

THE STATE-RIGHTS' ADVOCATE & MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1860.

National Democratic Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This day was observed by the citizens of Centreville, by a general suspension of business. The Scott Rifles, a military company under the command of Captain Goldsborough, repaired to Denton, Caroline Co., for the purpose of joining its citizens in celebrating the day, and were kindly and hospitably received and magnificently entertained as the guests of the town. The "Cadets," under Capt. Potts, accompanied the "Rifles" and shared similar kindness. Many of our citizens spent the day in fishing. No public demonstration was had in the town; but a quiet patriotism was manifested by the appearance she presented, dressed in her Sunday suit and holiday attire.

Douglas in Maryland. We are aware of but three newspapers in Maryland that support Douglas: The Baltimore Dispatch, The Snow Hill Shield, and the Eastern Monitor. The Dispatch was formerly a literary paper, poorly sustained and was purchased by the Douglas men of Baltimore last fall. Since then it has been a combined literary and political weekly and the organ of the Douglas party in the city. The Snow Hill Shield is among the earliest supporters of Judge Douglas. It hoisted the name of Douglas for the succession soon after the convention of 1856 and has adhered to him in his devious wandering ever since. The Democratic county convention which assembled in Worcester Co last fall read the "Shield" out of the party. The Eastern Monitor is a paper that was started in Easton about two years ago, professing to be neutral in politics. It maintained its neutral position for some time but gradually slid into the support of Douglas. There was no other vacant political ground for it to occupy. The Eastern Star has always been the regular democratic organ of the county, and the Eastern Gazette the organ of the Opposition. Every democratic paper in the State, except the Maryland Union, supports Breckinridge and Lane. The Editors of the Union are divided between Breckinridge and Douglas, the leading political Editor being for Breckinridge. A change in the editorial corps will be the result. As is the press so is the great body of the democratic party in the State. Nearly all of the State Central committee are for Breckinridge & Lane. The party organization is under the control of the Breckinridge men in every county in the State. With the exception of a few noisy men in Baltimore under the lead of Robt. J. Brent, whose motto has ever been "the rule or ruin principle," the Douglas party in Maryland cannot muster a corporal's guard. With these facts before them, the Democrats of the State can have no difficulty in determining to which of the candidates their allegiance is due. It is due to the Democratic party, and that party in Maryland, as in all the Democratic States, maintains its organization under Breckinridge and Lane.

A Meeting of the Methodists in Chestertown, Md.—An Eastern Shore Methodist Convention Recommended. The last Kent Conservator contains an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the official and other members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kent County, held at Chestertown Md., on the 26th ulto, for the purpose of consulting together as to the best course to pursue with reference to the change made in the Discipline of the Church in regard to slavery by the late General Conference at Buffalo. The action of the Buffalo Conference and the sentiments of the Chapter introduced into the Discipline were promptly and unanimously repudiated and declared to be of such a character that the meeting would not submit to them. The Kent and Millington Circuits were invited to appoint delegates to meet in Chestertown on Tuesday the 24th instant, to adopt measures to have an Eastern Shore Convention to take action on the subject. We hope the position taken by the Methodists of Kent will meet with the hearty cooperation of their brethren in all the Circuits on the Eastern Shore. It is high time that they should speak out boldly in regard to this matter. Their connection with a Northern Conference and the opportunity

thereby offered of sending emissaries among them, "to admonish all their preachers and people to keep themselves pure from the great evil of slavery and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means," demands their repudiation of this new feature in the Discipline. In order that our readers may discover the purpose had in view by the advocates of abolition, who seek thus to make the Methodist Church a direct instrument for its accomplishment, we give below what Dr. Kingsley the author of the new Chapter says of it, as Editor of the Western Christian Advocate:

"We affirm therefore, without a moment's hesitation, that the present Discipline has vastly the advantage over the former one, as embodying, in a practical way, the real anti-slavery doctrine of the Church. It makes it the duty of all our preachers and people to seek the extirpation of slavery by all lawful and Christian means. The General Rule condemns slavery, and the Chapter condemns it; and there is not one word in either, which even by implication, can be made to favor either the traffic or the holding where enslavement is the motive. "There are many cases where the laws of the State in which a man resides will not allow of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom in the State, and yet where it is entirely practicable, and a Christian and a lawful duty for the owner to remove his slaves to where they can enjoy freedom. The old Discipline made no provision for such cases. The new one does, and no slaveholder stands acquitted, in the eye of the Discipline, as it now is, till he has exhausted all lawful and Christian means, to free his slaves whether he be an official or an unofficial member."

The Northern Christian Advocate, also authorized organ for the Church says: "The administrative has as much authority, under the Discipline as it now stands, to enforce law against slaveholding, as he could have under any form of law. * * * And we must now trust to the administrative to do its duty."

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This body assembled at the Eutaw House Friday evening at seven o'clock. They were assigned one of the large and magnificently furnished parlors of the hotel. After the usual congratulations of the members, the president, B. T. Johnson, of Frederick, called the committee to order, and the secretary, Dr. Hunt, of Baltimore, proceeded to call the roll, when it was ascertained that thirty-eight members were present representing all the counties except Worcester, Somerset, St. Mary's and Charles. Several of the absentees were represented by substitutes who desired to vote by proxy. J. T. B. Dorsey, of Howard, moved that the members vote per capita, and that no substitutes or proxies be admitted. This motion was opposed by Madison Brown of Queen Ann's and others. A vote was taken on the adoption of the motion, which resulted in its being lost, by 8 yeas to 23 nays. The proxies were accordingly admitted. Mr. Bell, of Prince George's then offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas the results of the National Democratic Convention were such as to produce a difference of sentiment, and possibly to lead to a diversity of action in the party in this State, and whereas there has been a general expression of opinion that there should be a conference of the Democracy of Maryland to determine the course proper to be pursued by them: Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several counties and the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby, requested to appoint delegates to a State Convention, to assemble in the city of Baltimore on Thursday the 9th day of August next, to take such action as may be deemed expedient in view of the present condition and prospects of the party."

After the resolution was read, it was seconded by Madison Brown, in a few remarks, referring to the two conventions which recently assembled in this city, styling themselves the National Democratic Convention, and each nominating candidates, and styling them the nominees of the democratic party &c. He hoped the resolution would be adopted by the committee, and thereby let the Democracy of the State select which of the two so-called nominees they will recognize as the democratic nomination.

Mr. Hammond made some remarks, in which he proposed to hold either two conventions and meet at the same time, and probably some arrangement could be effected or on the other hand, let this campaign go by default, and then unite for the State campaign. W. V. Bowie, of Montgomery spoke in favor of the resolution and was most certain concept of action could be brought about between the two wings of the party.

Mr. Harwood, of Anne Arundel, was opposed to the resolution, and suggested that the Democracy of the State be requested to vote the electoral ticket as already appointed, and leave it to them to cast the ballots at the electoral college as they in their judgment may see fit.

and he was satisfied to entrust them with his rights as a voter.

Dr. Hunt of Baltimore, also opposed the resolution, and said he as a democrat should not feel himself bound by it, should it pass.

Mr. Dorsey desired to know if the Dr. would support the electoral ticket as it now stands?

The Doctor said there was one, and he had heard two of the electors were opposed to the candidate who, in his opinion, was the only democratic nominee—Mr. Douglas—and he would not vote for them.

Quite a number of members spoke in favor of the resolution, and for harmonizing the committee and the democracy of the State.

The previous question was then called, and on a vote being taken the result was 35 yeas—six declining to vote—Those who declined voting were Dr. Hunt, of Baltimore city; Col. Shriver, of Frederick; Dr. Fitzpatrick, of Allegany; Mr. Duke, of Calvert; Mr. Reese, of Baltimore city; all of whom, it is reported, are for Judge Douglas.

Hon. Henry May, one of the electors, was present and made a few remarks in harmonizing the party and closed by saying he felt himself in honor bound to cast his ballot for Mr. Douglas.

Mr. E. Griswold, also one of the electors, was present and explained his position. He was in favor of the resolution calling another State convention, and expressed his preference for Mr. Breckinridge.

The committee, at half-past ten o'clock adjourned.

Political Items.

Twenty-four papers in Georgia have declared for Breckinridge and Lane, and but two for Douglas.

We expressed in Thursday paper (says The Cincinnati Commercial) the opinion that Douglas would receive votes enough in Kentucky to throw the State for Bell. Kentucky gentlemen assure us that we are mistaken on that point.

"They say there is not a particle of doubt of the ability of Breckinridge to carry the State—that the Douglas vote will certainly not exceed 10,000; and that there will be such a war-whop raised for Breckinridge as has not been heard by her mountains and rivers since the days of Clay. The Bell men will be hopeful, but the Breckinridge men enthusiastic and full of unconquerable resolution. A Kentuckian said to us yesterday that the idea that Breckinridge would not carry his own State, was supremely absurd. The young men were all for him. Breckinridge was an electric individual, and a man of destiny, Douglas had no strength except in ten counties. In the great majority of counties, a Douglas man would be hunted out as if he were a wolf or a bigger thief. The Kentuckians believe largely in the luck of Breckinridge. They believe he was born to be President and that something, they do not know exactly what, will turn up to elect him this time. In this indefinite something they have perfect confidence.

The Constitution asks its Democratic exchanges to note the change of quarters by the National Democratic Executive Committee, from 139 National Hotel to No. 28 1/2 street.

The U. S. Senators whose terms expire in 1861 and some of whose places have already been filled by the Legislatures of their States, are Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Johnson, of Arkansas; Gwin, of California; Foster, of Connecticut; Yule, of Florida; Iverson, of Georgia; Trumbull, of Illinois; Fitch, of Indiana; Harlan, of Iowa; Crittenden, of Kentucky; Slidell, of Louisiana; Pearce, of Maryland; Green, of Missouri; Clark, of New Hampshire; Seward, of New York; Clingman, of North Carolina; Pugh, of Ohio; Lane, of Oregon; Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hammond, of South Carolina; Collamer, of Vermont; and Durkee, of Wisconsin—14 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 1 American.

Breckinridge has all the most potential ladies of our metropolitan society in his favor; and this fact must not be undervalued in estimating the chances of success. Mrs. Senator Slidell, Mrs. Senator Gwin, Mrs. Senator Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Secretary Thompson, and scores of others, will make their influence felt in aid of "the gallant Kentuckian."—Washington Correspondence.

The ladies favor him because he is a Union man, and a deuced good-looking one, too. Always susceptible are the fair sex. The Democracy of the Nation will be gratified to learn that the veteran Democratic standard bearer, Hon. Cave Johnson of Tenn., earnestly supports the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. He feels that only such as are willing to lend a helping hand to John Bell can for a moment think of throwing their votes away on Mr. Douglas.

Hon. John S. Phelps, of Mo., a member of Congress, has been announced as being for Douglas, and was undepicted at one time so inclined; but the St. Louis News, of Wednesday last, says he has given in his adhesion to the Constitutional Democracy, and will support Breckinridge and Lane.

A good chance!—From \$5,000 to \$10,000 that the Breckinridge and Lane ticket will carry Louisiana against the Douglas and Johnson ticket. Apply to the office of New York Hotel. Why did Mr. Tod, of Ohio find his seat, as President of the Squatter Convention at Baltimore, an uncomfortable one? Because the cushion (Cushing) had been removed.—Charleston Mercury.

A campaign paper called the Union Guards, in the interest of Messrs. Bell and Everett, will be issued this week in Washington under the auspices of Col. Whitney, of the Baltimore Clipper.

How Congress Elects President and Vice-President.

It may be useful just about this time to reproduce the statement which the approach of a presidential election makes opportune every four years.

The House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a vice-president, nor the Senate with the election of a president. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President, their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for President.

If no Vice President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President, whether elected by the electors or by the Senate, shall act as President.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice-President is exactly the reverse of that of the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principles or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting per capita, vote for the President by the States, the representation from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate representing the States—in theory, at least, and the manner of electing Senators—votes for President per capita, each Senator being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held here to-night to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, presided, assisted by an imposing list of vice-presidents and secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, with the explanatory resolutions reported by the majority committee of the Charleston Convention. The resolutions also declare the front street theatre nominations a mere nullity, and that the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is entitled to the respect and support of the democratic party.

A letter from Wm. B. Reed was read, recommending conciliation. He speaks of the folly of sacrificing the election of Mr. Foster, because of an abstract difference of opinion on a mere theory of vast but not permanent importance. He hopes that milder councils will prevail, and that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania may be cast against the republican, but for the democratic candidate most available.

A scene of great confusion occurred during the meeting, caused by the Douglas men present giving three cheers for Douglas and interrupting the speakers.—General Lane spoke amid much difficulty, extolling the character of Breckinridge and advocating his claims for the Presidency. When the vote was put on the resolutions the noes were as loud as the yeas. Several of the crowd were arrested for disturbing the meeting.

BOWING AT THE WRONG SHRINE.—The Augusta (Me.) Banner tells a pleasant story of an Irishman, who became the victim of a singular misconception.—The Kennebec County Jail, located in that city, is said to be an "elegant granite structure," in point of architectural beauty rivaling, if not exceeding, any building in the place. An Irishman, of late introduction to the locality, and probably unfamiliar with Esop's fables, gave himself up to the two prevalent customs of judging by appearances. Walking up to the front entrance, he prostrated himself upon his knees, and devoutly sealed his forehead with the customary cross, and then rising inquired of a passer-by at what time the Cathedral would be opened. From the gloomy character which distinguishes the generalality of American churches, a mistake of the opposite character would seem more natural.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The rate of admission to the Great Eastern has been fixed at \$1 for adults and fifty cents for children. The New York Herald says: If the directors intend that the visitors to the monster ship shall be select and the number limited they have hit upon the right tariff; but if they expect the masses of the public to see her at such rates as these they will probably find that they have made a mistake. We presume one object in throwing the vessel open for inspection is to make money, and we question very much whether that object can be so well secured by charging a dollar as by fixing the entrance fee at one-half or one-fourth of that sum.

A practical joker ought to be the best of auctioneers—judging by his success in selling his friends.

HARD TIMES AT THE WEST.—Though the West is gradually recovering from the effects of the revulsion of 1857, which was of an unprecedented severity in that region in consequence of the enormous land speculation carried on there for so long a period, yet in certain localities there is still great depression, stagnation of business and suffering. A gentleman who has just returned from that section says, that in Keokuk, evidences of hard times abound in the shape of fine buildings uncoccupied, and others of high cost rented for a nominal sum. Stores, which a few years since brought readily \$600 per annum, now command less than \$1000. The commodities of life are cheap, if the inhabitants only had the money to purchase—eggs selling at five cents per dozen and butter for ten cents per pound.

THE OREGON ELECTION RETURNS.—Political parties are divided very closely in Oregon. The returns, as telegraphed from Fayetteville, Arkansas, show that in twelve counties there is a difference of but one vote between the republican and democratic candidates for Congress. Stout, the present democratic member, had but about twenty majority in the whole State when elected, but the counties yet to be heard from last year gave 152 democratic majority. It appears to be conceded that the Legislature just elected has enough of anti-Lecomptonites and republicans, should they unite, to defeat the re-election of General Joe Lane, the present United States Senator. The two wings of the democratic organization may, however, again come together to prevent this result.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.—A meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee of New York took place on Tuesday at Syracuse to "prepare for the election of a National Democratic Electoral ticket in New York." A call was adopted for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday, the 7th of August, to nominate thirty-five candidates for electors pledged to support Breckinridge and Lane. It was represented by the members of the committee that a strong feeling in favor of the "National" candidates existed in their respective districts. Resolutions were adopted recognizing Breckinridge and Lane as the regular nominees of the democratic party, and pledging themselves to sustain them in the present campaign.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The United States District Court, at its late session in Chicago, says the Journal of that city decided that execution issued in favor of a non-resident, against a citizen of this State, could be levied upon the homestead of the defendant, in spite of the State law to the contrary. The decision is that United States courts are not obliged to take cognizance in all cases of State laws, and that the law of the State where the plaintiff resides is to be taken into consideration in rendering judgment.

SCATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—Sovereignty means that the first handful who enter a Territory shall determine its institutions. Nonintervention, we presume, means that Congress shall not interfere, so that the second party of squatters which may come into a Territory, if they are strong enough, may overturn the institutions of the first party, and the fight may be continued ad libitum. It is plain that if Congress cannot interfere, it cannot protect the squatter sovereigns in their rights, and the quarrel must be interminable.—Philadelphia News.

REVENUE OF CUBA.—The Havana Gazette (official paper) gives the total revenue of the royal treasury of Cuba for the last four months of the present year as \$6,583,751, which is a slight increase over the year 1859. Of this amount, \$4,363,635 is classed "marine revenues" and \$2,220,116 "land revenues." The probability is now that the total receipts into the royal treasury from both sources during the present year, will reach the enormous and unprecedented sum of \$20,000,000.

ABOLITION BIBLES.—Quite an excitement prevailed lately at Henderson, Texas, owing to the sale there by a book agent of several copies of the Cottage Bible. This edition of the Bible was prepared for the press by an Abolitionist. It has copious notes, whenever these notes can be made to bear on the slavery question, and they evidently are not fitted for the South. The agent was required to take back all the copies he had sold, and leave for the North at once.

THE FORCE OF TOM SAYERS BLOW.—The London College of Surgeons, grave and learned men, had Tom Sayers down not long ago, to test the weight of the blow he gives, not on any of the doctors but upon a machine which is made like a stomach, and recedes with the blow, registering the number of pounds weight it gets. The figures to Tom's credit are 329 pounds which is something like a lively sack of flour hitting you every time he gets a fair blow.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—Western papers have frequent notices of the progress of the wheat harvest, in which farmers are now actively engaged, in the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The yield everywhere is spoken of as very abundant—the best that has been realized for several years. Corn is represented as looking very promising, except that in some places drouth has retarded its growth.

What a glorious future is before the young men of America! No matter how dark it may appear at present, remember that— "Honor and fame from no condition rise, Split well your rails—there all the honor lies."

Mr. Breckinridge is very soon to leave for California with Senator Latham, proposing to pass the summer on the Pacific coast. As had made arrangements for this trip before his nomination.

For the first time since his appointment as Secretary of State, General Cass left Washington for temporary relaxation. His health is unusually preserved for his years.

The vacant Judgeship on the Supreme Court Bench cannot be filled till December, the vacancy having occurred during the sitting of the Senate. It is extremely doubtful what direction the appointment will finally take.

The press and material of the old Milford Beacon office have been sold to go to Denton, Md.

Mr. Pryors Position.—Much interest is felt to know what course the representative in Congress from Petersburg will pursue in the present condition of parties. The following despatch from Mr. Pryor sufficiently indicates the position he has chosen.

WASHINGTON, June 25th. To the Editor of the Index.

Sir having been invited to participate in a demonstration in favor of certain candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, I think it due to candor and to my constituents to declare at once my support of John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane. As soon as I am released from engagements as a member of the Board of Visitors at the University, I will explain myself to the people of Petersburg and the several counties in the Fourth Congressional District.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson in the Binghamton, (N. Y.) Democrat, declares himself for Breckinridge and Lane.— "The majority of the New York delegation," he says, "held the balance of power in the National Convention, under the unit rule, and could have saved and united the party they have so wantonly and wickedly divided and destroyed. The responsibility is on them, and the shame is theirs. They will be held to an accountability which we believe will not be wholly lost on them, and which will furnish a wholesome lesson to political jobbers and managers generally."

The following new papers in Massachusetts will support the Breckinridge ticket.—The Boston Post, Lowell Advertiser, New Bedford Times, Greenfield Democrat, Barnstable Patriot, Salem Advocate, Essex County Democrat, Lawrence Sentinel, and Pittsfield Sun.

The Marshals appointed to take the census of coal co., Mt report that the population in Cecilton to be 679.—In Warwick 391. In Fredriestown—destroyed by the incendiary Coekburn during the last war with England—88.

Baltimore Grain Market.

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

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

J. MURPHY & CO.

HAVING been selected by the Legislature of Maryland, to print and publish the only authorized edition of the MARYLAND CODE, Prepared by Ohio Scott and Hiram McCullough, Commissioners, beg leave to ask the attention, not only of professional men and law officers generally, but also of business men, in all Commercial, Manufacturing, Agricultural and Industrial pursuits, to the advantages which it is obvious must be derived from a copy of this work. The distinguished codifiers, whose labors have been ratified by an act of the recent Legislature, have comprised in full detail in two volumes, ALL THE PUBLIC and LOCAL LAWS, now in force in this State, and, of course, bearing on every department of business, and every interest of society. Into this comprehensive space, the Code (whose provisions are brought down to the close of the session of 1860).

COLLECTS AND DIGESTS

The Entire Legislation of Maryland FROM THE PROVINCIAL PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY,

with an elaborate Index to each article and section, prepared by Henry C. Mackall Esq.,—careful and minute in its classification of subjects, the reader, no matter how unfamiliar with the science of the law, may easily examine the enactments on any question referring to his property, his Rights, or his Liberties as a Citizen. It is not urged that the ownership of these volumes will make every man his own lawyer; for few things are more dangerous than to define or assert our legal rights in cases of doubt or intricacy, without the assistance of counsel; yet in the concerns of all business men there are numerous questions, constantly occurring, which may be at once and satisfactorily solved by reference to this book. One such reference may refund its price in the saving of a single fee. With the view of enabling every citizen to possess a copy of this valuable work, the preparation of which has cost the State upwards of \$50,000, the publishers have affixed the price at about one-half the usual charge for law books, relying with confidence on the intelligence of the citizens of Maryland for a liberal encouragement. The Maryland Code will be published in two volumes octavo, with clear new type, on fine paper and bound in Law Sheep. Each volume will comprise about 800 pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at \$6 for the complete work. Interleaved copies for the use of members of the bar and others \$10. Parties desiring early copies, by remitting the subscription, will receive a receipt by return mail, and have their copies forwarded as they direct, as soon as published. Price by mail postage prepaid, Law Sheep, \$6.75—Interleaved \$10.55 per copy. The work will be ready about the 1st of July, and will be furnished to subscribers in the order in which their names are received. As the edition will be limited, to secure copies, orders should be sent in at once. JOHN MURPHY & CO. Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers, No. 182 Baltimore Street, Baltimore Md., July 10 1860—6w.