

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1860.

The Tertium Quid in Convention.

The various fragments of the opposition in Maryland bundled themselves into a State Convention in Baltimore on Thursday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet their fellow Tertium Quid from other States in National Convention in May next to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

For the State at large—Alexander Evans of the Eastern and J. Dixon Roman of the Western Shore.

- 1st District—James U. Dennis.
2nd District—John C. Smith.
3rd District—Samuel M. Rankin.
4th District—William Price.
5th District—James S. Carper.
6th District—Alexander B. Hagner.

We have been requested to state that there will be an examination of the applicants for the scholarship in Washington College, before the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county on Wednesday the 2nd day of May next, at which time all the applicants are desired to be present.

Godey's Lady's Book.—Godey's lady's book for May has been received, and is truly a splendid number. The leading engraving—"The May Party,"—is a rare specimen of artistic skill.

Henry Clay and Ex-President Tyler. At the banquet given in Richmond, Va., subsequent to the inauguration of the Clay statue, Ex-President Tyler delivered an address, in which he said:

"Most of those who are here present remember the marked era of General Jackson's Proclamation, and what was called the Force bill. The tariff question was the absorbing one of the day. The South had untriedly declared its oppressive and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. After long years of protest, South Carolina declared it to be her purpose to nullify the act. She had threatened to do so. She sought thereby peaceably to adjust the question.—The Proclamation came with all its consolidating doctrines, which carried into practice, threatened a revolution, annihilating in its course our Federative system, and setting up in its stead a consolidated government, looking no longer to States as parties to the social system, but to popular majorities, unrestrained by anything but a blind will. To enforce these doctrines the Force bill was passed investing the President with dictatorial powers. Army, navy, militia, treasury, all placed at his sole will and sole disposal. South Carolina saw the storm and prepared for it. Her military were placed under an efficient drill, and the Palmetto flag was ready to be unfurled, and thousands were upon tip-toe to watch the coming storm, and take part in it.—Under this state of things, I waited on Mr. Clay. I had voted against him in the election just passed. I differed radically from him in his course of domestic policy. Belonged, in short, to the old Jefferson party, from whose principles of constitutional construction I have never in a single instance departed. He well knew my personal admiration of him and he received me cordially. We conversed about the times. He saw the

danger. I appealed to his patriotism.—No man ever did so in vain. The difficulties in the way were immense. He responded as a patriot. I referred him to another, as the only person necessary to consult—and that man was John C. Calhoun. He had to reconcile his own party—he had to satisfy an opposite party, by large concessions. They met, consulted, agreed. The Compromise Tariff bill was the result; and now, that years have gone by—now that my head is covered with gray hairs, and old age is upon me I recall the enthusiasm I felt when Mr. Clay rose in the Senate to announce the great measure of peace and reconciliation. I occupied an extreme seat on the left, he a similar one on the right of the Senate chamber. We advanced to meet each other, and grasped each other's hands midway the chamber. It is that grasp of hands which has brought me here to day. It is that noble act which immortalized the name of Henry Clay. I felt that he deserved a monument. I am here to witness its inauguration—after occurrences have not restrained me from coming. I have but little to do with the politics of the present day—little to do except to wish them safely ended. I have fears, I have doubts; I have settled opinions; but they are my own, in the privacy of retirement. I may well exclaim with our talented and unfortunate Edgar A. Poe, without participating in the regret which the lines express:—

"Alas! alas! for me ambition all is o'er; No more, no more, no more, (Such music hath the sounding sea To the sands upon its shore.) The riven oak shall bloom for me Or stricken eagle soar."

The Fruits of the "Irrepressible Conflict."

The Hartford (Cr) Times publishes the following account of several mysterious burnings which have occurred in that vicinity since the late State election: "We have already published the account of the burning of the carriage shop of the Messrs. Doolittle, at Pleasant Valley, with the entire destruction of their stock. Their dwelling-house was also destroyed. It is known that this fire must have been caused by an incendiary, and there is good reason to believe that it was done out of political spite and hatred."

"We have now to chronicle further acts of the same dastardly character in that town, (Barkhamsted.) On Sunday night the dwelling of Mr. Henry Hurlbut, a workman for the Messrs. Doolittle, was set on fire, and burned down. A clergyman who was stopping with Mr. H., on going into his chamber to retire for the night, found the room all a-flame. It had been set on fire from the outside, by removing a portion of the weather boarding and lighting the wood-work in the wall. Little or nothing was saved.—The loss to Mr. Hurlbut is total, except \$350, which was insured."

"The Messrs. Doolittle, and Mr. Hurlbut, are active Democrats, and it is no longer a matter of doubt that their active and efficient labors for the Democratic ticket in Barkhamsted, have caused them to be marked out as the subjects of a vindictive and most dastardly species of punishment, by a set of unscrupulous men in that vicinity who act with the Black Republican party. Mr. Hurlbut's house was previously set on fire on the Friday night following the election, but the fire was then discovered in season to save the house."

"The object of these infamous acts, apparently, is to drive the Messrs. Doolittle (who are good neighbors and highly respectable men,) as well as other active Democrats, out of that neighborhood. The total loss of the carriage factory and stock belonging to the Messrs. D., and the fact that the bulk of their sales are in the South, may induce them (though we hope not) to remove to the South. This is what their political enemies desire."

"Another active Democrat in that neighborhood, Mr. Harvey Holcomb, has also been marked for the cowardly vengeance of these incendiaries, who were guilty of the infinite meanness of going into the grave-yard and wantonly disfiguring the marble image of a lamb, which rested on the little grave of one of Mr. H.'s family!"

"No other cause than party hate, can have led to these dastardly and criminal acts, and they serve to indicate the high pitch to which the virulent hate and fanaticism which marked the late contest in Connecticut was carried in some cases."

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—Fourteen Judges are to be elected in the State of Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May next. The whole number of circuits and circuit judges in the State is twenty-one; so that elections will be held this year in all but seven. The circuit judges are elected for eight years, and are required to be at least thirty years of age. Beside these, there are five judges of the Court of Appeals, who are elected for twelve years, and who must be at least thirty-five years old.

The President's Letter to Gov. Walker.

The Washington Constitution expresses its gratification that the Covode investigating committee has succeeded in making public the letter of President Buchanan to Gov. Walker. The subjoined article from the Constitution shows that Mr. Buchanan's subsequent views and recommendations concerning the constitution of Kansas were not, as many persons have charged, inconsistent with those expressed in the Walker letter. The Constitution says:

"The object of the Covode inquiry, doubtless, is to involve the President in an inconsistency in first having strongly recommended to the convention to submit the Lecompton constitution, after its formation, to the people of Kansas, and afterwards recommending the adoption of this constitution to Congress, although it had not then been submitted."

"The convention did act in pursuance of the advice of the President, so far as to submit the all-important and absorbing question of slavery to the people. About the remaining provisions of the constitution there was never any contest.—These the convention declined to submit to the people. The President at no period ever withheld the expression of his earnest desire that the constitution should be submitted to the people. After the convention had refused this, an entirely new question then arose, namely: should the President disregard and nullify the constitution framed by the convention, and determine not to submit it to Congress because they had acted contrary to his advice? This he could not do with his deep conviction of duty. It is one thing for the President to advise the members of a convention or legislative body to act in a particular manner, but it is another and quite different thing for him to annul their lawful action because they did not think proper to follow his advice. In his message to Congress of the 6th of December, 1853, he employs the following language:

"It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to re-judge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution."

A NEGRO SHIPPED PER ADAMS' EXPRESS.—Adams' Express came near being made unwelcome conductors on the Underground Railroad last week. A white man called at their office in Nashville, Tenn., on Friday evening last, and ascertaining that he could have a box forwarded to Cincinnati from thence, sent it as arranged to the office the succeeding morning, and at 10 o'clock on Saturday, started on the train for Louisville where it arrived at 8 o'clock the same evening. It was then conveyed in the express wagon to the depot of the Jeffersonville railroad, from whence it was forwarded at 10 o'clock to Seymour, the shipper of the box being a passenger on both trains.—The freight reached the junction of Ohio and Mississippi railroad safely, and was about being transferred to the cars of the latter, when by accident it fell, and a piece of the cover bursting away, revealed the form of a stalwart darkey, snugly stowed away. He was collied "quicker" and handed out of his private box.—Upon being interrogated he said he belonged to Mr. Newton McClure, of Nashville, and gave the white man, whom he had known but a few days, \$70 in money and a gold watch to aid his escape. The box being too small, he was compelled to occupy a stooping position, without being able to move, and at Bowling Green, where the box was turned in the car, his head was down and his whole body was resting on it. He endured it however. His eyes when released were bloodshot and expanded with fright, to about the size of soup plates.—Unfortunately for justice the Yankee rascal who had violated the law and swindled the darkey escaped upon the Ohio and Mississippi train. The negro was taken back and lodged in jail to await the requisition of his master.

A Presidential Dinner.

"Occasional," in his last letter from Washington to the Press, describes a dinner at the White House as follows.

"The hour is generally fixed at six o'clock, P. M., the time when millions are taking their supper. You receive a card about the size of an ordinary playing card, and if you are invited by the President the dimensions of the card are double, and generally reads as follows: "The President requests the honor of your company to dinner, on Friday April 6, at 6 o'clock, P. M. An early answer is requested."

"If you go to the President's you are expected to dress in your best clothes, and to wear white gloves. You are introduced into the small reception room, where you find the President, Miss Lane, Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, James Buchanan, Jr., and the rest of the household.—After being duly presented to them, you wait the arrival of the other guests.—The private secretary, Mr. Buchanan, Jr., quietly informs you that you are to escort to the dinner such a lady, whom he now introduces to you, and the lady in your company is presented to another gentleman, who is to be a companion during the feast. The hour having arrived, the company move into the large drawing room, where they are dazzled by the gorgeous display of plate and gaslight, and see a number of graceful waiters also in white gloves, whose business it is to attend to the guests. The President takes his seat not at the head of the table, but on the side, exactly midway, Miss Lane acting his vis-a-vis. You find your name beautifully written on a card laid upon the plate, before the seat you are to occupy, and the entertainment begins. The cooking is generally French cooking, and the wines are costly and rare; and you will soon have an opportunity of hearing the "great man" talk. You need not be informed that Mr. Buchanan is one of the most delightful diners in the world.—He has a fund of small talk for the ladies, and old-fashioned anecdotes, and as he is by no means sparing of the juice of the grape, he grows more easy, and more affable, and more agreeable as the past goes on, calling out one after the other of the company, and paying compliments to the ladies, and occasionally drinking wine with them. You never ask the President to take wine with you, but wait to be invited by him. After remaining in this delightful society for several hours, at a given signal from the President the company rise, return to the reception room, where they are served with coffee and liquors, or if they prefer it, brandy, after which you take your leave and go home to remember the hospitalities you have enjoyed. Some of these dinners are dull and stately enough, but I have known them to be as delightful as the most genial could desire."

CAROLINE COUNTY ITEMS.—We take the following from the Denton Journal of Saturday:

The Fisheries.—Our fisheries are doing a moderate business—much better than last Spring, but not near so well as in past seasons. We learn that on Tuckahoe Creek they are doing much better than on the Choptank. Herrings are selling at 80 cts. per hundred, and shad at \$10 per hundred.

The Court House.—The Court House in this place is being very neatly painted, and when completed will be greatly improved in appearance. We notice, however, that the back part of the wall has not been painted, and learn it will probably remain neglected. Against this in the name of common decency we protest. If the amount already levied for the purpose is not sufficient, let the County Commissioners be appealed to for an additional appropriation. A demand so reasonable cannot we are sure be denied.

Trustees of the Poor.—The County Commissioners have appointed Dr. P. O. Cherbonnier, J. M. Whitty, John Thawley, A. Y. Collins and Wm. S. Goslin, Esqrs., Trustees of the Poor for the present year.

TAPPING THE CHINESE TRADE BY LAND.—Great Britain having secured a slice of Birmah, including the port of Rangoon, several years ago, that Government is about to take steps for the construction of a first class highway or railroad from the valley of the Irradaway to the southwestern frontiers of China. Half its length, or two hundred and fifty miles, would be constructed through British, and the remainder through Birmese territory. The part of China thus made commercially subject to Rangoon contains about eighty million of inhabitants, and the region is in the main highly productive.—Steam communication will also be shortly established between that city and England, by way of Calcutta, Bombay and the Red Sea. Should the Chinese government offer resistance to the project, it is believed sufficient aid can be obtained from the rebels to carry it through successfully. The country to be traversed presents few obstacles of physical character, and the project will likely be commenced at an early day.

CONSUMPTION OF ICE IN NEW YORK.—The quantity of ice consumed in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, amounts to the enormous aggregate of 200,000 tons yearly. To insure this supply requires the gross bulk of nearly 300,000 tons, as in transportation and delivery one-third liquefies. To obtain this immense mass, nearly 300,000 men are employed during the greater part of the winter months to cut and store ice, the principal lake is Rockland, and is owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company.—In the summer, 400 or 500 men are kept constantly engaged by the different companies, in bringing the ice from the various storehouses, and leaving it at the residences or places of business of their respective customers. This branch of trade gives daily employment to 32 barges, each holding 300 to 400 tons of ice, 300 to 400 wagons, and of course, as many horses.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, April 20. The Charleston Delegates.—The Buchanan-Walker Letter &c.

The greater number of delegates and others who halted here on their way to Charleston have departed, and the remainder got this evening. There are numbers of Presidential candidates in the Senate—several for each of the three political parties. It is to be borne in mind no President was ever yet elected from the Senate. General Cass was a Senator when nominated, and failed of election. Several Presidents have been members of the Senate previous to their nomination, yet no one who was a Senator at the time of nomination was ever elected. The experience of the present crisis may prove to be different; but there are perhaps, political reasons for the same result as heretofore. No man of recent record is generally supposed by party conventions to be available as a candidate for the Presidency, where anything like a contest is anticipated.

President Buchanan's letter to Gov. R. J. Walker, when the latter was Governor of Kansas, advising, simply, that the Kansas constitution be submitted to the people, was brought out not so much by the Covode investigating committee insisting upon its production, but by reason of Gen. Walker being especially influenced to produce it, as is said, from the fact that its existence had been denied in evidence before the committee.—Mr. Ellis B. Schnabel, of Ill., had testified he had read it, and gave what he represented as its substance, also relating that he had a verbal difficulty with Attorney General Black in reference to the matter of the real existence of such a letter some days previously. This letter of Mr. Buchanan written before the Lecompton convention was held at all, with the view of getting that body so elected as to carry the measure of submission; but as the convention subsequently failed so to do, the President's and Mr. Walker's efforts, in that behalf, both of course, went for nothing. Ion.

QUITE A FAMILY.—Old Adams, the great Californian hunter, with one hundred and fifty living animals of his own capturing, including seventeen dancing and performing bears, has arrived in Philadelphia, from San Francisco on board the ship Golden Fleecer.

REMEDY FOR BONE SPAIN.—For the benefit of all who may have horses afflicted with bone spavin, I send you the recipe, which is considered a sure cure:—Take one pound of angle worms, fry them well in a pound of putter, and after it is cool, add one gill of spirits of turpentine. Take one ounce of organum oil which mix with one gill of spirits of turpentine. Every morning rub the spavin with the angle worm mixture, heated in with a hot iron. Every evening rub with the organum mixture. By the time these are used the horse will begin to improve. During the operation, it will often appear to make him worse, but this must not be regarded as injurious. It does not remove the bunch, but will remove the disease and cure the lameness. I have used the remedy in several cases, and in no instance have failed of effecting a cure. During the last year, a neighbour of mine has used it on a spavin of seven years' standing, the horse being so lame that it could not be used. For the last four or five months it has been entirely free from lameness, and is now considered sound. The punch is so large sometimes as to bind the joints and make it difficult for the horse to step over bars, or a fence, when not let down. The horse may be worked moderately, but not drawn hard, or driven fast, until a cure is effected.—Care should be also taken to keep the horse-shoe so calked as to prevent his slipping, either on the ice or stable floor.—Rural New Yorker.

FAIR PLAY ALL AROUND.—The Tribune revives the statement that Jefferson Davis some years since challenged the late Gov. Bissell for words spoken in debate, and that he backed out of the affair when the challenged party insisted upon muskets as being the weapon to be employed. The Tribune says that in thus acting Mr. Davis proved conclusively that, in spite of his bluster, he was at heart a coward.

"Simple justice (says the New York Times) requires that this statement should be corrected. The Tribune gives what was the current version of the affair in question for some two years after it occurred; but the publication of the correspondence in February, 1857, put quite another aspect upon it. In a speech in the House, Mr. Bissell had referred disparagingly to the overpraised exploits of the Mississippi regiment at Buena Vista. Col. Davis called on him for explanations.—Those offered were not considered satisfactory, and Gen. Shields, as the friend of Davis, wrote a paragraph, acknowledging the gallant conduct and useful services of the regiment in question, which he required Mr. Bissell to insert in his letter.

"The latter declined, whereupon he was challenged by Davis. He accepted the challenge, but before any meeting had been arranged, or anything said about weapons, mutual friends interposed, and decided that Colonel Bissell should insert in his letter the substance of the paragraph which Gen. Shields had dictated.—Colonel B. consented to do so and thus the affair terminated.

"It will be seen that there was no question of weapon in the case—that Col. Davis did not back down in any sense, and that the affair was ended by Colonel Bissell's conceding in substance what had been originally demanded of him.—The incident afforded no fair pretext for impugning the courage of either of the parties concerned."

MAGNANIMOUS POTTER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Day Book says:

"Pryor, though full of fire, is a small, slight man of youthful appearance, and is often taken for a boy. Potter is a stalwart fellow, over six feet, muscular and powerful, with a reach of arm similar to that attributed to Heenan, the prize-fighter. Is it an evidence of very much courage in the giant to offer to fight the lilliputian with bowie knives? It is probable that if such an encounter took place Potter would pick up his opponent at arm's length and slash him to pieces before the other could get in an approach to a return blow. Instead of being an evidence of bravery we considered it an evidence of the worst kind of cowardice when Potter made such a proposal." Flucky John F. Magnanimous Potter!

A few evenings since a lady in Lexington, Michigan, was playing upon a melodeon, when a mouse emerged from a corner of the room, ran up tremblingly to the instrument, then ascended the dress of the performer into her lap, and finally nestled under her bosom. The little animal was in such a high state of ecstasy that it was utterly powerless, and had the performer continued longer it would have expired.

RUMORED CHALLENGE.—Dispatches from Washington mention a rumor—and probably only a rumor—that Ex-Governor Walker has sent a challenge to Judge Black, and that the judge declines its acceptance. The affair originated with the expressions made use of by Judge B. relative to the letter of the President he declaring, it is alleged, that if such a letter was in existence it was a forgery.

Baltimore Grain Market FROM THE "SUN" OF MONDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and Price. Includes Fair to good white wheat, Prime to choice do., Good to prime red do., White corn, Yellow corn, Maryland Rye, Maryland Oats.

DIED.

On Kent Island, on Friday March 30th Mr. TRISTMAN S. WEEDEEN in the 70th year of his age. On Kent Island on Friday, 13th inst., Rosa eldest daughter of A. W. Thompson Esq., in the 15th year of her age. In Piney Neck on Thursday the 12th instant, Mrs. MARY A. wife of Edward H. Coursey.

Spring Millinery.

MRS. ANN HADDAWAY, West side of the Court House Square, has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid and beautiful stock of SPRING MILLINERY which has been selected with great care and will be sold at low figures. Her stock consists in a general variety of the latest style Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Fancy Articles Generally. She has also a new style of Ladies' Hats, to which she invites attention.—The ladies are invited to call. April 24, 1860—3t.

For Sale.

BUGGY WAGON, nearly new, city made, apply to JOHN PALMER, April 10, 1860—4t. Agent.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of five writs of Fieri Facias, Dissued out of the Circuit Court for Queen's Ann's county and to me directed one at the suit of William K. Merrit and George A. Merrit trading under the name of William K. Merrit and company, one at the suit of William B. Butler, two at the suit of the President and directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Kent County and one at the suit of C. W. Gibson use of McMullen use of Marcellus Jones against the goods and chattels Lands and Tenements of John S. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

TUESDAY, the 15th day of MAY next, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville the following property to wit: ONE BROWN MARE ONE BUGGY WAGON, THE FARM whereon John S. Elliott now resides containing 200 Acres More or Less; improved with good dwelling and the ordinary out buildings. Also the

THE TRACT OF LAND near Dixon's Tavern adjoining the lands of James Williams and Lemuel Roberts and others containing 70 ACRES More or Less. Both situated in the first Election District of Queen Ann's County. Seized and taken to satisfy said writ debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash.

J. R. STORY, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. April 24, 1860—4ds. (\$437)

LAND SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Circuit Court of Queen Ann's county, the subscribers—as Commissioners for the valuation and division, or otherwise, of the Real Estate of John Hendrix, late of said county, deceased—will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY the 2d day of June, next, at Sulliff's Hotel, in Church Hill, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, lying in the 2nd election district of said county, of which the said John Hendrix died seized adjoining the lands of Jos. M. Smith, Emily Hendrix and others, and supposed to contain

Between 200 and 300 Acres. Mr. Lysinger, residing on the property, will show the same to any one wishing to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE. Two hundred dollars cash; the residue in equal installments of twelve and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale—payments to be secured by bond or bonds to be approved by the Commissioners. JNO. BROWN, D. H. CRANE, SAM'L T. HARRISON, April 24, 1860—4ds. Commissioners.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of the ) In the Circuit Court for Queen Prettymann Marvell ) Ann's county, Insolvent Debtor. )

(An application of Prettymann Marvell, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, is in this seventeenth day of April eighteen hundred sixty, adjudged and ordered by the subscriber Clerk of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county, that the first Tuesday in the November Term eighteen hundred and sixty of said Court be and the same is hereby appointed and fixed for the said Prettymann Marvell to appear before the said Court and answer such interrogatories and allegations as his creditors, or endorsees, or securities may propose or allege against him; and it is hereby further ordered that the said Prettymann Marvell give notice to his creditors, endorsees and securities of the said day by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Queen Ann's county, at least three weeks before the said first Tuesday of the November Term eighteen hundred and sixty of this court.

MADISON BROWN, Clerk. True copy Test: MADISON BROWN, April 24, 1860—4t. Clerk.

Confectionery.

ORANGES, Raisins, Currants, Almons, English Walnuts and Pecan Nuts.—A fresh supply on hand and for sale by HOPPER & WILMER.

GODDARD'S NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP.

A SUPPLY of this article for cough's colds and whooping-cough, asthma and spitting of blood, just received and for sale by HOPPER & WILMER, April 24, 1860.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Queen Ann's county, to examine and locate the route of a new road to begin at some point on the public road from Centreville to Rutshburg, as near the middle point thereof as in their judgement most practicable, and to run thence to the Road from Centreville to Colgan's X roads, near the middle point, between the point of intersection of said road and the road from Centreville to Church Hill, thence across to the public road, known as the Whitemarsh Road, to some point near the Brick School House on said road,—heby give notice to all concerned to meet them on Saturday the 19th day of May, 1860, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first named road, near the residence of Wm. H. Jacobs, Esq. when they will proceed to execute the duties enjoined upon them by their appointment. The County Surveyor will meet them without further notice. JAMES FLETCHER, JOS. K. COOK, ISAAC EXAMINERS April 17, 1860—4dm.