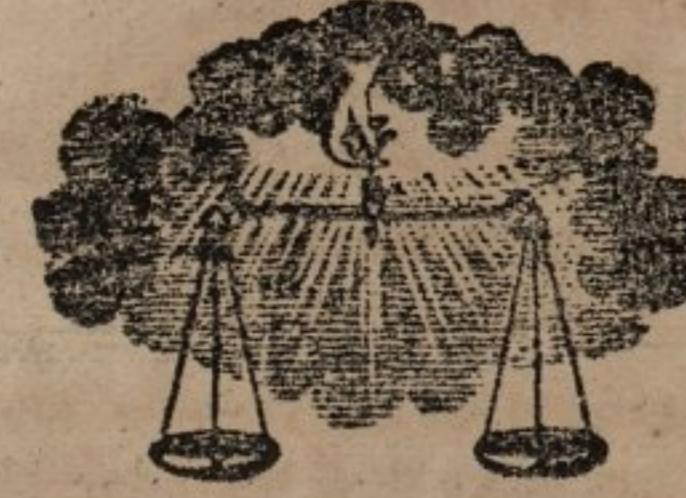


THE STATE-RIGHTS' ADVOCATE & MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, :: MAY 29, 1860.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—Prof Lighton will give a grand representation of the astronomy of the Heavens and the wonders of the Microscope, combined with an exhibition of Dissolving views, at the Scott Rifles Armory in Centreville on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, May the 31st and June 1st and 2nd, commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25cts. Children under twelve years of age 10cts.

Address to the National Democracy.

The undersigned members of the National Democratic Party supporters of its principles, and deeply anxious, by promoting its harmony, to preserve unimpaired the efficiency of its organization desire to join in council with their Democratic brethren throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention recently assembled at Charleston have developed a divergence of opinion between the delegates of the different States in relation to the principles which form the basis of our Union. The National Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856 met the cordial approval of all who believe these United States to be, what their very name imports, a Union of States equal sovereign and endowed in all respects with equal rights. This approval was based on what seemed to us to be the plain meaning of the resolutions embraced in that platform.

During the four years, however, which have since intervened, it has become painfully apparent that the construction deemed by us as manifestly right is controverted by many members of our party; that other principles are supposed to find countenance in that platform—principles in our judgment, subversive of the true theory of the Government and of the Constitution to which our Union owes its birth, and on whose preservation its permanent existence depends.

What is the history of the recent Convention at Charleston.

Seventeen States forming a majority of the whole, adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles so worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction—principles deemed political axioms by all who uphold the equal rights of the States as the very basis of the Confederacy. Many delegates from the remaining sixteen States concurred in opinion with this majority, conspicuous amongst whom were delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The States which adopted this platform give electoral votes which can be relied on with absolute certainty in favor of Democratic nominees, and well-grounded confidence is entertained of a like result in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These seventeen States united with Pennsylvania alone, comprise a majority of the entire electoral vote of the United States, able to elect the Democratic nominees against the combined opponents of all the remaining States.

This platform was deliberately rejected by a combination composed of a small fraction of the delegates from the seventeen States and a very large majority of the delegates of the remaining sixteen States; and a resolution was adopted in its stead simply reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform without explanation or interpretation of its disputed meaning. This was done with the openly-avowed purpose of enabling the Democratic party to wage battle with some chance of success in certain Northern and Western States by presenting to the people as its doctrines principles openly and expressly repudiated by a majority of the Democratic State delegations, and by a majority approaching unanimity of the Democratic electoral votes of the Union.

The delegation of eight States, together with a portion of that of Delaware, faithful adherents of our party and firm supporters of its principles, were thus by sheer force of votes cast by delegates from States that will certainly vote for the Republican candidates, compelled to withdraw from the Convention, because in the language of a distinguished delegate, they felt "that it was a burning imputation upon the honor and patriotism of the party that claiming to be national, and claiming to have principles for its guide, it should acknowledge for its declaration of faith a creed upon which are placed two distinct interpretations by its own advocates."

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration and approval of this lofty manifestation of adherence to principles, rising superior to all considerations of expediency, to all trammels of party,

and looking with a single eye to the defense of the constitutional rights of the States.

The delegations of other Democratic States, however, (including a few delegates from the seceding States,) not less faithful in devotion to principles, were more hopeful of obtaining from their brethren some satisfactory recognition of sound principles, and decided on remaining in the Convention, after distinctly declaring, however, their determination also to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed.

It is thus apparent that there was almost entire unanimity of principle in the delegation of the only States on which absolute reliance can be placed for Democratic electoral votes, whilst there existed diversity of opinion as to the line of policy best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles. Nor is it a matter of surprise that in a conjecture so unexpected and anomalous, when, in the enunciation of Democratic principles the voice of Virginia was overborne that of Ohio, and Louisiana and Arkansas were forced to succumb to Vermont and Michigan, there should be excited feelings, divided councils and discordant action.

In the subsequent proceedings of the Convention however, we think that distinct intimations may be discerned of a disposition on the part of the Convention to recede from its determination, and to afford, either by an amendment of the platform or in some other manner equally satisfactory such recognition of principles as would effectually obviate misconstruction, and secure the harmonious action of the party and that it was only because of these intimations that the delegation of the remaining Democratic States consented to join in the ballots which took place with no other effect than to induce an adjournment to Baltimore on the 18th of June whilst the seceding delegates adjourned to meet at Richmond on the second Monday of the same month.

On this state of facts the path seems open for the united action of the party and no insuperable obstacle opposes the restoration of its harmony. So believing we insist that our position, as representatives of Democratic States and constituencies, forms no just bar to our right, but rather imposes on us the duty, of joining our counsels with those of our Democratic brethren, and uniting in their efforts to secure the triumph of our principles.

It is plain that, if the Convention shall at Baltimore adopt a satisfactory platform of principles before proceeding to select its candidates, the reason which dictated the withdrawal of the eight States will have ceased, and no motive will remain for refusing to unite with their sister States, nor for holding an adjourned meeting at Richmond. On the other hand, if the Convention, on re-assembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectation of the remaining Democratic States, their delegations cannot fail to withdraw and unite with the eight States which have adjourned to Richmond. In either event there would be unanimous action in support of our principles by all the States which can be relied on for casting Democratic electoral votes.

From this statement of facts it is not evident that the wise and prudent course now to be pursued by the delegations of the eight States is to defer assembling in Richmond until the necessity for such meeting shall become imperative? Ought they not in view of the already altered condition of affairs, to return to the Convention at Baltimore and aid their sister States in the struggle for the recognition of sound Democratic principles? May it not be that their votes would now suffice to turn the scale, to purge the party creed of all heresies, and to emblem on the party banner its honored device of fidelity to the Constitution and Union in characters so clear as to defy misconstruction?

Suppose for a moment that in this last struggle for the right they should again be overborne: Is it not then equally plain that the delegations of the other Democratic States cannot for an instant be suspected of an intention to refuse to redeem their pledge of withdrawal from an assembly which shall persistently determine on the sacrifice of principle, which they themselves have declared as indispensable for their united action, to a supposed expediency? And will not all the Democratic States thus withdrawing and adjourning to Richmond be joined by the true and faithful delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and from Indiana and New York—aye, from every one of our sister States where delegates are found imbued with the living principles of our party, but whose voice has hitherto been stilled in the Convention because of their being in the minority of their respective delegations?

For it is a striking fact not to be overlooked in this connexion, that whether the vote had been taken entirely by States or by delegates, in either event there was a clear majority in the Convention in favor of the recognition of sound constitutional principles, and it was only by

taking part of the votes by States as units, and another part by divided States that an apparent and factitious majority succeeded in preventing that recognition.

The answer to all the foregoing questions seems to us to be clear and plain—That line of conduct we suggest leads, in our judgement, to a reconciliation of differences on a basis of principle. It leads to the united and harmonious action of our party. It does more infinitely more: It secures vastly added strength to that assertion of principles which of us would for an instant think of comprising: it compels their recognition and proudly vindicates the action of the seceding delegates, who will thus have secured the object of their struggle, and have merited the applause and gratitude of their Democratic brethren.

The contrary course would, we believe, be productive of mischievous consequences. Time does not permit the respective States, and who alone have the power to speak their will, to meet in council, and give instructions to their delegations. How is the voice of California or of Oregon to be heard in time? How are the constitutions of Texas and Virginia to meet in State Conventions and give authoritative expression of their will before the middle of June? How can the machinery be put in motion by which the Democratic voters will direct attendance at Baltimore or Richmond in accordance with their judgment? Evidently this cannot be done. Evidently the delegations already elected are the only ones that can act and they must act on their own judgment in a conjecture which does not allow opportunity for instruction by their constituents. A refusal, then, by the delegates of the seceding States to return to Baltimore, a refusal to defer the Richmond meeting until there shall be an uncontrollable necessity for holding it, would inevitably result in an incurable division of our party, the sole conservative organization remaining in our country; its final disruption; worse than all, in the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration.

R. W. JOHNSON,
ALFRED IVORSON,
JOHN SLADELL,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
L. Q. C. LAMAR,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD,
PETER E. LOVE,
JOHN J. JONES,
JAMES JACKSON,
JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD,
M. R. H. GARNETT,
ROBERT TOOMBS,
WM. C. SEBASTIAN,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JAMES M. MASON,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
LUCIUS J. GARTRELL,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
JOHN R. MORRISON.

From the Baltimore American, | Queen Ann's and Kent County Rail- road.

The following communication from the Committee appointed at the Railroad meeting held in Centreville Md. week before last, sufficiently explains itself. We place it in our columns as the readiest way of directing public attention to the subject and of securing for the parties moving in the matter the co-operation which they ought to receive from our business men interested in retaining the Eastern Shore trade.

CENTREVILLE, May 11th, 1860.

Citizens.—In the American of the 25th ult. is an editorial article recommending the construction of a railroad from Queenstown to Harrington for the purpose of intercepting and retaining for Baltimore a large portion of that Eastern Shore trade which, as you very properly say, is rapidly "drifting" to Philadelphia.

That such is now the tendency of the large and fast increasing commerce of this peninsula is becoming every day more evident. This change of direction is by no means the result of a preference for the Philadelphia market (on the contrary, all our sympathies are with Baltimore,) but because the internal improvements now in progress, and those projected, all tend to make it our most convenient market. We therefore hail with pleasure, this evidence of a desire to bring us into more frequent and direct connection with you, and rejoice to find, by a communication in your paper on the 27th ult., that your proposition has been duly endorsed by a correspondent.

Among the projected roads to which money was recently appropriated, was one styled the Queen Ann's and Kent Railroad. The charter of the road was so worded as to leave its points of termini entirely at the discretion of the Company, the only condition being that it should traverse the length of this county. Much difference of opinion has heretofore existed as to the most equitable and available location of the road.—The favorite project has heretofore been to commence at the proposed depot of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, near Hillsboro', running westwardly un-

til the centre of this county was reached, and thence northwardly to Millington, thence connecting with the Kent County Railroad, and finding a northern terminus at Elkton, Middletown or Smyrna.—The adoption of this route would cause Baltimore to lose the entire trade of this county except that portion which lies immediately on navigable water. The articles in the American prompted a call for a public meeting, which was held in Centreville on Tuesday last. Your proposition was cordially endorsed, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with those of your citizens who may be disposed to secure the construction of the Queenstown and Harrington Road.

We were instructed to say that if Baltimore will secure the proposed improvement, we will start the "Queen Ann's and Kent Railroad," at some central depot between Queenstown and Hillsboro' and without any further aid than that which the State has afforded us, will carry it through the centre of our county, passing near the villages of Ruthsburg, Beaver Dams Church Hill and Sudlersville to Millington, on the head waters of Chester river. By such a road not only would the trade of Baltimore be retained but much from the upper portions of Kent, Queen Ann's and Caroline, which was passed, it was agreed that all differences as to the true meaning of non-intervention and the power of the people of the territories should be finally determined whenever the Supreme Court should pass judicially upon them. Mr. Toombs argued to show that Mr. Douglas had evaded the only issue between him and the Democratic party—that it was immaterial what the platforms of 1844, 1848 and those of later years declared inasmuch as when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, it was agreed that all differences as to the true meaning of non-intervention and the power of the people of the territories should be finally determined whenever the Supreme Court should pass judicially upon them. Mr. Toombs had finally settled the dispute between the two sections of the party in favor of the South, and that the North was in honor bound to adhere to the bargain and to yield without further struggle. In his own language he demanded the fulfillment of the bond. He went at considerable length into the history of past legislation, to show that Congress had never abdicated its power to revise Territorial legislation, and quoted its action in annulling the severe inacments of the pro-slavery legislation of Kansas, to show that this power had been exercised after the passage of the act organizing that territory, and after the period, when, as claimed by Mr. Douglas his doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty had been fully recognized. Mr. Toombs' thought a gleam of light had come to them from Chicago. The prominent leader of the Black Republicans, Mr. Seward, Acetone-like, had been devoured by his own dogs and a man less known as the exponent of the principles of the party, had been put forward. This, he argued, was a confession of weakness, and he urged a union of the Democracy at Baltimore, as likely to lead to the triumph of the party in November next. The concluding portion of his speech was understood to command the action of the Southern delegates at Charleston and to urge their attention at Baltimore, with the view of selecting a sound man as standard-bearer in the approaching contest. Mr. Toombs' speech has rather disappointed the friends of Judge Douglas, who expected that he would take position with Mr. Stephens on their side.

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

Fair for good white wheat,	144.15
Prime to choice do.,	155.160
Good to prime red do.,	130.135
White corn,	63.67
Yellow corn,	70.72
Maryland Rye,	83.64
Maryland Oats,	33.42

The Record of John Bell.

All acquainted with the past history of Mr. Bell, know that he came into public life under the prestige of Gen. Jackson, that he professed to be a Democrat of the straight-out school, and a devoted follower of the Sage of the Hermitage. After while he deserted the Democratic party, was taken up by the Whigs, and gave all his influence to sustain the policy of that party. While in this party, and laboring for its success, it was beaten out of Tennessee and Mr. Bell, as soon as his term of service in the U. S. Senate expired, was laid upon the shelf as one of the defunct politicians of an "obsolete party." From this position he has again been brought before the public, and interested parties will attempt to bolster him up as one of the great men of the country. To show the *inconsistency* of Mr. Bell, and how little reliability there is in him as a politician and as a conservative man, we make a brief extract from his official acts during the last few years. On February 15, 1854, Mr. Bell voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a measure which the opposition journals now supporting him have never failed to denounce as the worst of all the Democratic measures, and the cause of all the present difficulties on the subject of slavery.

On the 28th of February, Mr. Bell voted with the Abolitionists for a proviso that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise should not revive any law affecting slavery in the territory acquired from France. On the same day voted against alien suffrage in Territories to please Know Nothing, then arising into favor.—March 3, voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. May, voted against the amended Kansas-Nebraska bill on its final passage. June 10, voted against the annexed proposition, "that all laws, parts of laws, usages and customs pre-existing in the Territories at the time they were acquired, to obstruct citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of slave property are hereby repealed." July, 1850, voted to strike out of the Compromise bill the restriction in the Territorial Legislature in regard to prohibiting or permitting slavery in the Territories. This is but a part of the record of Mr. Bell, and yet sufficient to show that his

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money cash or an approved note, interest added at 60 days and the residue in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, to be secured by approved endorsed notes with interest added. A Deed will be given to the purchaser as soon as convenient after the terms of sale are completed, and a mortgage will be required as additional security for the deferred payments.

MADISON BROWN,
May 29, 1860.—tds. (\$2.50)

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Queen Ann's county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 23rd day of June 1860,

at half past 10 o'clock A. M., at the Dwelling House, of Mr. Thos. Primrose, in Queen Ann's, near Chestertown, all that farm in Queen Ann's county, called

"RICH NECK,"

Lying in Thompson's Neck, within three-quarters of a mile of the Landing at Ralph's and Harrison's or Chester River, about three miles from Church Hill, on the main road leading from said town to the said landings, adjoining the lands of Mr. Rasin, Mrs. Clements and Mr. James Ralph, containing

150 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

The Buildings are, a one Story FRAME DWELLING with hyp. roof—one room below, and a good passage, Kitchen adjoining; the usual out-buildings, in ordinary repair, are on the premises. The situation is healthy.—The drinking Water is good, and a branch passes through a portion of the land.—

About 20 Acres are in Wood;

principally HICKORY and OAK,

with some young, growing Chesnut.

There is also a small tenant House on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—The terms of Sale are a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, payable in three equal installments, and secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The interest will commence on the 1st day of January next, when the purchaser will be entitled to possession.

The rents of the present year are reserved to the estate.

Mr. Henry Hendrix, residing on the premises, will show them to any one who may call to examine them.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Trustee,
Chestertown, Md.
May 29, 1860.—tds.

NOTICE

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
THE Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1860, endowing the "Baltimore Female College," entitles each county in the State to the education of one pupil in said College free of charge, and authorizes the Judges of the several Orphan Courts to select said pupil.

Notice hereby given, that the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county will receive applications for said school scholarship up to the

SECOND TUESDAY IN JUNE, on which day they will designate the person to fill said scholarship.

The young lady, under the act of endowment referred to, will be admitted to all the privileges of the institution, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, May 22nd 1860.

WM. A. JOHNSON, o. Reg. of Wills for Q. A. C. May 29, 1860.—(2).

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed one at the suit of William K. Merritt and George A. Merritt trading under the name of William K. Merritt 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 Lands against the goods and chattles Lands and Tenements of John S. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

Tuesday the 19th day of June 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

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 for the same on the above mentioned day for cash.

J. R. STORY,

Sheriff of Queen Ann's county.

May 29, 1860.—tds. (4.37)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias</i*