

THE STATE-RIGHTS' ADVOCATE & MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, :: MAY 15, 1860.

Court engagements have prevented our attention to our paper this week. We have been unable to give more of the proceedings of the Constitutional Union Convention which met in Baltimore on last week, than the speech of its Chairman, Mr. Hunt. The Convention adjourned on Thursday after nominating John Bell of Tennessee for President and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice President. These candidates are presented without a platform other than "the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws"—a platform certainly broad enough for all, except disunionists to stand upon; but is it *definite* enough? that's the question.

The Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county commenced the May term on Monday week. Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge; M. Brown, Clerk; T. J. Keating, State's Attorney; John R. Story Sheriff.

The following gentlemen compose the

Grand Jury:

Mathias George,	Noah C. Merchant,
John M. Collins,	Walter K. White,
Joel Thomas,	James P. Dudley,
Joseph B. Sparks,	James T. Brown,
Henry Weeden,	William Primrose,
Henry Newnam,	Joel Clements,
John R. Carville,	W. Goldsborough,
James E. Dillen,	Edmund Garville,
Hiram Goodhand,	Benjamin Wilson,
Chas. McColister,	John Wilkinson,
Robert S. Bryan,	Albert Jump,
Colin F. Hollingsworth,	

PETIT JURORS.

Perry Tilghman,	Henry Dodd,
Wm. H. Beck,	Samuel L. Primrose,
Wm. L. Starkey,	Wm. A. G. Hobbs,
Robert B. Pierce,	John R. Emory,
Sam'l McKenney,	Augustus McCabe,
Jos. W. Watson,	Wm. H. Foreman,
Lemuel Roberts,	John Woolph, Jr.
Vincent E. Benton,	James Stevans,
Thomas Tolson,	Henry A. Foreman,
Wm. H. Gillispie,	Joseph K. Cook,
David Townsend,	Wm. Pennington,
Richard Wills,	

Judge Carmichael in his charge to the Grand Jury called their especial attention, as required by the act, to the law in regard to the circulation of incendiary documents, and said he had observed in the papers, a mistake in the report of what he had said to the Grand Jury of Kent, on this subject:

The law forbids the circulation of certain papers and pamphlets and contains an injunction upon the Grand Jury to examine the postmasters within their jurisdiction in regard to violations of this law.

It had been decided that the delivery of such a paper from one person to another, was a circulation in the meaning of the law, and the Judge held that the postmaster who delivered such were subject to the penalties imposed.

The Grand Jury of Kent, had pro- pounded the inquiry, whether the postmaster was bound to examine the contents of every paper sent to his office, before he should withhold its delivery to the person to whom it was addressed?

The Judge said he had told the Grand Jury of Kent, and he now said the same thing to the Grand Jury of Queen Ann's, that the postmaster was not obliged to make such examination, to justify him to withhold a paper, the delivery of which might render him subject to the penalties of the law.

The postmaster, like others, was liable to those penalties for the circulation of incendiary papers. To examine the contents of every newspaper and pamphlet in his office, was impossible for almost every postmaster. The law does not require impossibilities—and if he knew the "general tone and tenor of a newspaper to have a tendency to stir up insurrection amongst the slaves in this State" it was his duty to withhold the delivery of *every number* of such paper from his office." The report alluded to had made him say, the postmaster should withhold the newspaper if its "general character" was obnoxious to objection in this respect. This is an error, the postmaster is not to act upon general character.

The following business has occupied the Court:

State vs. Gustavus Porter, for assault and battery on George Clow—submis- sion; Guilty, fined 13 cents.

State vs. Thomas Primrose, for assault and battery on William Booker—submis- sion; Guilty, fined \$1.00 and costs.

State vs. Henry Cale, (fn.) for stealing a piece of Oil Cloth from Samuel E. Dy- ett—stet entered.

State vs. Thomas Osborne, for an assault and battery on William Potts—submis- sion; Guilty, fined 10 cents and costs.

State vs. Benjamin Roberts, of Lem- el, for assault and battery on John W. Thompson—non cul; Guilty, fined 25 cents and costs. Robinson for Traver- ser.

State vs. James Grayson, for an assault and battery on Lemuel Roberts—non cul; Guilty fined 25 cents and costs.

Edward H. Coursay, Sr. vs. Silas Hubbard—Action of Trespass to recover damages for stopping up a road—Verdict for Plaintiff—1 cent damages. Chambers and Wickes for Plaintiff—Hopper and Robinson for Defendant.

Stephen J. Bradley vs. James Merrick. This was an action on an accepted draft given by Clinton Wright on James Merrick in favor of S. J. Bradley for the purchase money for a negro woman who cut her throat when she ascertained that she was sold. The points were whether delivery was necessary under the contract of sale to pass the property and whether if delivery was necessary it did or did not take place. Verdict for Plaintiff. Exception taken to the ruling of the Court: Hopper and Robinson for Plaintiff; Chambers and Brown for Defendant.

R. T. Larrimore assignee of Isaac L. Boyd vs. John W. Perry Admr. of John Perry. Action for work done by Boyd for deceased in his lifetime. Verdict in favor of Plaintiff for \$93.00. Robinson and Brown for Plaintiff; Keating for Defendant.

Jervis Hutchins (free negro) vs. State of Maryland. Appeal from a decision of a justice of the peace, under the vagrant act. Motion by the State to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction. Motion sustained. Robinson for appellant, Keating for State.

State vs. J. O. Rasin, for an assault and battery. Plea, non cul. Verdict not guilty.

This report embraces the proceedings up to the adjournment on Saturday afternoon. The session will probably continue the balance of this week. The Grand Jury were in session up to Monday and had not finished their labors when we went to press.

The True Doctrine.
CHURCH AND STATE—*The New York Christian Advocate*—*Judge McLane and the Presidency*.—We invite the reader's attention to the following copious extracts from a communication in the *Delaware Gazette* from the pen of the Rev. Wm. Barnes, of the M. E. Church in which he deals very plainly with the *New York Christian Advocate*, who in a recent leading editorial very strongly advocated the claims of Judge McLane, as required by the act, to the law in regard to the circulation of incendiary documents, and said he had observed in the papers, a mistake in the report of what he had said to the Grand Jury of Kent, on this subject:

The law forbids the circulation of certain papers and pamphlets and contains an injunction upon the Grand Jury to examine the postmasters within their jurisdiction in regard to violations of this law.

As individuals the ministers and members of the Methodist E. Church have always been greatly divided in their political views of men and measures in the national and State governments, and indeed this is part of our glorying, and plainly shows that there is no ecclesiastical arrangement to induce Methodists to think or speak, or vote, beyond the guidance of their own understanding, in relation to the interests and public policy that influence their own and the general welfare. But it would soon seem otherwise if the leading journals of our Church would endeavour to politically actuate our members and the public in general, as the editor of the *Advocate* at New York has done. In that respect he should have known that he was transgressing his proper bounds and that his operations in the editorial department were moral religious and ecclesiastical, and not political, as the true genius of our Church can testify in her hundreds of thousands of ministers and members. And I am fully convinced that if any of the pastors of our own or other Churches would come out in their pulpits with only a part of what Doctor Stevens has published, they would soon be told that as ministers and spiritual watchmen they had no implied or expressed right from their ministerial position, to influence the party politics of the people.

And now on these undeniable principles of clerical abstraction, we ask in the name of our Church and according to the propriety of our past proceedings, what right had our clerical editor to come out boldly for Judge M'Lean as the next President, when every disinherited person and political opponent could pronounce the Doctor's course a political and party one? It is well known that no prominent or national nomination for the Presidency can be made without being a party one, and that parties would be arrayed for and against him, and therefore how could the clerical editor suppose he could obviate the charge of being a party man, when he publicly proclaimed his preference for Judge M'Lean, and brought the *Advocate* into the political field for the Presidency? And though, from the Doctor's present and financial attitude, he need not be regulated in his political proceedings by the "seven principles of five loaves and two fishes," still his editorial makes him a clerical politician; and if he can detach his publication from party politics, though he might wish the Judge to be a general candidate and, therefore, say he was not a party politician, he must politically and clerically possess a logical ingenuity not

known in Delaware. And though I

greatly rejoice in the well-regulated freedom of speech and the press, carried forward by individuals and general independence against all tyrannical curtailments of sound policy, in the authorized and legal departments of Church or State, to which we should be accountable in relation to which we would be required to list up our voices in behalf of personal or universal rights as proper opponents; but even here the Doctor's attitude finds no apology for he was not acting in legal or ecclesiastical capacity for himself, and was not a secular editor for any department of the nation, and could not be considered in any sense an abstract editor on his own individual foundation, but was merely a General Conference officer, and therefore, as such had no right to bring the *Advocate* into national politics, or use its columns in opposition to the party politics of thousands of Methodists, who will not politically see as the editor does and therefore have a right to protest against his two-fold and mongrel course in our paper, though all ought to be willing that he should do as he pleased in placing his vote in the ballot-box for the Judge, if nominated."

This country knows no union of Church and State, and it would indeed be a dark day in our history if our religious leaders would be vehicles of party politics, and therefore be arrayed against each other in all the wild elements of party strife; and it must be honestly acknowledged that our own beloved paper has set an example to others that might lead to secular and ecclesiastical opposition which would end in a wild war of communized elements and injury to one Church long after the Doctor had to retire from the place he now occupies, and that he has filled with such prominent ability, with the exception of his recent political attitude. The noble principles of our glorious "Constitution" are the very principals, in relation to Church and State that I here advocate and which I trust shall be perpetuated until the last echoes of the vaulted marble that enshrine our "mighty dead" shall anounce that "time shall be no longer."

While we faithfully attend to all the departments of Church and State in their own place prosperity will crown our efforts. Our flag will float in triumph from four highest battlements at home, and be respected by all nations abroad. Then the principles of great Washington will roll on like the stone cut out of the mountain without hands," until they fill the whole earth. And then, O then! our patriotic sons shall shine in our halls of science, and our daughters shall still be the brightest wreath around the Temple of Liberty and the accumulating fame of our national glory will roll in thunder round the world.

Amid these indestructible principles we can now stand erect; and looking along the range of succeeding ages, we can rejoice in anticipation of the perpetuation of our glorious "Union," that embraces North and South, East and West, in one far-famed Confederacy. Let us therefore rally around the great pillars of our National and State governments; and, taking the "star spangled banner" in one hand, and the "Constitution" in the other, let us swear by the alter of Freedom that no ruthless hand shall ever pluck a feather from the wing of our Eagle, or tear a star or a stripe from the banner of our country.

Editors who approve of these principles will confer a favor by copying this article.

WILLIAM BARNES.
Wilmington, May 1st, 1850.

Speech of Hon. Washington Hunt.
Mr. Hunt said: Gentlemen—I find my self most unexpectedly called upon to preside over the preliminary proceedings of this Convention. It is a call which I do not feel at liberty to refuse, yet I regret that some other name has not been proposed.

The proud and animating spectacle presented here on this occasion revives cherished recollections and kindles feelings and sentiments of patriotic hope—it carries the mind back to those days of blessed memory when the Fathers of our country were assembled in council to form a perfect Union, and establish the foundations, broad and deep, of a political system which should preserve forever American liberty, union and independence. [Applause.] The spirit which animated them will inspire us on this occasion. It will be our object and aim to strengthen the institutions which we received from their hands, and to strengthen then that feeling of union and fraternity which constitutes us one people, and without which union would be impossible. [Applause.]

We have come together, on this occasion, from all parts of our widely extended country—from North and South, from the East and from the West—to deliberate and take counsel together for the common good of the whole country. We have come on a mission of peace, to strengthen the chains of the Union, and to revive the spirit of national affection in the land, and to proclaim that we are and ever intend to be bound together

by common ties. [Applause.] We are brought together by no partisan influences, for in times like these the interests of party and schemes of personal ambition become utterly insignificant and worthless. [Applause.] These are too fleeting and too contemptible, I trust, to impede the action of a free people, in preserving their right and freedom. [Applause.] Let us know no party but our country, and no platform but the Union. [Great applause.] It has long been apparent, and of late become too painfully evident, that we have no party in this country at the present moment, unless it be the friends of the Union who are already here, capable of furnishing a remedy for the discontents under which the country is suffering. The once proud and invincible Democracy, which has wielded the powers of government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fell spirit of sectional discord, and has run aground upon the shoals and breakers of popular sovereignty and the mysteries of Territorial government. [Applause.] I fear it is beyond the power of any surgical or medical skill. I think there is no sorcery or witchcraft left by which the political cauldron can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we once saw in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

We have another party which professes mainly to deal with this same subject of popular sovereignty and management of the Territories, and the question is presented to us as the great and pertinent issue of this day, whether slavery shall be extended where the winter temperature is many degrees below zero, and in which I will venture to say no slave owner could be induced to emigrate or settle, and while we are called upon to discuss a miserable abstraction and enter into a Presidential contest upon it, nothing is stated—nothing proposed—no regard to the great functions and duties of the General Government which concerns the people of the United States at straining their energies to decide particular issues, they seem to forget the rights, honor and welfare of the whole country. I have said that ours is a mission of peace. Be it our task to revive the national spirit of concord which the Constitution was made to secure. Very solemn and important responsibilities rest upon this Convention. From the character of those whom I see present—from the character, patriotism and intelligence of the people, I am sure that the deliberations of this Convention will have an influence in aiding and protecting our country from that to which I have referred. I hope the spirit of forbearance and moderation which prevailed in the early days of the Republic, will inspire the council to day. I trust it will be the first and foremost desire in every breast to cultivate sentiments of affection and mutual good will—that we may feel, both North and South, that we are one family of freemen—[applause]—that we are resolved to discharge all the duties which pertain to our Constitution as citizens of a free and independent Republic—not fearing the power of man, but trusting in the overruling Providence of God to crown our efforts with his blessings. [Immense applause.]

THE METHODIST BISHOPS ON LAY DELEGATES.—Bishop Janes, on the 4th inst., read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops, in which, on the subject of lay delegates they think that there are great if not insuperable objections to admitting lay delegates to the Annual Conferences. They might be constituted a co-ordinate assembly, with the General Conferences sitting at the same time, but an entirely separate body, and passing upon the same measures. There seemed, however, to be no urgent necessity for providing for a lay delegation. It was doubtful whether an extension of the term of ministerial service was desirable at present, though an additional year might work no evil. By extending it, the Bishops think, the few would obtain advantage at the expense of the many.

DEATH OF "PETER PARLEY."—The literary world, not less than the children and the readers of children's books, will regret to hear of the death of S. G. Goodrich, Esq., (Peter Parley,) which occurred in New York on Wednesday. He was in his 67th year. His sickness was of but two days' duration, and his death peaceful and painless. The deceased was a native of Connecticut and belonged to a family somewhat remarkable for their devotion to literary pursuits, and as a writer attained great popularity by his admirable school books for children, under the well known sobriquet of "Peter Parley," which he preserved to the hour of his death. He established the first literary gazette published in this country, and also the first annual, called The Token, both of which met with an extensive circulation. The deceased also enjoyed a good reputation as a political writer, and in the year 1851 received the appointment of United States consul at Paris.

COMPTROLLER OF MARYLAND.—On Tuesday last Mr. A. L. Jarrett, sued out a writ of mandamus against the State Treasurer, to compel him to receive money due the State by a collector of taxes in Harford county—said money being presented to the Treasurer under a receiving warrant drawn by Mr. Jarrett as Comptroller. The treasurer refused to receive the money, and hence the mandamus. It is stated too, that Mr. Jarrett has asked for a writ of mandamus against the Governor, to compel him to receive Mr. Jarrett's bond, and to administer to him the oath of office.—*Annals of Carroll Co.*

UGLY MEN.—In the eastern part of Ohio there resides a man named Brown, now a Justice of the Peace, and a very sensible man, but by common consent, the ugliest individual in the west, being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, by all odds than himself. He could give the Squire fifty and beat him. Without saying a word, Brown raised his gun, and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake, don't shoot," shouted the man, in alarm. "Stranger" replied Brown, "I swore ten years ago that if ever I met a man uglier than I was, I'd shoot him, and you are the first I've seen." The stranger after taking a careful survey of his rival, replied—Well, captain, if I look any worse than you do, shoot. I don't want to live any longer."

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
THE travelling public are informed that the road leading from my gate to the Steamboat Wharf in Spaniard's Neck is now finished and in good order. The Steamboats plying to and from Baltimore and Chester River stop regularly at this Wharf and passengers can reach Baltimore from there every day in the week except Sunday. Travellers can leave their horses and carriages at my stables where they will be well taken care of at 50 cts per day for each horse; but I will not be responsible for any accidents.

JOHN WATSON.

May 8, 1860—6M.

J. A. Harman's Saloon.

OPPOSITE THE BRICK STORES.

HAVING newly papered and fitted up

my Saloon I am prepared to furnish

ICE CREAM, MINERAL WATER,

&c., to customers in large or small

quantities as ordered. Charges moderate.

TERMS Cash. Ice can be had

in large or small quantities my store.

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery received every week.

Baking every day except Sundays.

Segars and Tobacco of the best quality kept by

J. A. HARMAN.

May 8, 1860—5.

Silk Capes, and double-width Bare-

ges for Shawls, for sale at the

CORNER BRICK STORE,

The Mystery of Heenan's Endurance Explained.

The Result at Charleston.

The result at Charleston produces no

despondency. The Democracy of the

country is capable of taking care of itself

and of the nation and will do so.

Every Democratic paper we have opened since

the adjournment of the convention speaks

in confident and hopeful tones of the