THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 19, 1861.

States' Rights Meeting.

Our readers will learn from an advertisement which appears in another column of to-days paper, that there will be a meeting of States' Rights men, held at the Court-House, in this place, to-morrow afternoon. We learn that there have been several preliminary meetings held during the week, and that, at the last, a constitution and articles of agreement were adopted. The meeting then adjournd till the 20th instant, when an election of officers will be made, and more definite and complete arrangements for the future usefulness of the organization will be developed.

Truly, we have fallen upon evil times. The spirit of sectionalism, which has for some time ruled the day, and threatened the destruction of State sovereignty, has at last culminated, and we are now plunged into revolution, with all its attendant evils. Civil war is upon us, and though, as yet bloodless, the wisest and most learned among us cannot penetrate the future, and say how long it will be before our wives and families will be exposed to the murderous fire of northern fanatics and negro-worshipers, of the Gerret Smith school of abolitionists. We say this with feelings of deep, overwhelming mortification. We do not wish to excite unnecessary alarm, but we, with all the earnestness of our soul, appeal to the people of our county, especially, to organize for the dangers which the signs now portend. Meet your neighbors in private and in public gatherings—be united and undivided—form a *Southern League*—stand by one another—stand by your rights, and if the worst must come, die for the South and for equal laws and equal rights.

Marylanders, Arouse!

We publish, to-day, the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, calling upon a number of States for troops, for the paltry pretence of causing "the laws to be duly executed" in seven States, which have solemnly renounced obedience to these laws, and established an independent government of their own. The army thus assembled, is to invade the Southern territory, and slaughter the Southern people. No man who is willing to understand, can be deceived by the weak devices with which the malignant purposes of the proclamation are sought to be covered up. What a silly and puerile trick, to affect to call three millions of men, "the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid," and "command" them to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days!" What a farce and a falsehood to suggest that rapine and murder, are not meant by a war of invasion, but that on the contrary, "the utmost care will be observed to avoid any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens!" Who does not know that if the administration will but halt in its crusade of depredations, peace and hope and happiness will reappear with the first spread of the tidings? Who that is honest and candid can fail to acknowledge that the people of the South are fighting for their freedom and firesides—standing by their abodes, in defence of their rights and institutions, asking only to be let alone—to be permitted to govern themselves?

Civil war is upon us and to own size with it, is to what its swell and we now call upon the people of Montgomery to arouse and prepare for the emergency! To which side of the conflict, that is waging, do your convictions and sympathies incline you? It is hardly necessary for us at this time to declare our position; the most casual reader of the "Sentinel," knows already. We believe that right and justice are with the South, and that the cause they represent and are defending, is the cause of their domestic institutions, their chartered rights and firesides. We look upon the government which is assailing them as the representative, not of the Union, but of a malignant and sectional fanaticism, which takes the honored name of Union in vain, and has prostrated and is trampling on the Constitution, and we would now have Maryland and Virginia, and the States which have common interests with both, to take their stand with the South, openly, manfully and at once. We believe that it is a result which is sure to take place, at one time or another, under the irresistible pressure of congenial institutions, habits and character, not less than of ardent sympathies and inseperable interests. We believe that it is the only course which holds out the least hope of a reconstruction of the Union at any time hereafter, under any form.

The insane and brutal policy initiated by the government at Washington, under the goading of the party and press, of which it is the puppet, has well nigh destroyed all hopes of compromise and re-construction, and paralyzed the efforts of the good and wise men engaged in its behalf. The most ardent patriot knows full well that the government of the United States is dissolved, and feels, as we do, the most poignant grief at so sad a calamity. What then is left us, but to choose between the two fragments of the dissevered Union? It is no longer—it has forever ceased to be—a choice in which the Union itself is involved. It is now a choice between the North and the South—between the brethren who have been driven from us, and the corrupt and fanatical domination which has separated us. If we remain where we are, we go with the North, against the South. The question, therefore, for us to determine, is not whether we shall adhere to the Union, but whether we shall submit to be ruled by the North, and aid it in ruling the South. Every honest and good citizen who is deceived, by the cry of Union, into the support of the powers that be, becomes in spite of him an enlisted soldier of sectionalism. It is not whether we shall continue to share in a common government, but whether we shall consent to be governed, without sharing in the government itself.

It is thus, and thus only, that the issue presents itself to our minds; and we again appeal to the men of Montgomery to arouse and buckle on their armor for the protection of their families, homes and firesides; their dearest rights and most cherished interests are threatened with destruction, and "he who will not care for his own household, is worse than an infidel."

☞ Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, on the 17th instant, telegraphed the Secretary of War of the Confederate States that he had taken all the U. States forts in that State.

We are Hurt—How we came by it, and what is its Remedy?

The gloomiest forebodings begin to be realized. War is begun among brethren once happily united. It passes even surmise where and what will be its ending. No trifling cause has given it existence, and grave responsibilities have sprung from it. Bad principles and bad men prepared it; true doctrine and true patriots must combat it. The imbecile head of the Federal Government is not the cause of the secession of Sovereign States. Such evil potency does not attach to so weak an instrument. He is so stupid as not to know when he is hurt. Lincoln, the poor tool of designing knaves, almost deserves pity, if his meanness did not provoke so great contempt. Long before he was dragged from obscurity to dangerous power, the train of present evils was laid. "Higher law," was another expression for what we now know to be *disregarded law*. "The right of petition," meant the right to insult, to excite and destroy. "Freedom of the territories" signified subjugation of independent States.—"Bleeding Kansas," was the type of a whole country in blood. "Sharpes Rifles," represented overpowering Northern force and brute triumph. "The sum of all evils," was not slavery, but liberty. "A no slavery God and no slavery Bible," sapped the religious base of our institutions, and set the Northern population adrift on the sea of passions.—Greeley wrote these things, Beecher preached them, Garrison agitated them, and Gerret Smith paid for them. The masses swallowed them, children were catechized on them, prayer meetings endorsed them, politicians used them, the North adopted and will now fight for them.

Such has been the gradual training of the Northern mind for years past. Is it any wonder that the South became alarmed, remonstrated and resisted? Self-preservation showed her the policy she was to pursue. A greater and increasing population at the North would soon destroy all hope of congressional protection for her interests and institutions. A republican administration would impose and rivet the chains prepared for her. A bare majority in one or both Houses of Congress might delay for the coming four years, but could not prevent the inevitable success of a conflict boldly pronounced "irrepressible." It would cost more trouble, strife and blood at the expiration of that time, with less probability of being able then to maintain her indefeasible rights than now, at the very commencement of a sectional rule. The South used the alternative: she seceded. Sovereign States resumed the powers they had delegated to the Federal Government, which had ceased to be a benefit, and has become an engine of oppression. And the right thus to secede is the pivot of present affairs, and the only legitimate question before the American people. We declare for this right, not only on its own merits, but because of the monstrosity of the opposite doctrine.

In the war of the revolution each State fought under its colonial flag, and now each one preserves that flag as a relic of glory and patriotism. Has this no significance? Does it favor centralization of power and the complete absorption of communities by a few persons in one particular place? The congress adopting the Constitution never meant to wipe out the boundaries of the several States there represented; still less did they intend to impede the existing laws and authority comprised within these boundaries. The Senate of the United States is made up of representatives who represent their respective States. They are not mere figures, as a man of straw, but are fitted spoke men of powerful nationalities, combined for the great ends of government, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If they are not such, the whole government has been conducted under false appearances, and has been a magnificent cheat. If they are such, they truly represent sovereign powers, able and sufficient to judge of their rights under the Constitution and competent to act accordingly. This is the honest idea of our government, which always obtained until the rise of Black Republicanism conflicted with it. This is the common sense view of the question, independant of the facts of history connected with the origin and progress of our Government, and these do not contradict our theory.

Certain of the States expressly stipulated for their rights in adopting the Constitution. That instrument and the laws under it determine the precise amount of federal interference to be allowed in the affairs of the respective States. If they are indefinitely and irretrievably associated together, in such wise that nothing, the most imperative and just, can sever the tie, then they are consolidated into one mass, and their distinctiveness is only traced on the surface, like the lines of a map, and they have no substance, and are, in no true sense, Sovereign States. This cannot be admitted. Hence they are what they were, during the war of the revolution, independent sovereignties, with local authorities, appointed by their immediate communities, and bearing a relation to other sovereignties, similarly constituted, but united by a voluntary pact, which is the Constitution. Break the pact, ignore its terms and divert its usefulness, and the State is precisely where she was when she chose to subscribe to it. She is free. This is the condition of the seceded States. Deny this theory and you fall into centralized despotism. The departments of France are all merged in Paris, and Napoleon is absolute there and in the departments.—Hungary and Sclavonia are subjugated to the absolute Emperor of Austria. Poland and Siberia are classed under the one-man power of the Emperor of Russia. Ireland is centered in England, and for all the good it does it, to say nothing of the harm, she had better be at the ends of the earth.

If the Black Republican doctrine be true, Abraham Lincoln is the whole United States, Governor and Legislature of each and all, supreme in Washington, and in the Capitols of all the States, and a very despot in the garb of an executive officer of the will of the Sovereign States of North America. He is substantially what Napoleon is to France; Francis to Austria, and Nicholas to Russia. Away with the suggestion! It is a political abortion, brought about by madness and wickedness, and not to be tolerated. That this centralization and despotic use of power at Washington are facts, is easily seen in the lawless summoning of the militia, of different States, for Black Republican purposes. In the call on the States for militia, numbering ninety-four regiments, the Southern States are asked to furnish only twenty-one regiments, not one-fourth of all, while New York has seventeen and Pennsylvania sixteen.

Here is a specimen of *impartial* administration, and a beginning of irregular exercise of authority. Truly, the South is *almost* under the iron heel of despotism, and need be surprised at no extravagance of the political masters of affairs. Prominent men of his own party admit that he has overstepped the limits of law in the oath demanded of the military, and in the call for militia; but they say necessity warrants his action. Behold the first fruits of centralized power, and the disregard of the essential axiom of our republic, *the States have rights*.

Will Marylanders endorse these assumptions—support such conduct, and respond to his call? Are we not sufficiently enslaved to one-man power, in Hicks, who thinks he is the State, and can speak and act for her in the most momentous conjuncture of affairs that ever occured? Let no man heed the call of the great incapable in Washington, more than the passing wind, and let all men pray Heaven to save us and the State from Hicks and the consequences of his ignorance and folly. At present, we can only wait and watch events—while holding ourselves in readiness to do whatever will be required in defense of States' rights against the centralizing despotism of Republican rule at Washington.

MURDER CASE.—In the criminal court of the District of Columbia, on the 4th instant, the trial of James Foley, a soldier indicted for the killing of Michael Murphy, his comrade, on the 27th of February, was commenced and occupied the attention of the court for several days.

The defence was conducted by Messrs. Robert G. Thrift and John E. Norris, and the prosecution by Messrs. Ould and Page.

The plea of the defence was, that the prisoner was laboring under an attack of *mania a potu* or delirium tremens, at the time of the alleged killing. Mr. Ould attorney for the United States, addressed the jury at length, and was replied to by Mr. Thrift, on behalf of the prisoner, in a speech of about three hours duration, of great power and eloquence, in which he reviewed the facts and circumstances constituting and surrounding the case, and the law applicable thereto; and was followed by Mr. Norris, on the same side, in a speech of signal ability.

The case having been closed, the jury retired, and after the lapse of several hours, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. Whereupon his counsel moved the court for a new trial, and took bills of exceptions to several of the instructions of the court to the jury, which exceptions will be argued before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, at the May Term.

Sentiment in the Border States.

KENTUCKY.—*Louisville*, April 16.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to the war policy of Abe Lincoln was held last evening. Three thousand persons it is estimated, were present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederate States, but if war *must* come, she will be with the latter's destiny.

The meeting endorsed Gov. Magoffin's response to Secretary Cameron.

A similar meeting was held at Paducah calling for a session of the Legislature and a State convention.

TENNESSEE.—*Memphis*, April 16.—Intense excitement here. Tremendous meeting last night. A resolution was adopted resolving the city of Memphis out of the Union. No Union men now to be found here.

MISSOURI.—*St. Louis*, April 16.—It is understood here that Gov. Jackson will refuse to comply with the requisition of Secretary Cameron for troops.

MASSACHUSETTS NEGROES WANT TO FIGHT THE SOUTH.—The Boston Traveller, of Monday last, in an article on the military preparations going on in that city, says:

"The colored people of this city are in a high state of excitement, and express their readiness to volunteer whenever permitted to do so. A leading man of them in conversation at the State House to-day expressed the belief that a few companies of colored troops placed in the slave States would soon have an army of thousands of slaves at their backs. He hoped, if an extra session of the Legislature should be called, that the word white would be struck from our military law."

RESPONSE OF GOV. HICKS.—It is understood, says the Washington States, of Wednesday, that Governor Hicks will, in opposition to the well-known sentiments of a majority of the people of Maryland, issue a call for troops, in response to the proclamation of Abe Lincoln, the Republican president. That he is recognized by that party, will appear from the fact, that at a Republican meeting, held in this city last night, the name of Gov. Hicks is published as one of the Vice Presidents.

☞ The Commissioners were in session yesterday, and made the following appointments of collectors of State and county taxes:

First District.—JOHN ALLNUTT.
Second District.—JOHN T. CARLIN.
Third District.—J. MONTGOMERY VEIRS.
Fourth District.—SINGLETON PRATHER.
Fifth District.—PERRIE LIZEAR.

☞ On Tuesday last, negro Daniel, a slave, who was convicted, at March Court, of murder in the second degree, was sold at the Court House door, for three hundred and seventy-eight dollars. He was immediately removed beyond the limits of the State. His appraised value was nine hundred and fifty dollars. The difference between the appraisment and sale, will be made good to his owner by a tax upon the assessable property of the county.

☞ The late rains have materially retarded farming operations. Many have not finished sowing oats, and there is much ground yet to be plowed for corn. The wheat fields are covered with a rich and beautiful verdure—fruit trees are blooming, and flowers are springing up in every direction. The country looks cheerful, and everything in nature invites the farmer to industry and enterprise.

☞ The Confederate States, in thirty days, will have at least one hundred and fifty thousand troops in the field. One man, on the 10th instant, took $125,000 of the fifty million loan at par, and giving gold. The government is likely to get heavy amounts of money from European ship-builders.

☞ The Legislature of New York has passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip thirty thousand volunteers in addition to the present organized State force. Gov. Morgan has issued his proclamation accordingly.

☞ Vice-President STEPHENS, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on the 15th instant, said it would require seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the South,—it couldn't be done.

☞ President DAVIS has issued his proclamation, granting letters of marque and reprisal to privateers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the President Calling Out Seventy-five Thousand Men to defend the Union—An Extra session of Congress Convened.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following proclamation has been put forth by the President, to be published to-morrow morning:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. And in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation—any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I do hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 4th day of July next, and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Call for Troops from Maryland and other States, addressed to the Governors of the respective States.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following is the form of the call made upon the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department to-day:

To Governor Hicks, of Maryland:—Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., approved Feb. 20, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State and quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or others to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota—each one regiment.

Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee—two regiments each.

Pennsylvania—sixteen regiments.

New York—seventeen regiments.

Ohio—thirteen regiments.

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—four regiments each.

Illinois and Indiana—six regiments each.

Virginia—three regiments.

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist, in the aggregate, officers and men, of seven hundred and eighty. The total thus to be called out is seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety-one. The remainder to constitute the seventy-five thousand, under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops of the District of Columbia.

The Baltimore Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following appointments have been made by the President for the city of Baltimore:

Collector—Henry W. Hoffman, (Union.)
Postmaster—Wm. H. Purnell, (Union.)
Naval Officer—Francis S. Corkran, (rep.)
Navy Agent—Wm. Pinkney Ewing, (rep.)
Surveyor—Judge Marshall (rep.)
Appraisers—Messrs. Schley, Montague and Meredith, (Union.)
U. S. Marshal—Washington Bonifant, (rep.)

Interview between Senator Douglas and the President—Mr. Douglas Avows his Determination to Sustain the Administration in its Efforts to Maintain the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Douglas called on the President to-night and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country.

The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, *that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the government and defend the federal capitol.*

A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capitol of our country was in danger, and *must be defended at all hazards and at any expense of men and money.* He spoke of the present and future without any reference to the past. President Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

Responses of the Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the Requisition for Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following are the telegraphic responses made by the democratic Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the War Department, in reply to the requisition for troops.

Prominent gentlemen of the Union party in these States now here, aver that these Governors misrepresent the people, and have been assured by Secretary Cameron that the services of independent companies volunteering directly to the federal government will be accepted:

RALEIGH, April 15, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

FRANKFORT, April 15, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing sister Southern States.

B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

It appears by a telegraphic dispatch published in the North Carolina "Rough Notes" newspaper, on Monday, that Governor Ellis sent the following dispatch to Capt. Cruten: "Can you take Fort Macon with your company?"

The Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—There is a strong suspicion that the United States squadron intend to make a demonstration at Stono, about 25 miles to the southward, and vigorous military preparations have been made to this end. A British merchantman who arrived to-day hailed an officer on one of the ships and inquired if the port was under blockade? The officer replied, "No." They were waiting the return of one of the vessels which had been dispatched North for instructions.

Bishop Lynch, Roman Catholic, yesterday celebrated the bloodless victory of Fort Sumter with a Te Deum and congratulatory address. In all the churches allusions were made to the subject. The Episcopal bishop, wholly blind and feeble, said it was his strong persuasion, strengthened by travel through every section of the State, that the movement in which the people were engaged was begun by them in the deepest conviction of duty to God, and God had signally blessed their dependence on Him. If there is a war, it will be purely a war of self-defense.

The Charleston Bank voted to-day to take two hundred thousand dollars of the Confederate loan.

The policy of President Davis for the present will be not to issue letters of marque, as was supposed, and seize northern ships. All depends, however, upon the action of the administration.

A letter received to-day from an English banker, by a merchant here, states that British bankers are ready to furnish the Southern Confederacy with any amount of money required.

The Federal Fleet—Military Movements.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—The federal fleet stopped three vessels coming in last evening—one with the Spanish flag, one British vessel, and the other American. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed. The commander of the fleet determined to interfere no more until orders from Washington should be received.

LATER.—Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the State. Half-disciplined only, as many of them are, they undergo here rigid drills. It is estimated that there are now ten thousand men in and about the city. Three regiments are encamped at the Race-course, and two at Pikesville, three miles beyond. Gen. Beauregard is very active in strengthening every position in the harbor. He has offers of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the Carolinians are so eager to serve that he declines any other aid. He says he can get fifty thousand men from this State. At Columbia every man from sixteen to sixty is under arms. Ten companies from the State capital are now here, and more want to come.

It is thought upon good authority here that there is no doubt but that the British government will recognize the Southern Confederacy at a very early day. The same is true of France.

The steamer Isabel has just come into port from the outside, and brings information that the Federal fleet has weighed anchor and sailed in company with the Baltic for New York. The Baltic has Major Anderson and his command aboard.

Offers of Aid to the Southern Confederacy from Mr. Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky.

MONTGOMERY, April 15.—Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Mr. Breckinridge and Governor Magoffin of Kentucky, expressing themselves as greatly excited and sympathizing entirely with the South.

Seven thousand men of the Border States they say are under arms, and have offered to raise at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

☞ The Southern people say they will suppress Lincoln and Seward's combinations. It is less of a government than theirs and they will drive Lincoln back to his abode in quicker style than he came through Maryland.

☞ Fifty thousand Tennessee and Kentucky troops were offered, on the 15th instant, to the Montgomery War Department.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the secession of Virginia. She passed the ordinance of secession on the 16th, to take effect on the 18th instant.

Gov. Hicks has issued his proclamation in response to the call of Abe Lincoln for troops, and assures the people that he will not call upon them, unless to protect the Capitol.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1861.

GRAIN.—The offerings of all descriptions were very moderate this morning, those of Wheat only amounting to some 2,500 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 1.28a$1.33 per bushel for fair to prime. Some 6,500 bushels Corn offered, and white again sold at 58a62 cts for fair to prime, and yellow at 58a62 cts per bushel for do.: demand good. Only 800 bushels Oats offered, and Maryland sold at 30a32 cts., and Pennsylvania at 31a33 cts per bushel. No Pennsylvania at 68a70 cts, and Maryland at 63a65 cts per bushel.—*Sun.*

STATES' RIGHTS MEN TO THE RESCUE!

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING of States' Rights Men will be held in the Court-House, in Rockville, ON TO-MORROW, (the 20th instant,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. All men who are willing to rally for the South, and in opposition to Northern aggression, are invited to attend.

SAM'L C. VEIRS, Pres't.

april 19—1t

FOR HIRE,

A YOUNG and healthy NEGRO MAN and a sprightly NEGRO BOY, about seventeen years of age—both accustomed to farm work. Apply to Mrs. BARBER, on the heights, near Georgetown, D. C. april 19—3t

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ 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 11th of May next,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. 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, more or less.

ALSO—One BAY MARE and one SORREL HORSE.

Seized and taken as the property of the said Washington Bonifant, at the suit of Harriett Brent, and will be sold to satisfy the same.

JOHN T. BENSON, Late Sh'ff.

april 19—td

WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF PRIME OATS, for which the market prices will be paid, by DORSEY & WOOD, No. 118 High Street, Georgetown, D. C.

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 — Valencienne 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.

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. MORFIT'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. Though replete with the indispensable elements of a fruitful soil, the relative proportions are so skilfully adjusted as to promote their mutual action, and render it a most fruitful manure adapted to very generally, without detraction ... land.* 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 Bouic; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Samuel H. Howell, and will be sold to satisfy the same. SAMUEL GLOYD,
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.

Notice.

PERSONS who gave their notes for property purchased at the sale of the personal estates of the late Wm. Price and Mary E. Price, are notified that they are now due, and are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. CHAS. M. PRICE,
mar 22—3t — Executor.

WHISKEY!

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of prime WHISKEY, for harvest, which will be sold cheap. WM. H. ERNEST,
Bridge St, opposite Georgetown Market.
uly 11

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."

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.

40 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 correspondants sends 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."

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 REST," and part of "BATCHELORS FORREST," 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 and 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

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 Bouic, 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 Norriss,	Jas. W Cashell,
mar 22—30d	and others,

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 dividing 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.

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.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have 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.

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.