

## THE STATE--RIGHTS' ADVOCATE &amp; MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, :: MAY 22, 1860.

COURT.—The business of the May Term of Court was finished and the session brought to a close on Saturday last. The following business occupied the Court last week:

Eliza Nichols vs. Robert A. Reamy, Admr. of Jos. C. Talbot. Petition for freedom. Jury trial. Verdict for defendant. Hopper and Brown for petitioner; Robinson and Tilghman for defendant.

State vs. James H. Peters, Benjamin Levi and Larry Everett for riot and assault and battery on James Kemp and Noah Kemp. Jury trial. Submitted without argument. Verdict not guilty; Keating for State; Robinson for Traverser.

State vs. Allred Thomas (fn.) for assault on Arthur Wilmer, (fn.) Verdict guilty. Sentence fine of \$1.00 and imprisonment for twenty days. Keating for State; Robinson for traverser.

State vs. same for stealing corn from Jim Seeny (fn.). Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be sold for eighteen months. Keating for State; Robinson and Tilghman for Traverser.

State vs. Nathaniel Walls for stealing two ducklings from Robert Lucas. Jury trial. Jury unable to agree and discharged by consent of counsel. Keating for State; Robinson and Brown for Traverser. The prisoner gave bail for his appearance at next court.

## The Japanese Visitors.

The embassy from Japan to this government is now in Washington, the guest of the nation and attracting unusual attention by its peculiarities. The following paragraphs in relation to the Japanese are interesting in this connection:

## NOVEL CUSTOMS—THE CODE OF HONOR.

A writer in a Richmond journal gives some interesting details of the customs and manners of our present visitors.

What are regarded as acts of extreme politeness here are deemed as acts of savage rudeness in Japan. To spit in the presence of a Japanese is a mortal offence, and "spitting," like "whistling," is an American "institution." Imagine, therefore, the feelings of indignation, horror, and amazement with which the Japanese ambassadors will regard the expectant performances of a committee of the Common Council of New York or a delegation of Congressmen. As the Japanese resent all degradation and insults, not by killing their enemies, but by committing suicide, we fear that the blood of the whole embassy of unhappy strangers will be upon the hands of the first tobacco-chewing committee into whose hands they may fall. The Japanese term for suicide is "happy despatch." The method of committing the "happy despatch" is regulated by a code of honor, to which all Japanese gentlemen conform. If a Japanese of good social position is insulted, he at once selects a long sharp knife, drives it up to the hilt in the region of the "umbilical cord," and rips himself up to the diaphragm and falls dead. The Japanese code of honor requires the party who gives the insult to do precisely the same thing, and, as a consequence of this invariably fatal custom, the gentlemen of Japan are proverbially the most polite and urbane men in the world. If the code in this country was based on such grounds, it would be a long time before this city would be excited over a duel, and Congressmen would become the most courteous people towards each other in their official intercourse.

## OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

When on board the ship the ambassador-in-chief made it a practice to invite all who visited him to take a seat above the seat on the floor. This he regarded as a delicate compliment.

The Japanese dress magnificently, using silk. They wear sandals, fastened with a cord between the toes and around the ankles. The lower ranks wear loose blue breeches, exposing the legs and a black gown.

On board the ship they amuse themselves by squatting on the cabin floors, having their hair combed lying alongside of portable furnaces, drinking tea as fast as the kettle, bowls, and smoking little pipes of tobacco, three or four whiffs exhausting the pipe. Their books are illustrated with engravings of a very vulgar character.

Among the presents which they bring the government are some curious arms and some breech-loaded rifles and pistols of Japanese manufacture, patterned after and improved upon certain fire-arms that Commodore Perry presented them with.

They are quick at figures, sketching, at copying drafts and calculating effects. They are apt scholars, too, in the English

language, and many of them are able to manage easy reading and to write brief sentences. Besides the official interpreters, several have grown up since the commencement of the voyage who are tolerable expounders of the Yankee dialect.

## THE SKETCHES OF PROMINENT THINGS.

The artist of the embassy has taken sketches of all of the interesting scenes and incidents on the voyage from Japan to Washington. He is very rapid in sketching. In his sketch-book we noticed a sketch of the post office at Honolulu, a printing press, compositor, and types, pocks, carts, horses, buildings, &c., &c., and in fact everything which is made new and novel. But one of the finest of his pictures was that of "serving grog" on board the Powhatan. Here he represents a group of fifteen or twenty tars, each with a cup, some drinking some dipping into the counter, some smacking their lips—the expression perfectly natural and life-like. Frank Leslie or Harper would give a day's receipts for their illustrated papers for this artist's sketch-book. He has also illustrations of the Panama railroad, which was the greatest wonderment of every one of the embassy. They are quick, intelligent, and inquisitive. The curiosity of these visitors is constant and vivacious. Every object that is new to them is inspected, ingested, described, and sketched.—This artist furnishes the official report with the necessary illustrations—a curious counterpart, no doubt, if ever made public, to the splendid official edition of Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan. Polite, affable, and patient with the curiosity of our people in their regard, they draw freely upon the same good qualities in others.

## PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The doctors who accompany the expedition are all young men, whose heads are shaven to the quick, according to the usage of the profession in Japan. They are often taken for buddhist priests or monks who observe the same practice.

Anatomy and surgery are utterly unknown in Japan, unless within a few years past the Dutch doctor of Nagasaki has succeeded in communicating a little knowledge to some thirty pupils he has been teaching under the patronage of the government; and in medicine little is done beyond roots and herbs and charms.—

These young doctors, though courteous and quiet, seem less intelligent and inquisitive than any class of their countrymen and evidently command no respect from them. One of the American chaplains had hoped to be able to awaken some curiosity, and induced them to commence the study of English on the long voyage that they might in some measure avail themselves of the advantage to be derived from books and intercourse with the profession in our country, and go back to Japan prepared to be the benefactors of their race. The present aspect however was far from encouraging.

## How the States Have Voted.

It will be interesting to our readers to know how each State in the Union has voted at the different Presidential elections since the organization of the Democratic party on the basis of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and '99, a period of sixty years. We have taken pains to investigate the subject, and the following table shows the number of times each State has voted the Democratic ticket, and how many times the Opposition ticket.

## Democratic Opposition.

Maine,	6	4
New Hampshire,	9	6
Vermont,	5	10
Massachusetts,	2	13
Rhode Island,	5	10
Connecticut,	3	12
New York,	10	5
New Jersey,	7	8
Pennsylvania,	13	2
Delaware,	3	12
Maryland,	7	8
Virginia,	15	
North Carolina,	12	3
South Carolina,	15	
Georgia,	12	3
Alabama,	10	5
Tennessee,	10	5
Kentucky,	8	7
Mississippi,	9	1
Louisiana,	10	2
Ohio,	9	5
Indiana,	10	2
Illinois,	4	2
Michigan,	2	1
Wisconsin,	2	1
Florida,	2	1
Iowa,	2	1
Missouri,	9	1
Arkansas,	6	
Texas,	3	
California,	3	
Minnesota,	Not yet voted	
Oregon,	" "	

From the above table it appears that of the thirty-one States that have voted for President seven have never cast anything but the Democratic ticket, and twenty-four have voted Democratic a majority of times. Delaware and Maryland are the only Southern States that have voted a majority of times for the Opposition. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey are the free States that have voted a majority of times for the Opposition.

God is the sphere of virtue.

The Republican Convention. This body which met in Chicago last week has finished its labors and adjourned. We give below some items of its doings:

## THE NOMINATIONS.

The republican convention at Chicago on Friday nominated the Hon. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. The nomination does not strike us as being a very strong one, as it is likely to lose the strength expected from New York, where Mr. Seward has been the idol of the party. The issue is made, however, and sectionalism on the part of the republicans must constitute the distinctive features of the campaign.

## SKETCH OF MR. LINCOLN.

The Hon. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, who has, so unexpectedly, become the nominee of the republican party for the Presidency of the United States, is known to a very limited extent, never having exhibited any ability as statesman, or particularly distinguished himself in any other way. He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809; received a limited education; adopted the profession of the law; was a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war; at one time a postmaster of a small village; four times elected to the Illinois Legislature; and a representative in congress, from Illinois, from 1847 to 1849. A couple of years ago he was the republican candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Mr. Douglas. Both gentlemen stumped the State, and their discussions excited much attention throughout the country, as they were marked by great ability. The contest resulted finally in the return of a democratic Legislature, and the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate. Since that time Mr. Lincoln has been prominent as a politician and traveling stump orator in behalf of republicanism, having within a few months past delivered several political lectures in various cities and towns at the North. He is a speaker of considerable ability.

## SKETCH OF MR. HAMLIN.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, is at present a Senator of the United States from Maine. He was originally elected to that body by the democrats, but a few years ago went over to the republican party on the slavery issue in the territories. He was subsequently re-elected to the Senate by the republicans. He is, we believe, a man of fair abilities.

Mrs. JOHN C. HEENAN IN DEFENCE OF JOHN C. HEENAN.—The Washington States publishes a letter, signed Mrs. J. C. Heenan, objecting to some disparaging comments upon the champion. The letter shows that if John can take care of himself abroad, Mrs. Heenan can take care of his personal reputation at home. She says:

"You call him an 'obscure and illiterate American.' To the word 'obscure' I find no objections. We are all at one time of our lives, more or less 'obscure.' And unless a man really possesses some attributes of mind and individuality of character, combined with a will and purpose to work out their own destiny, even though they possessed the strength of Atlas, they are likely to remain 'obscure' all their lives. But you say that he is 'illiterate.' What foundation have you for applying such a term to him? So far from being 'illiterate,' he is possessed of the first named decease a few hours previous to her death. The young man who is suspected of seducing and poisoning the two sisters is under arrest.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An important meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the first Tuesday of June, when the arrangements for the ensuing Fall exhibition will be determined on. The lease on the Show Grounds occupied by the Society for the last nine years, will soon expire, and the subject of the location for the Fall Show is to be determined on at this meeting. A most liberal offer has been made to the Society, grounds in the eastern section of the city, and an effort is now being made to raise the necessary funds to fit up the same. It is to be hoped that the public spirit of our citizens will be aroused to the importance of the subject, and that the Society may be placed on a permanent foundation. We shall, in our next, have more to say upon the subject.—Rural Register.

A FIGHTING MAN IN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy is authorised to state that there is a man now living in Atlanta who will fight the "Benicia Boy" for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the fight to come off during the present year at any point south of Mason and Dixon's line. The person spoken of is a native of Georgia, stands six feet one inch in height, and weighs two hundred and three pounds. He is just in the prime of life. Should Heenan not accept the proffered challenge the Atlanta "Boy" challenges any man in Europe or America to fight him for the above amount.

MR. FILMORE'S POSITION.—The Chicago Press and Tribune says: "It is reported on what seems to be good authority, that ex-President Fillmore has signified his intention to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention whether it shall be Bates, Lincoln, Chase or Seward." A Buffalo paper had previously mentioned a similar rumor.

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language, and many of them are able to manage easy reading and to write brief sentences. Besides the official interpreters, several have grown up since the commencement of the voyage who are tolerable expounders of the Yankee dialect.

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FIGHT WITH AN EAGLE.—In Canada, the other day, a young man was plowing in a field, when his attention was attracted by the barking of a bull terrier dog. On looking after him, he discovered the animal engaged in a fight with an enormous eagle. Seizing a stick he ran to the assistance of the terrier, who was receiving the worst of it from the eagle. On approaching, the eagle turned upon his new adversary, and in all probability would have over come him had not the faithful dog come to his rescue and renewed the fight. After a short scuffle between the eagle and his two adversaries, he was despatched, and the young farmer carried his carcass home as a trophy of success. He measured nine feet from wing to wing.

HEENAN IN ENGLAND.—A London correspondent of the New York Post writes:

Heenan is soon to commence his harvest by giving exhibitions. He goes to Liverpool this week, and appears in London next week, and may be assured of coinage money by his mill for months to come. He is burning for another fight, but it is considered certain that Sayers would be whipped, and it will not be permitted, even if the authorities have to prosecute the parties for the fight which has taken place, and so put Heenan out of the reach of victory and Sayers out of danger of defeat, knowing which he will consent to the above compromise.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.—The Cracow Gazette says that the Emperor returned the following day to Cracow. The Israelites in Cracow and Gallacia have preserved their faith and devotion to the throne in the times of the greatest calamity, and I hope they will continue in this course, the more so as I have now enlarged their circle of operations. My legislative measures will continue to make advances in the same direction, and to recover by degrees the disabilities yet maintained.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—At the Newmarket Spring meeting, Mr. Ten Broeck's Priess came in second at the sweepstakes, having been beaten by Mr. Meny's Special License; and Stark was beaten by Precurse in the race for the Handicape plate. To offset