

State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING. CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1860

If the comments of our friend W. K. W. upon the endorsement by the Centreville Times of the vote given by Davis which elected a Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, had reached us in due time we should have published them. His communication was not received until the middle of last week and the subject is now stale.

DECEASED.—John Palmer Esq. who for some time past has been declining health, died on Saturday morning the 10th instant, at his residence in Centreville, in the 62nd year of his age. His loss will be greatly felt in the community and especially by those who have business relations with the Clerks office of the county. He entered this office as assistant at the early age of sixteen, and from that time his life has been devoted to the efficient discharge of its duties. His long connection and thorough familiarity with it have earned for him the deserved reputation of being one of the best Clerks of the State. He was elected the first Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county under the New Constitution in 1851, and had previously represented the county in the State Senate.

CECIL WHIG FOR SALE.—We see by advertisement in the Baltimore American that, owing to the delicate health of the editor, the Cecil Whig is offered at Private sale.

Democratic County Convention. CENTREVILLE, March 7th, 1860.

In pursuance of a call made by the Chairman of the Central Committee, the Democrats of Queen Ann's county met in Convention to-day, and organized by selecting PERE WILMER, Esq., Chairman, and JOHN H. ROWLENSON, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State convention, which is to assemble on the 22nd instant—as well as to appoint Delegates to the Congressional Convention to select Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five (one from each district) to report the names of the Delegates to the State Convention and Delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in Easton, which was carried.

Thereupon the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen. Messrs. M. Price, Jas. Woodall, Jno. R. Emory, Charles Stevens and Wm. H. DeCoursey.

After consultation the Committee made the following report. Delegates to the State Convention—John M. Robinson, Charles Stevens, Esqrs. Dr. Thos. S. Wilson, Jno. W. E. Sudler Esq., Dr. R. W. Earickson, and Colin F. Hollingsworth Esq. Delegates to the Congressional Convention—Dr. Jno. McCleary, Dr. Wm. H. DeCoursey and Col. Lemuel Roberts.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially endorses the administration of President Buchanan, and fully concurs in the principles embraced in the resolutions of the Senate as adopted by the Democratic Senators at Washington.

Resolved, That this meeting will accept of, and heartily support, the measures of the Charleston Convention.

That the proceedings of the Convention be signed by the Chairman and published in the State Rights' Advocate.

PERE WILMER, Chairman. JOHN H. ROWLENSON, Sec'y.

Resolved, That a personal appeal be made to Henry Stump, Esq., of this county, to accept of the position of State Rights' Advocate.

Resolved, That the rights of the people of England to be tried for pretended offenses. Large bodies of armed troops were quartered upon us, who murdered our people with impunity. Swarms of soldiers were sent amongst us to oppress and eat out their substance. The merciless Indians were set upon us, and our settlements were destroyed by the savages.

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THE FREE NEGRO.

The following are extracts from the Speech of Col. C. W. Jacobs on the free negro population of Maryland, delivered in the House of Delegates on the 17th of February 1860:—

"Sir, Free-negroism is an excrescence, a blight, a mildew, a fungus—hanging on corrupting the social and moral elements of our people in Maryland. It has already to a great extent contaminated the slave population and rendered them comparatively worthless in many portions of our State. Before our free negroes had become so numerous as they now are, our slaves were happy and contented. Their treatment has always been and is this day, throughout this State, that of kindness and indulgence. They have been born with our ancestors and have descended from father to son for many generations in the same family.—Our boyhood days were spent with them in glee and mirth, and our riper years are cemented by mutual attachments and family ties of friendship. Many of us drew suck from the same breast that nourished our slaves, and our 'old aunty' and 'old uncle' have become heirdooms in the family circle. Their labor is always reasonable and never required in bad weather or at unreasonable hours.—In infancy and childhood they are clothed and fed till ten or twelve years of age before they are expected to labor at all; when sick, our family physician attends them and they are generally nursed by our wives and our daughters. In old age they are allowed to work or do nothing as they like, and when death comes we bury them decently in the old grave yard, where the family lies, and bedew their graves with the tear of heartfelt sorrow and affection.

"Many of them have Christian masters and mistresses who teach them there is a God to serve, require them to go to church, and read the Bible to them at home. Very many of our slaves are members of the church and give evidence of their sincerity by an upright and consistent deportment. Such is a brief picture of slavery in Maryland, as it existed before the blighting effects of free negroism and abolitionism took root in our State.

"How is it now? Altered in many respects for the worse. There were 75,000 free negroes in this State at the census of 1850. There cannot be less than 90,000 at the present time, and some compute their numbers at 100,000. Previous to the revolutionary war their was scarcely a free negro to be found in the State; the British laws not only encouraged the direct African slave trade, but also discouraged negro emancipation. When the war was over, many of our slaves were set free, because of their zeal and loyalty to the interests of their masters and their families in the honour of peril. The master went to the field to fight the battles of his country and the faithful slave was left behind to cultivate the lands and protect the family from danger. History records many instances of deprivation and deep solicitude exhibited by those faithful slaves under such trying circumstances, for the safety and protection of the family left in their care. When the war was over, the gratitude of the masters rewarded their slaves, in many instances, with freedom. Hence, at the first census in 1790, we had 8,000 free negroes in the State. We then had 103,000 slaves—making in all an aggregate of 111,000 negro population. At the same time there were 208,000, white population.

"From that time free negroes rapidly increased till 1800 we had 19,000; in 1810 we had 34,000; in 1830 we had 53,000; and at the last decade the vast number of 75,000.

"Many causes have conspired to produce these results. Our revolutionary struggle was one, to obtain these civil, political and rights, which had been denied us by the haughty tyranny of the British crown to which we were then subjects. Those causes of grievance are graphically grouped together in the Declaration of Independence and ought ever to be held in remembrance by our people and taught to our youths in all of the free schools and literary institutions in the State. We were denied the right of representation, but were taxed without our consent. The right of trial by jury was denied us, and we were transported to England to be tried for pretended offenses. Large bodies of armed troops were quartered upon us, who murdered our people with impunity. Swarms of soldiers were sent amongst us to oppress and eat out their substance. The merciless Indians were set upon us, and our settlements were destroyed by the savages.

"The New Arctic Expedition.—Dr. I. I. Hayes—Surgeon of the Kane Arctic Expedition, hopes to be ready for a start in the month of May next for another voyage to the North Pole. Dr. Hayes has already raised \$10,000, one half the necessary sum, from the generous contributions of his personal friends, and hopes to secure the rest from the liberal public at large.

"The Governor of Connecticut has appointed a commission to be organized, to investigate the causes of the late war, and to report thereon to the next session of the General Assembly. The commission is composed of Messrs. W. H. Burdick, J. H. Burdick, and J. H. Burdick.

I solemnly doubt that a single abolitionist at the North would willingly take up arms in any war against monarchical England, however just. The abolition of negro slavery is an essential prelude to the introduction of monarchy in this country. The requirements of society necessarily make slaves of one class in the community whether white or black; monarchy would not have negro slaves for subjects where the enslavement of the white man can be secured—I would have all negroes to be slaves in order that all whites may be free. This is in accordance with the spirit and theory of our government; but the theory of abolitionists is, that white labor is better than negro labor, that free labor (an absurdity) is cheaper than slave labor (an absurdity), hence, negro slavery must first be abolished, in order that white slavery to capital, under the stern law of necessity, may take its place. Then, white slavery to capital being fully inaugurated, the laboring class of white population, being dependent upon and subject to the caprices and demands of the wealthier class, would form one distinct inferior class in society; and the wealthier class would form another distinct superior class. This superior class would soon grow up into an exclusive aristocracy based upon wealth; and the inferior class would degenerate into a peasantry of servile laborers. A property qualification would soon follow and the poor white man would be denied the right to vote or have any say in the government. If he rebelled, large standing armies would be in readiness to enforce submission. At this stage, the crowned heads of Europe would repose more quietly upon their pillows than they now do; and the despotism of earth would chant a jubilee requiem over the last remains of American liberty. These are the trophies contemplated by the Exeter Hall Abolition Association in London, and these the necessary sequence attending the triumph of Abolitionism in this country!"

"The Brock Bill. The Brock Railway Bill, after apparently passing through the ordeal of the House of Delegates in safety on Thursday night by being engrossed for a third reading, was on Friday defeated by a vote of ayes 29, nays 39. A motion to reconsider was however carried and the bill was then placed in a condition to be again called up; Mr. Starkey of this County voted in favor of the bill and Mr. Legg against it. Mr. Legg accompanied his vote with an explanation, of which the following is the published synopsis.

Mr. Legg arose to explain his vote.—He hoped the House would give him time to explain his vote. His situation was peculiar. He was sorry for it. He came here opposed to the Brock bill, but when he saw this newspaper (The Sun) scattered broadcast to the world, uttering grave charges against these men; he felt a deep interest in the matter. He was instrumental in getting the investigation Committee appointed. As you all know, a mass of evidence was taken. To his mind all the testimony failed to prove the charges against the gentlemen—utterly failed.—[Applause.] He signed the majority report under these circumstances. He did this with reluctance—but his feelings were so much enlisted in favor of a man whose character was so defamed and blackened—yet withal, who was innocent, that he could not do otherwise.—This paper, though it had been the "dearest journal" to him of all others was convinced had gone too far. He despised the paper or the man that tried to take away the character of any person or party.

Mr. Abell had failed to appear when summoned to substantiate the facts in his paper. The Sergeant-at-Arms said he, dodged, and that the editor of the paper was sick in bed. He was impulsive enough for all that he would not allow his judgement to be carried away with feelings. He asked himself his duty as a Democrat, as a man, and in his own mind was perplexed. The bill had, however, created great excitement, and he wished to do his duty. He felt humiliated that this bill had occupied the attention of the House to the exclusion of more important measures—measures vital to the interest of the State. Citizens of the State from one part to the other had come up and protested against it. He knew not whether there was fraud in it. He knew not the cause of the great pressure of the bill, but the circumstances were such as not to warrant his voting in the affirmative.

"The Eastern Shore Railroad Bill.—The passage of the Eastern Shore Railroad bill, (the million loan) which has been before the Legislature for years past, and caused much bitterness of feeling at times, has been fully disposed of, and with a result that has induced much rejoicing among the Eastern Shore members. In 1835 one million of dollars was appropriated for works of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore, \$52,704 of which has been spent for the objects proposed. The bill passed gives vitality to the act of 1835, and provides that the sums thereby appropriated, making in the aggregate \$847,235, shall be paid in installments, so that over eight years will be consumed in liquidating it. The bill provides for a levying of a tax to meet the appropriation, and that the fund be divided upon the basis of the levy made on assessed property of the different counties of the Eastern Shore for the year 1859. The amount of the appropriation is divided as follows:

- To the Md. and Del. R. Co. \$140,357
- To the Kent Co. Railroad Co. 201,531
- To the Q. A. and Kent Railroad 110,455
- To the Eastern Shore Railroad 112,738
- To the Worcester Railroad Co. 99,100
- To the Choptank and Missippin Railroad Company 13,000
- To the Elkton and Sassafras River Railroad Company 58,000
- To the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company 25,000
- To the Bohemia Bridge Co. 15,877
- To the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company 70,000

"Mr. Giddison B. Smith writes that the Locusts will appear this year in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.—In Maryland from Anne Arundel county to the middle of St. Mary's county; from Chesapeake Bay to the Potomac River.

"One of the slaves who recently murdered Dr. Keitt, in Florida, has been tried, convicted and hung.

Message from the President in Renence to the State of Affairs on the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day replied to the Senate's resolution calling for information in reference to the present condition of affairs on the Rio Grande.

Among the documents is a letter from Governor Houston, dated Austin, February 15th, addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he says he deprecates the situation of Texas, with an empty treasury and Indian troubles, unexampled for the last ten years, and forays from Mexico on the southern border. And he asks in the name of humanity, shall not the federal aid be speedily extended in behalf of our suffering frontier?

Should this not be done, the Governor says he will in a short time be compelled to resort to the indefensible right of self-defense, to protect the border, not only to defeat the enemy, but to prevent the recurrence of similar disorders on the frontier. Texas can, and will, if applied to, in thirty days be able to muster in the field 10,000 men who are anxious, embarassed as her finances are, to make reclamations upon Mexico for all her wrongs. Can she hope for aid from federal government? She will, in addition to her manifest forbearance, venture yet to defer to the action of the federal government.

The Secretary of War, in his letter to the President, March 5th, gives a synopsis of all the recent transactions on the Rio Grande. Nothing he says, can exceed the contrariety of opinion in relation to them among those having the best opportunity to inform themselves. The call of Governor Houston is the first which has yet been made by the authorities of Texas for any assistance in these disturbances from the government. No doubt, because it was considered by them up to this time as a matter involving local laws and interests rather than such as pertained to the honor and interests of the confederacy. But on the call of the Governor of Texas, and upon the undeniable proofs of gross outrages committed on our soil, the Secretary of War says he has not hesitated to order a concentration of all the force upon that frontier which the exigencies of the service elsewhere would allow.

Among the documents is a letter to Gov. Houston from one of the Texas commissioners sent to Brownsville, dated Feb. 3d, in which he says that although many turbulent leaders exist among the Mexicans, the Mexican people, as a mass, are hoping for deliverance from anarchy, and would rejoice in the establishment of a stable government, which would protect their lives and property and give them peace.

Many of the intelligent people of the State of Tamaulipas regard a protectorate as the only means by which Mexico can be redeemed from the reign of anarchy and party tyranny. That there is a deep-seated hostility on the part of many, to everything American there can be no doubt; but with the great mass of Mexicans, they would yield before the same course of justice and humanity which has characterized the United States in its annexation and acquisition policy.

"The Eastern Shore Railroad Bill.—The passage of the Eastern Shore Railroad bill, (the million loan) which has been before the Legislature for years past, and caused much bitterness of feeling at times, has been fully disposed of, and with a result that has induced much rejoicing among the Eastern Shore members. In 1835 one million of dollars was appropriated for works of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore, \$52,704 of which has been spent for the objects proposed. The bill passed gives vitality to the act of 1835, and provides that the sums thereby appropriated, making in the aggregate \$847,235, shall be paid in installments, so that over eight years will be consumed in liquidating it. The bill provides for a levying of a tax to meet the appropriation, and that the fund be divided upon the basis of the levy made on assessed property of the different counties of the Eastern Shore for the year 1859. The amount of the appropriation is divided as follows:

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TOM FORD, THE NEW HOUSE PRINTER.—EX-Lieut. Governor Ford, of Ohio, the man who presided over the Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati in 1855, but who was then and now a Black Republican of the deepest dye, is well known, was elected printer to the House of Representatives by the votes of Henry Winter Davis and Emerson Etheridge, claiming to be Americans. In order that the people of Baltimore may know what sort of a man their pretended representative has supported for so honorable and profitable a position, we give the following from the Cleveland Plaindealer:

"He is at present printer to the House of Representatives. He was disbursing agent for a corruption fund of some forty thousand dollars spent to carry Pennsylvania for Fremont. He failed in said agency, was called to an account by the Republican papers, and was charged with a delinquency of some twenty thousand dollars. He was high cock-a-roo-rum of the Ohio Know Nothings and managed to get the support of the K. N.'s and the B. R.'s for Lieut. Governor, and was elected. He pledged himself to 'sweat a barrel' during that campaign, and we believe he filled his contract and his boots to boot. Since then he has been wandering about the State in quest of plunder of some kind, and has at last found it in Washington. He was a candidate for a very small clerkship there, and with doubtful prospects. When the Opposition got by the ears in the election of printer, Tom turns up. At the nick of time Tom Corwin nominates Tom Ford and the latter Tom is elected by just one vote."

"The Removal of Judge Stump.—The Senate on Thursday concurred in the action of the House of Delegates, and adopted the address to the Governor for the removal of Judge Stump from the bench of the Criminal Court of Baltimore. The following are address and resolution for his removal which passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 3, and they had previously passed the House by a vote of 55 to 5.

To His Excellency T. H. Hicks, Governor of the State of Maryland: The two Houses of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, two-thirds of the Members of each House concurring therein, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to remove Henry Stump from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland: That a committee of five be appointed on the part of this House to act in conjunction with a committee of three on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor of this State and present the above address.

The constitution requires a vote of two-thirds in each house to remove a Judge. Two-thirds of the House is 50, and two-thirds of the Senate 15; so that there is a majority of 5 in the House and 3 in the Senate. The constitution requires the Governor to comply with the request of Legislature, and to fill the vacancy.

ANTIQUE.—In no particular has the present generation become more fastidious than in what is requisite for the use of ladies in their own dressing-rooms.—Essences, powders, pasts, washes for the hair, washes for the skin, recall the days of one's grandmother, when such appurtenances were thought essential, and were essential: for our great-grandmothers were not rigid in points of personal cleanliness that requires scents to conceal it, and applications to repair its ravages.—Our grandmothers wore powder and pomatum, and had their hair dressed three times a week; going to bed in the cushioned structure, after suffering torture for some hours lest they should, in the weakness of human infirmity, lean back in their chairs. Our great-grandmothers, too, had their white kid gloves sewn to the bottom of each sleeve, lest they should incur the calamity of a sunburnt arm. Our great-grandmothers were afraid of cold water, and delicately wiped their faces with the corner of a towel no longer than a pocket-handkerchief.—There were those amongst them who boasted that they had never washed their faces in their whole span of existence, lest it should spoil their complexions, but had only passed a cambric handkerchief over the delicate brow and cheeks, wetted with elder-flower-water or rose-water.

A TEMPTING OFFER DECLINED.—Miss Martha Haines Butt, says Rappahannock Southern, the beautiful and talented young authoress of Norfolk, has recently received a matrimonial offer from Frederick, the young Prince of Denmark, who fell in love with her at the President's levee last week. Miss B. refused him preferring the position of a free American lady to that of a Danish Queen. The Prince has returned to Europe, disconsolate.

"The 'Constitution' strongly urges upon the Senate and the country the opinion that the ratification of the McLane treaty is the alternative to a war with Mexico. War—public or private—it is hard to tell which, has already commenced on the borders of Mexico. That present complications will lead to another war, there is little doubt.

THADDEUS THE SPEAKER'S RIGHT HAND MAN.—At present the main stay of Speaker Pennington is the page who stands upon the right—a youth of fine appearance, something near 19 years of age. This page was first appointed to office by Speaker Boyd, and has continued to discharge the duties of page to the Speaker, among which are now reckoned the duties of prompting the Speaker in discharging his business. He stands near the Speaker and directs him in an undertone how to put every motion, and how to decide points of order as they arise. Thaddeus is known to all the politicians of the country as the most remarkable parliamentarian of his age living. With the construction of the rules of order he is perfectly familiar, and every precedent he has at his fingers end.

AFFAIRS IN CAROLINE.—We clip the following from the Denton Journal:— "The fisheries in this vicinity did a more prosperous business during the early part of the week than for many years past at this season, and better than at any period during last spring. Shad, which have not been very plentiful as yet sell, for 50 cts. a pair.

Court.—The March Term of the Circuit Court for this county will commence on Monday next, the 12th instant. The appearance docket, we learn, will be lower than for several terms past, and there being but few criminal cases of importance to try, the probabilities are that the session will not be very protracted.

The New York Legislature has the City Passenger Railway subject before it, bills having been introduced chartering five new railway companies with routes running through a large number of the streets of New York city. The city papers take various views on the subject. Some make the charters of the new companies a matter of congratulation because it will create competition and mitigate the over crowding of the cars, which seems to be the great cause of complaint connected with the matter there. Others complain that the Legislature has no right to dispose of the streets, which should be left to the city, in order that it may obtain some recompense for the use of the streets, and with this view opposing bills have been introduced giving to the Comptroller of the city power to dispose of the grants for the routes to the best advantage. So far there has been no proposition made either by the press, or in other quarters, to reduce the fare for passengers below the New York standard rate of five cents.

The Macou (Miss) Beacon says: "It has long been known to the old settlers of this county, that a mine of silver existed some where in this region of country, but the exact locality has, until late, been artfully concealed. It was known to the Indians before their removal, and they were often seen with the precious metal in their possession; but they stoutly resisted all the pale faces' attempts at persuading them to reveal the secret. In the hills about Summerville, large cavities can at this day be seen, the only and trustless result of the white man's labor but a son of the Emerald Isle happened lately to put his foot into it. The ore was sent to New York to be tested, and the result was a yield of 93 per cent. of pure silver.

The near approach of the different National Political Conventions is producing a more active troubling of political waters: A ready number of delegates to the Charleston (Dem.) Convention have arrived in Washington. This convention, it will be remembered, meets on the 23d of April.

A resolution in the school board of Cleveland, Ohio, to separate white and black pupils, has been negatived by a vote of six to four.

The swamp lands in the suburbs of New Orleans are now being drained, and the citizens anticipate thereupon a speedy extension of the city.

Baltimore Grain Market. FROM THE "SUN" OF MONDAY.

Fair to good white wheat,	1.55-1.62
Prime to choice do.,	1.63-1.72
Good to prime red do.,	1.36-1.48
White corn,	70-73
Yellow corn,	73-75
Maryland Rye,	85-87
Maryland Oats,	43-45

MARRIED. On the 29th ult., by Rev. W. M. Warner, Mr. Christopher Price, of this county, and Miss Emily C. W. Pratt of Talbot county.

On the 3d of February, by the Rev. W. Hammond, Mr. Wm. Hutchison of Kent co., Del., to Miss Sarah Lynch, of this county.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. D. A. Shermer, Wm. J. Newham to Miss Louisa Moore, of this county.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. D. A. Shermer, Andrew J. Bush to Miss Emma A. Shawa, all of this county.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. W. E. England, Mr. John Thomas Cook to Miss Ann Elizabeth Sparks, both of this county.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Day, at the M. P. Church in Ruthsburg, Rev. B. F. Benson, of the Maryland M. P. Conference, and Miss Maria E. eldest daughter of John B. Thomas, Esq., of this county.

On the 6th instant, in St. Paul's Church Centreville, by the Rev. Dr. McKenney, Pere Tighman and Annie only daughter of Col. John McKenney.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Housh, J. T. Twilley, of this county, and Miss Ann M. Shaw, of Kent co., Md.

On Thursday, 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Magee, Mr. W. L. Deford to Miss Mary J. Evans, eldest daughter of John Evans Esq., all of this county.

[With each of the two last notices we received some delicious cake, for which we tender our thanks. May the happy couples abundantly realize in their married life all anticipations of happiness.—Ed.]

Resumption of Travel FOR CHESTER RIVER.

THE STEAMBOAT "ARROW." Capt. E. S. L. Young HAVING been thoroughly repaired has resumed her trips, leaving her wharf Light Street, Baltimore, every Saturday Tuesday, and Thursday Morning, commencing with Saturday March 10th, at 8 o'clock for Chester River. Returning will leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, Chestertown at 8; Rolph's 8 1/2; Grey's Inn Creek 10; Queenstown 11; and arrive in Baltimore at 2 1/2 to 3 o'clock. Passage \$1. Meals extra. All freights prepaid.

Capt. John North, Agent at Baltimore. H. B. SLAUGHTER, Proprietor. A Pack from Centreville connects with the Boat at Queenstown. Passengers can be taken to any part of the Peninsula. March 6, 1860.—10x.

ALICE S. JOHN, OR THE WITCH'S PROPHECY.

A Story of Life as it is BY FINLEY JOHNSON,

Author of "Henry Mowbray," a \$200 Prize Story—"Ad. De Vere"—"Alice St. Clair"—"The Avenger and the Avenged"—"Life's Struggles"—"Disorderly Daughter"—"Charity's Reward," &c., &c.

The first chapter of this interesting original story will be commenced in the "MARYLAND CITIZEN" of the 12th of April next, and will run through the columns of that paper for about three months.

All subscriptions should be addressed to J. T. HAND, Centreville, Md. March 13, 3--1.

PUBLIC SALE of a Negro Woman and Child.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county the undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Centreville, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 3rd DAY OF APRIL NEXT, negro woman ANNA MARIA and her infant child slaves belonging to the estate of the late Wm. H. Golt deceased. They are slaves for life and the woman is about 22 years of age.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of six months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security to bear interest from the day of sale. The sale will be restricted to the State of Maryland and the purchaser will be required to give bond to comply with the restriction.

S. E. DYOTT, Agent for Adm' of W. H. Golt, dec. March 13, 1860.—1ds.

Notice.

THIRTY days after this notice, application will be made to the court: Commissioners of Q. A. county for the appointment of Examiners to examine and if in their judgement advisable to locate the route of a New Road, to run from the Public Road from Church Hill to Wright's Mill, along the line between the lands of Kent Sparks and Samuel Meredith, and thence by the most judicious route to the New Road running to Treacher's Granary.

RICHARD T. EARLE, KENT SPARKS, EDWARD H. LEAVERTON, DANIEL FRIEL, March 13th 1860.—4t.

"Attention Scott Rifles"

You are ordered to meet at your Army on MONDAY the 19th inst., in full Uniform for parade, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order J. N. GOLDSBOROUGH, O. S. Mar. 13 1860.—1t.

New Spring Goods!!

JUST opened at Highey's Cheap Cash Store for the Spring trade, a fine lot of Calicoes, Irish Linens, Domestic, Osaberg Stripes, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, GENT'S GAITERS—A fine lot just received and for sale by March 13, 1860 T. HUGHEY.

Garden Seeds for 1860.

WE have just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of LANDRETT'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. We have also Comstocks & Co's and Sinclair's Garden Seeds. HOPPER & WILMER, March 13, 1860.

FOR SALE. AN excellent pair of MULES, 6 years old. They are large and well broken, and will be sold low. For terms apply to W. I. GIBSON, March 13, 1860.—1t.

Dr. Montague's MIRACULOUS PAIN KILLER.

An infallible and instantaneous cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Colic, Sick Head-Ache, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholera Morbus, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Catarrh, or Cold in the head, &c. For sale by March 13, 1860. J. A. DICKSON.

Wm H. Read's COMPOUND PECTORAL SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. THIS is one of the most certain and effectual cures now in use; as has been proved by all who have given it a fair trial. For sale by March 13, 1860. J. A. DICKSON.