 blue Osnaburg Prints
Also, a large supply of English and American Spring Prints
Table Linens, Napkins, Towelling, and Irish Linens
Alexandre's Kid Gloves
Hosiery of all kinds
Ginghams, Spring Shalties and Gray Dress Goods.

In consequence of the unsettled condition of the country, *we propose to sell for CASH*, and will offer goods at very low prices, and respectfully ask a call.

mar 22—tf SMOOT & BURROUGHS.

A. No. 1, PERUVIAN GUANO.

DIRECT from the ship side—A. A. BROWN MEXICAN GUANO, very choice,
WHITE MEXICAN GUANO,
SOMBRERO GUANO,
CAY VERDE ISLAND GUANO, Phosphatic, equal to Mexican Guano.

Prepared PERUVIAN GUANO, manufactured by the Virginia Land Improvement company.

Fowle's soluble Phosphated PERUVIAN GUANO.

Baugh's raw-bone SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

BONE DUST, ground at my own mill, and warranted pure and genuine.

PLASTER, and all other Fertilizers.

Also, the largest, most varied and best selected assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS ever offered in this market. All at the lowest market rates

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Seed Store and