

THE STATE-RIGHTS' ADVOCATE & MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1860.

National Democratic Nominations.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic voters of Queen Ann's County are requested to meet in Convention at Centreville, on Tuesday the 31st day of July instant, to appoint three delegates to represent said county in the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore city on Thursday the 9th of Aug., next, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed expedient in view of the present condition & prospects of the party. M. BROWN, Chairman Central Committee.

The Editor of the Times asks whether he has published the rumor that Mr. Crittenden had abandoned the cause of Bell and Everett and expressed his determination to support Breckinridge, we will now contradict it? Our authority for the rumor—the Washington Star—was given at the time we published it. It was mentioned as the talk in political circles in Washington. Mr. Crittenden has doubtless seen the statement in print and knows that it is being copied all over the country. If the rumor is incorrect, we presume he will give to an authoritative denial. If he does so, we will give to Bell and Everett the benefit of that denial. The Washington Star has not, as represented by the Times, contradicted the rumor. A paragraph appeared among its news items, speaking of it as "said to be untrue." That "eager desire" which seems to bethe Editor's ruling passion, has again carried him "ahead of time." In view of his recent discoveries we suggest, we hope in strict accordance with his interpretation of the courtesies of Editorial life, that in future he shall name his paper "The Mare's Nest."

The Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of the county will see by a reference to the political notice at the head of the column, that the action of the delegates of the party authorized to assemble in national convention and present the party candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, has created the necessity for another State convention in Maryland to determine what course shall be pursued under the circumstances of a double nomination for these respective offices. The questions to be considered by the State convention are, whether the two wings of the party shall unite upon the same electoral ticket; and, in the event of a failure to unite, which wing shall be recognized as the proper embodiment of a Democratic organization and the true exponent of the Democratic faith. If we had any hope of united action on the part of all those in the State, who claim to be Democrats and yet differ in their choice of who should be the Standard-bearer of the party, we should forbear to say a word upon the questions that will come before the State convention. But the Douglas party, prompted by that same overbearing and uncompromising spirit which led to the disruption of the National convention, has manifested through the recommendation of its National central committee, though its opposition to similar efforts for union and concert in other States, through the avowals of individual members of that party and the publicly declared wish of Douglas himself in this particular, a determined purpose to form separate Douglas electoral tickets and conduct the canvass upon an independent squatter sovereignty basis. This being the Douglas manifesto, it is folly for the Breckinridge democracy to moot the question of concerted action with them any longer. Any effort in the State convention to attain that end must meet with failure, and to that extent damage the party and the cause, whose welfare is designed to be promoted.

The second question that comes up, which nominee, Breckinridge or Douglas, will the Maryland Democracy endorse through her delegated representatives in convention assembled; and this is the question upon which we hope the Democracy of Queen Ann's will show her strength in the county meeting called in the notice to which we have directed attention. It is the duty of every Breckinridge man, of every Douglas man, and of every undecided Democrat in the county to meet together in response

to this call, and consult over this issue which the divided action of the National convention has referred to them in common with every Democratic voter in the country to settle. Then let there be a large attendance on the 31st instant, in order that there may be a free and full expression of opinion, conveyed to the State convention by the delegates who shall be selected to represent us.

AN EXCURSION.—The Scott Rifles, having chartered the Steamer Lancaster will give an excursion to Annapolis, on Thursday the 26th. of July instant Fare \$1.00 children half price. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance.

We give below the response of Mr. Breckinridge to the letter of Mr. Cushing President of the Maryland Institute Democratic National Convention, informing him of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. In this response will be found a plain and concise statement of the position assumed by the Democratic party and an able and forcible exposition of the issue that must be met and decided by the people of this country in their next election of President. Every voter should read it.

WASHINGTON CITY,
July 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of the 23d ult., by which I am officially informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore. The circumstances of this nomination will justify me in referring to its personal aspect.

I have not sought nor desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston it was withdrawn by a friend, in obedience to my expressed wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention re-assembled at Baltimore, and when I heard of the differences which occurred there, my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed and expressed to many friends.

Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are, or soon will be, well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approved, as just and necessary to the preservation of the national organization, the action of the Convention over which you continued to preside; and thus approving, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to which I have been assigned. Accordingly, I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty, and, as I think, unimpaired, in any degree, by the allurements of ambition.

I avail myself of this occasion to state that the confidence in my personal and public character, implied by the action of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered, and it is but just also, to my own feelings, to express my gratification at the associating of my name with that of my friend, General Lane; a patriot and a soldier, whose great services in the field and in council, entitled him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union; to all our citizens, native and naturalized, and they form a noble policy for any Administration.

The questions touching the rights of persons and property, which have of late been much discussed, find in these resolutions a constitutional solution. Our Union is a confederacy of equal, sovereign States, for the purposes enumerated in the Federal Constitution. Whatever the common government holds in trust for all the States must be enjoyed equally by each. It controls the Territories in trust for all the States. Nothing less than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. The Territorial governments are subordinate and temporary, and not sovereign; hence they cannot destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories they are under the control of Congress; but the Constitution no where confers on any branch of the federal government the power to discriminate against the rights of the States or the property of their citizens in the Territories. It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the Territories of the Union with their property of whatever kind—and enjoy it during the Territorial condition without let or hindrance, either by Congress or by the subordinate Territorial governments.

These principles flow directly from the absence of sovereignty in the Territorial governments, and from the equality of the States. Indeed they are essential to that equality which is and ever has been the vital principle of our constitutional Union. They have been settled legislatively—settled judicially—and are sustained by right reason. They rest

on the rock of the Constitution. They will preserve the Constitution—they will preserve the Union.

It is idle to attempt to smother these great issues, or to misrepresent them by the use of partisan phrases, which are misleading and delusive. The people will look beneath such expressions as "intervention," "Congressional Slave Code," and the like, and will penetrate to the real questions involved. The friends of constitutional equality do not and never did demand a "Congressional Slave Code," nor any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or by a Territorial Legislature, either to establish or prohibit slavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union) the plain duty of the Federal government in all its departments, to secure, when necessary, to the citizens of all the States, the enjoyment of their property in the common Territories, as everywhere else within its jurisdiction. The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories, or to deny that the Constitution recognises property in the services of negro slaves, or to deny that such property can exist.

Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue.—There is no evasive middle ground.—Already the signs multiply of a fanciful and growing party which denies that under the Constitution, or by any other law, slave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the National Democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the Union.

I think it will be impossible for a candid mind to discover hostility to the Union, or a taint of sectionalism in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Constitution and the Union repose on the equality of the states, which lies like a broad foundation underneath our whole political structure. As I construe them, the resolutions simply assert this equality. They demand nothing for any State or section that is not cheerfully conceded to all the rest. It is well to remember that the chief disorders which have afflicted our country have grown out of the violation of State equality; and that as long as this great principle has been respected, we have been blessed with harmony and peace. Nor will it be easy to persuade the country that resolutions are sectional which command the support of a majority of the States, and are approved by the bone and body of the old Democracy, and by a vast mass of conservative opinion everywhere, without regard to party.

It has been necessary, more than once in our history, to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this government. A memorable instance occurred in the struggle which ended the civil revolution of 1800. The Republicans of that day, like the Democracy of this, were stigmatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the Constitution, and saved our political system. By a like constitutional struggle it is intended to assert and establish the equality of the States, as the only basis of Union and peace. When this object, so national, so constitutional, so just, shall be accomplished, the last cloud will disappear from the American sky, and with common hands and hearts, the States and the people will unite to develop the resources of the whole country, to bind it together with the bonds of intercourse and brotherhood, and to impel it onward in its great career. The Constitution and the equality of the States—these are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people.

I trust that this canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate argument will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations. Above all, I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic.

I am, with great respect, your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Hon. C. Cushing President of the Democratic Convention.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas will remain in New York city, until Saturday, when he proceeds to New Haven. On Monday he goes to Hartford, Conn., and thence to Boston, on Tuesday, to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University, where he has a brother-in-law at the law school. His lady will accompany him on the trip.

Democratic Changes.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 12. The Central City Courier, the organ of the Central City, N. Y. It is proposed to preach to the people who assemble in that neighborhood on Sundays, various times of the day by various preachers, and in various tongues in this way adapt themselves to the hearing of French, Italian, and German, as well as those who speak English only. Active preparations are being made to commence the work immediately.

A Texas Paper says of Gen. Sam Houston that he looks feeble in health. He now goes upon a crutch, because of lameness in one of his ankles, the effect of a wound received at San Jacinto.

For the "Advocate"

ADDRESS
To the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Centreville circuit, Queen Ann's County, Maryland in relation to the new chapter on slavery introduced into the Discipline by our late General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—As your faithful pastors, we feel it due to ourselves, to you, and also to the community among whom our lot has been cast, in this public manner, to make a brief statement of our views in relation to the new chapter on slavery put into the Discipline by the General Conference at its last session in the city of Buffalo. We do this, not without diffidence, in view of the responsibility assumed thereby; but from that sense of duty which does not allow us to shrink where important and vital principle is involved. Our object is two-fold.

1st. We desire to keep ourselves right before the Church and the general community.

2nd. We desire to guard you from any needless excitement or alarm that might arise out of the new issue presented by the action of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery.

The Chapter to which we refer is as follows:

"Question.—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?
Answer.—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, to be used as chatties, is contrary to the laws of God and nature, inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to remain among us to 'do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind.' We therefore affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means."

This chapter, you will perceive, is both declaratory of principle, and advisory of practice. The principle is—that slaveholders are bound to free their slaves. The extent to which slaveholders are to practice emancipation, under the new chapter, will be best understood by giving a brief quotation from its author, the Rev. Dr. Kingsly. Says he:—"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 where it is entirely practicable, 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." * * * * * No slaveholders 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."

That is explicit enough. There is no escape. Slaveholders must free their slaves if this new chapter is to be the rule of action in the case.

We maintain however, that in its declaration of sentiment, and in its practical requirements, the chapter is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. And in this opinion, we are sustained by some of the best minds in the Church who have spoken on the subject. Were this the time and place to do it, we could give such facts and arguments, as would put this question, we think, beyond all reasonable doubt. We present one consideration only viz: That the "General Rule" on slavery which forms a part of the Constitutional law of our church, does not make slaveholding a sin. Hence non-slaveholding has never been a test of membership in the M. E. Church.

Therefore no act or resolution, or expression of belief, or declaration of sentiment, on the part of the General Conference, can make slaveholding a sin without violating the Constitution of the Church.

But the new Chapter above quoted does make slaveholding a sin.

Therefore that chapter is unconstitutional and consequently null and void.

Entertaining these views of the new chapter, it is hardly necessary to say that we repudiate it. We hold that it is unconstitutional in sentiment and in practice. Hence we utterly discard it, and hold ourselves amenable to our Annual Conference for our action in the case. We stand upon the platform of the Constitution, laid down by the fathers of Methodism. There we intend to stand, unwavering and undismayed, and pursue our wonted course of preaching an unadulterated Gospel to bond and free.

Yours in the bonds of truth and love,
E. MILLER,
J. E. BRYAN.
Centreville, July 17, 1860.

The History and Value of the Two-Thirds Rule.

President Buchanan in a speech delivered in response in a serenade at the White House on Monday night week, on the occasion of the great Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting, gave the following interesting history and satisfactory reason for the adoption of the Two-Thirds Rule by Democratic National convention. He said:

I was contemporary with the abandonment of the old congressional convention or rather caucus system. It was a long while ago and probably but very few of you remember it. But under the old congressional caucus rule no one was admitted except democratic members of the Senate and House. Under that system there never was any danger that members outside of the democratic party could impose a candidate upon the States which were democratic, and which could alone elect him after he was proposed. There was no danger of that kind because there being no person in the caucus except democratic members of Congress, that afforded a perfect assurance that the nominee of the party would at least be agreeable to the democratic States. This congressional system was broken up. The national convention succeeded. Whether it was wisely broken up or not I shall not now pretend to say. But upon the organization of the national convention, which admitted all the States of the Union according to the number of their Senators and Representatives, it was at once discovered that it was possible for the anti-democratic States in the national convention combined with a very few of the democratic ones to impose a candidate upon the party at any time who was objectionable to the States that would be called upon to elect him. And that, it was foreseen, would weaken the strength and destroy the energy of the party. It was a substitute for the rule observed in the congressional caucuses to which I have referred and of the same effect.

It was believed at the time, for I was part and parcel of the movement, that in the two-thirds rule there would always be a majority of democratic States satisfied with the nomination and ready to rush into the contest to elect the candidate. The two-thirds rule then was the main pillar of the national convention has stumbled into ruin as a national convention. The wisdom of the two-thirds rule however is manifest from the present condition of the affairs of the country. It had prevailed no candidate could have been nominated against the expressed will of every democratic State in the Union, against the expressed views of nearly every democratic Senator in the Union, and of three-fourths of the democratic Senators in the Union, and of three-fourths of the democratic Representatives. This two-thirds rule, then, has been prostrated, and there is nothing in the way of any democrat voting for Breckinridge and Lane in the proceedings of the assembly at Baltimore.

It must be confessed however that Breckinridge is in the same condition with Douglas in this respect. The convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the democratic States, did not contain two-thirds; and therefore every democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party:

It is generally remarked in regard to the present presidential canvass, that it is attended with very little excitement or enthusiasm in any part of the country. In the Southern States there is practically but one party—the Breckinridge and Lane party—the party rallied upon the doctrine of State equality in the Territories—which, as President Buchanan strongly insisted in his speech the other evening, "is a principle which the Southern States can never abandon without self-degradation." So there can be no element there where all are of one and the same mind.

In the northern States there is no feeling on the subject the election, so far as the republicans are concerned. The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin fell flat. It created no enthusiasm anywhere—nothing of the feeling that would have been created by the nomination of Mr. Seward. Then again the republicans expect to carry the election without a contest. They believe that the democrats intend to let it go by default. All the excitement in fine, that usually attends a presidential canvass is limited to the Douglas and Breckinridge feud, as it exists in a few of the southern States, where there would be some chance for democratic success were the democracy united: Probably in Illinois and Indiana there may be something like a zealous struggle between Lincoln and Douglas, but even there, democratic organization have been formed, which will em-

barass any opposition to Lincoln. On the whole, there is every prospect of a very quiet and very dull canvass for the next presidency—excepting, as I hinted before a little warfare, here and there, between the Breckinridge and Douglas men.

If the anti-republican sentiment of New York could be rallied and united, we should witness there a great contest and one which could not result otherwise than in the triumph of that sentiment, both in the Empire State and the Union. But factious politicians will not permit this, and the people cannot act, except under their lead. The people are apathetic and indifferent to results, and their political chiefs are delirious.

AFFECTING SCENE.—Remarkable Recognition of an Excluded Body.—"Not many years since," says Fraser's Magazine, "certain miners working far underground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit forty years before. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected—an agent prepared in the laboratory of nature—had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it to the surface, and for a while, till it crumbled away through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay there, the image of a fine, sturdy young man. No convulsion had passed over the face in death—the features were tranquil; the hair was black as jet. No one recognized the face—a generation had grown up since the day on which the mine went down his shaft for the last time. But a tattered old woman, who had hurried from her cot on hearing the news, came up, and she knew again the face which, through all these years, she had never quite forgot. The poor miner was to have been her husband the day after that on which he died. They were rough people, of course, were looking on—a liberal education and refined feeling are not deemed essential to the man whose work it is to get up coals, or even tin; but there were no dry eyes there, when the grey-headed old pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse, and poured out to its deaf ear many words of endearment, unused for forty years. It was a touching contrast—the one so old, the other so young. They had both been young, these long years ago. But time had gone on with the living, and stood still with the dead."

A NEW NEAPOLITAN DIFFICULTY.—Napoleon, who is supposed to cheer up his affliction for the weak and wicked King of Naples, has just received an insult and injury, in the city of Naples, which the weak Bourbon may find it difficult if not impossible, to atone for, by even the humblest submission. The anti-reform party, consisting of the King's personal followers—ruffians who cannot remain in their native land if a new liberal Constitution be granted—the French Ambassador on the street, and beat him nearly to death. This is one of the greatest wrongs that can be committed, because, according to the law of nations, an Ambassador directly represents the person of his Sovereign. To ent the person of his Sovereign, is to ent the person of his Sovereign, and therefore, all legal intents and purposes, therefore, Napoleon has sustained a heavy blow through his representative. It is not improbable that Napoleon, hitherto assuming a neutral position in the matter of the Revolution in Sicily, may now throw the weight of his anger and arms into the scale, against the King of Naples.

A splendid gold-mounted case has just been finished at Galt's in exquisite style, and of Mount Vernon wood, inscribed as follows:—"The Constitution—State Rights—and the Union." From Mississippians to Calhoun—presented July fourth, 1860.

Baltimore Grain Market.

FROM THE "SUN" OF MONDAY.	
Fair to good white wheat,	180.150
Prime to choice do.,	153.1.55
Good to prime red do.,	125.1.33
White corn,	70.75
Yellow corn,	65.70
Maryland Rye,	67.70
Maryland Oats,	34.35

DIED.
On Sunday June 24th, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Pratt, near Bridgetown, Mr. Thos. Bewly, in the 62d year of his age.
On Friday, 6th inst. after a short illness, Kerr, only son of W. H. and Mollie A. Beck, aged 3 months and 20 days.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale in Sudlersville, on SATURDAY 4th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. the two story BRICK DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE attached, situated in said town and now occupied by Joseph E. George.

Also the FRAVE DWELLING now rented by George W. Foster. Also the BLACKSMITH and WHEEL-RIGHT SHOPS and premises thereto belonging.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred and fifty dollars cash on Brick Dwelling and Store House—fifty dollars on Frave Dwelling and fifty dollars on the Shops. The residue of the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months with interest from day of sale.

Rent reserved for the present year.
J. N. M. ROBINSON,
Ag't and attorney for the Heirs.
July 17 1860—tds.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
The Commissioners of the School Fund for Queen Ann's County will meet in Centreville on Tuesday the 31st of July instant, as the grand jury room in the Court House.

The Trustees of the several school Districts in the County, who are present with their reports will then receive the amounts due them respectively. All new Trustees will be required to produce their certificates of qualification.

The Collector of the county who are in arrears with the board of School Commissioners, are requested to give their attendances on the above day.

N. BAILEY, Secy.
July 17 1860—tdm P&O

NOTICE
TO ALL WHO WANT BREAD, CAKES, TEA RUSKS, &c.
ALL persons who want Fresh Bread, Tea, Rusks, Pies and Cakes of all kinds during the Camp at Wye, will please leave their orders with me now as shall be prepared to supply them regularly every morning and evening with any quantity ordered. But unless ordered no one can expect to get from me, as I have nothing to do with the Bread Stand and can supply only my own customers. All orders left with me will be met with promptly. The public's obedient servant.
J. E. HARVAN.
July 17 1860—3t.

FOR SALE.
A FARM CONTAINING 212 ACRES.
THIS Farm is situated upon Corsica Creek, about 100 yards from Spencers Landing, and three miles from Centreville, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood. For raising stock, Grass, Hay or Marketing, this farm is very desirable. It has a fine growth of young Chesnut upon it, also a fine situation for a public landing. For further particulars address JOHN PALMER, General Agent & Collector, July 17, 1860. Centreville, Md.

Negroes For Sale
I will offer at private sale, upon a credit of six months, the following negroes, slaves for life—negro woman ELIZABETH WHEELER aged about forty years—negro girl LOUISA WRIGHT aged about four years—and negro boy GEORGE COLE aged about seven years.

These sales are restricted to bona fide residents of the State.
THOS. J. KEATING,
Trustee of Thos. Davis.
July 17 1860—1f

For Sale—
A DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Centreville, also 10 Acres of Land adjoining.
JOHN PALMER,
Agent & Collector.
July 17 1860

Horses For Sale.
I have several fine road and Horses for sale.
JOHN PALMER,
General Agent & Collector,
July 17, 1860.

To Hire.
FOR the balance of the present year A NEGRO MAN
JOHN PALMER,
General Agent & Collector,
July 17, 1860.

FARM WAGON FOR SALE, Nearly New. Apply to
JOHN PALMER,
Gen. Ag't & Collector.
July 17,
WANTED a situation for several overseers best of references given.
JOHN PALMER,
General agent & Collector,
July 17 1860.

For Sale.
SEVERAL Excellent DWELLING HOUSES, STORES and BUILDING LOTS. They will be sold at reasonable prices and upon fair terms apply to FIDDEMAN & CONNOLLY, June 19, 1860. C&T

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