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CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,
GEN'L JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

☞ The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention which met in Baltimore on Thursday last, will be found reported elsewhere in our paper. It will be remembered that the call for this convention emanated from the Democratic Executive Committee, and was addressed to the party generally throughout the State. The occasion for it grew out of the fact that an Electoral Ticket had been selected previous to the assembling of the Charleston Convention and in contemplation of harmonious action by that body. The presentation of two candidates for the Presidency by the different wings of that body, each claiming to represent the true Democracy of the country and denying to the other a similar claim, made a convention of the *Democracy* of the State a necessity. State Electors had been appointed, but the failure of the National Convention to agree in designating for whom the vote of these Electors should be cast in the event of their election, left them and their party in the State at sea, so far as party fealty was concerned. Two candidates having been named by the National Convention, there was no other resort but to a State Convention to determine which of the two should be recognized by the party in the State as *the Democratic Candidate*. Every Democrat, whether for Breckinridge or for Douglas, was invited to take part in sending delegates to this convention, so that the Democratic sentiment should be fairly represented therein. When it assembled every county in the State was found fully represented, and the Democratic party of the State, thus called together, with one will and a unanimous expression proclaimed BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE to be the true standar-bearers of the Maryland Democracy in the present contest. With this endorsement the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane is as binding upon every democrat in Maryland as party fealty can make it. It is a cardinal rule among democrats to surrender their individual preferences to the choice of their party. That choice has always been made and indicated through party conventions, and a State convention within its legitimate sphere of action speaks with as much authority as a National Convention. In this instance it has settled for us the question left open by the disruption of the National Convention. Breckinridge and Lane are clearly indicated as the representatives of the Democratic sentiment of this State and as such entitled to the undivided vote of the party.

POPULATION OF KENT ISLAND.—Mr. Wm. Goldsborough, the Deputy Marshal for this county has kindly furnished us with the following census of Kent Island:

	Males.	Females.
Whites,	415	385
Free Blacks,	211	202
Slaves	290	265
	916	852
		916
Total		1768

Deaths during the year ending June 1st, 1860—thirty three.

Total value of property real and personal $1,568,600.00

This beautiful Island is destined by its location and the fertile character of its soil, to become, at no very distant day, immensely valuable. A quick and easy water communication with Balti- [illegible] points it out as a future vegetable [illegible] r that city; and the many beau- [illegible] antic [illegible] ions [illegible] the [illegible]

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the male members of the M. E. Church on Centreville circuit Queen Ann's county, was held in the Methodist Church of Centreville, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, to consider the subject of the new Chapter on slavery, introduced into the Discipline by the late General Conference.—A large delegation from Kent Island circuit with their pastor, being present was invited to take part in the proceedings.

Rev. E. Miller was appointed Chairman, Thos. H. Kemp Sr., Secretary.—After prayer by the Rev. W. Hammond, the chair delivered an able address on the subject of the New Chapter. On motion M. Brown, D. H. Crane, J. K. Cook, C. C. Skinner and A. M. Arlett were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting. After a brief absence, the chairman submitted the following report which was adopted.

Deeming it due to ourselves, our brethren, the Community in which we reside, and the State of which we are Citizens, that we should freely express our opinions on the action of the late General Conference touching the question of Slavery and our purposes in view of such action, we adopt the following resolutions:

1st *Resolved*:—that we regard the new Chapter on Slavery as anti-scriptural in its doctrines, and an unwarranted construction of the General rule, and therefore we indignantly reject it, and spurn with contempt the warning of submission, contained in the resolution explanatory of its objects and purposes.

2nd *Resolved*:—that in our judgment said resolution, by defining the new Chapter to be both declaratory and advisory makes it beyond all question, the law of the Church, and the rule of conduct for all its ministers and members, and at the same time, warns all who would not incur its censures, to free themselves from the guilt of living in violation of it.

3rd *Resolved*:—that we equally repudiate the doctrines contained in the majority and minority reports. submitted to the late General Conference on the subject of Slavery. because they do not destinguish between Slavery itself, and the evils sometimes connected with it.

4th *Resolved*:—that we invite the various circuits and stations on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, of Delaware and all others who are within the bounds of the Phila. Conference, who agree with us, to send delegates to consist of four laymen and one Preacher from each circuit and station, to a convention to be held at Easton or whatever place may be agreed upon, on the 2nd Tuesday of November next, to determine upon some definite plan of action.

5th *Resolved*:—that we heartily endorse the course of the preachers of the Centreville and Kent Island circuits in reference to the action of the late General Conference on the Slavery question.

6th *Resolved*:—that the system of slavery as it prevails among us, is in its main features. but the due degree of subordination of an inferior to a superior race, and that while the two races exist together, it is the best adapted to promote the temporal and spirtual welfare of both and particularly of the inferior race.

On motion Madison Brown Thos. Hughey and Joseph K. Cook, were appointed a corresponding Committee for Centreville Circuit; and C. E. Skinner, J. C. Tolson and James M. Stevens for Kent Island.

The Rev. E. Miller, S. T. Harrison, A. M. Arlett, J. K. Cook, and R. S. Bryan were appointed delegates to the proposed Convention to represent Centreville Circuit; and Rev. Wm. Hammond, Thomas H. Kemp, Sr. Walter K. White, J. C. Tolson and C. E. Skinner for Kent Island Circuit.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting and the address of the Chair be published in the Centreville papers and in the Baltimore Christian Advocate, also that the proceedings be published in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

E. MILLER, President.
THOS. H. KEMP Sr., Sec'y.
Centreville Ang 14, 1860.

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS IN [illegible] GIA.—In nearly all the States [illegible] a plurality of the votes cast [illegible] to elect a Presidential electo[illegible] gia the case is different. I[illegible] requires *a majority of* [illegible] *of votes cast* to elect a p[illegible] If the majority of the co[illegible] such a vote, that majori[illegible] among themselves supply [illegible] in the college. But if a [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] port to the [illegible] n Kentucky; and [illegible] an in that State be- [illegible] of a Clerk of the Court [illegible] y indication of the vote [illegible] the Presidential question. [illegible] of the opposition hosts is [illegible] p their fears and to confuse [illegible] e party. Kentucky is as [illegible] kinridge as North Carolina, [illegible] if the Douglas men should unite [illegible] with the Know-Nothings there, as they [illegible] d at the late election in the latter State. [illegible] et our friends stand firm, and pay no [illegible] ttention to the misrepresentations and [illegible] reder- misstatements with which the opposition [illegible] l with papers abound.—*Baltimore Republican.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARMONIOUS ENDORSEMENT OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

Other Electors Selected in the place of Those favorable to Douglas and Johnson upon the Electoral Ticket chosen before the Nomination of Presidential Candidates.

The delegates sent to represent the Democracy of the State in response to the call of the Democratic Executive Committee, assembled at the Maryland Institute in Balto. on the 9th inst. The Convention was called to order by Bradley T. Johnson, President of the Executive Committee; when, on motion a temporary organization was effected. The Secretary called the list of delegates by counties, and a full representation was found to be present from all parts of the State. A motion was made to appoint a committee on credentials which was carried.

John M. Robinson Esq., of Queen Ann's, moved a reconsideration of the vote, in order to dispense with this unnecessary committee; but the motion meeting with opposition was subsequently withdrawn and the Committee on Credentials appointed; who retired and in a few moments returned and presented their report through their chairman Ex-Governor Pratt.

The Convention was then permanently organized by selecting Hon. John R. Franklin President, and appointing a Vice President from each county in the State. John W. E. Sudler Esq. being chosen from Queen Ann's county.

The following list of delegates were reported in attendance and entitled to their seats:—

Baltimore city—T. Parkin Scott, Benjamin C. Presstman, Wilson M. Carey, Joshua Vansant, Robert Hough, John R. Blake, Robert McLane, Dr. S. F. Monmonier, Dr. James A. Reed, James A. Bruce and Moses Griest.

Baltimore county—Francis B. Lawrence George H. Carman, James Carroll, Jr., Joshua Hutchins, Pleasant Hunter, Wilson Towsend, and M. K. Wartman,

Kent county—John M. Comegys, James A. Wicks and Richard W. Ringgold.

Cecil county—John Stump, Joseph Golibart. J. A. J, Creswell and J. W. Veasy.

Somerset county—Wm. H. Farrington, Dr. C. H. Hyland, Wm. U. Roberts, John W. Polk and Southey F. Miles.

Talbot county—James Lloyd Martin Ew'd Lloyd, Jr., and Olivar. P, Sparks.

Queen Ann's County—Charles Stevens, Dr. Thomas S. Wilson. John M. Robinson, James P. Dudley, John W. E. Sudler and Clayton Wright.

Carroll county—W. W. Dallas, E. O'Brien. D. Stull, Thomas Smith, J. L. Motter, Jacob Roop and J. B. Berrett.

Harford county—Robert H Archer, Edw'd Quarles, John R. Street and William Young, Alternates—A. W. Batemau, Jas. A. Amos, Albert Dorsey, and R. R. Vandiver.

Caroline county—D. Fieldls William C. Meeds.

Anne Arundel county—Rich'd S. Stewart, Wm. Shipley, Thomas G. Pratt and Grafton Duvall.

Calvert county—James A. Bond, Dr. J. C. Parker, Jno. Parran, Hon A. R. Sollers, N. Dare, A Harris, F. Louis Griffith, Samuel Owens, and Col W. H. Spicknall.

Prince George county—Edward W. Belt· Dr. M. J. Stone, Edward Herbert and Fenual Marbury. Alternates—John K Humphrey, W. H. Gwynn,, S. H. Gwynn, S. H. Berry and R. W. G. Baden,

Washington county—Samuel Horine, James Watson, Daniel Whitmer, Eli Cromton, O. B. Castle, John Murdock, John A. Wade, Andrew Rentch; Martin Eakle, Dr. E. L· Boteler, Peter Whitmer and Wm. T. Hamilton.

Dorchester county—Daniel M [illegible] ry, Col. Jacob Wilson, Alge[illegible] cy, Col. Austin.

Frederick county [illegible] Kunkle, Bradle[illegible] H. O'Neal, C[illegible] ie, Christia[illegible]

the Electors of Maryland, and had been replied to in language advancing the cause of Breckinridge and Lane. All the Electors with the exception of Hon. Henry May and Dr. M. N. Taylor, replied. The gentlemen last named are friends of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and it was not to be expected that they should respond in favor of Mr. Breckinridge.

The Committee on Resolutions, and charged with the preparation of business, met in room No. 200 Barnum's Hotel, where they consulted together, and made a report which will be found below.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

Previous to the call to order of the Convention in the afternoon speeches were made by R. W. Ringgold Esq., of Kent, Bradley T. Johnson Esq. of Frederick and others.

At the appointed hour the President appeared and took his seat and the Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic Convention, in the Maryland Institute.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by those delegates who withdrew from the Front Street Convention.

Resolved, That we were recently elected by the Democratic party of Maryland and knowing that we represent their wishes endorse the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and recommend them to the support of the voters of Maryland.

Resolved, That in order to prevent the diversity of action which may arise in the Democracy of Maryland, that the tickets for the election of electors throughout the State, some be headed by Douglas and Johnson, and others by Breckinridge and Lane, and that the democratic electers if elected be required to vote for Breckinridge and Lane or Douglas and Johnson.

Resolved, That this Convention having been satisfactorally informed that the Electors of the third and fourth Congressional districts have expressed their determination, if elected, *not* to vote for the persons indicated by this Convention as the choice of the Democratic party of Maryland. Therefore be it resolved, that it becomes the duty of this Convention to nominate electors for said districts.

Mr. Maddox of St. Mary's introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved; That this convention most heartily endorse the administration of James Buchanan President of the United States; believing the same to have been conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the people of these States.

A member proposed the following which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we profess our unalterable devotion to the Union of these States in the present Confederation; and we recognize an undeviating adherence to the Constitution, and all its guarantees, as the best plan for the preservation of the Union,

The seceding Electors were from the 3rd and 4th Districts, and the committee reported the following gentlemen to take their places: For the 3rd District Hon. Joshua Vansant; for the 4th District T. Parkin Scott, Esq. Adjourned sine die.

THE PASSING ELECTIONS.

The Opposition Press are misrepresenting the facts of the recent election, in order to discourage the Democracy and raise the drooping hopes of their own forces. These parties claim Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, as the Union candidate. Mr. Pool, like Mr. Ellis, is a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, but the Douglas Democrats u[illegible] ited with all the elements of opposit[illegible] nst Mr. Ellis, because he w[illegible] *mocratic Nominee.* [illegible] manne[illegible] su[illegible]

DOUGLAS PRETENCES.

Under the shallow pretence of making his acknowledgements for the hospitable manner in which he has been everywhere received, Judge Douglas has contrived to make an electioneering tour through the Eastern States, Day after day he has appeared upon the hustings to defend his political principles, and thereby advocate his claims to the Presidency. He has lost no opportunity of haranguing the people upon the issues in which he has so important and personal an interest, and we may presume he will continue to labor with the same asiduity until the end of the canvass to secure the prize he has so long coveted. It might have been anticipated that Judge Douglas would pursue some such course for it has ever been his habit to demand and struggle for any position he desired, rather than to wait until the tardy action of his friends or the public might tender him offices and honors. In the present instance he has overstepped the limits within which Presidential candidates have heretofore thought it becoming to confine themselves and if he is successful, he will have impaired the dignity of the place he aspires to by the means he has adopted to obtain it. The personal intervention of the candidates in a political canvass is, in any case an evil, though perhaps a necessary one, If the aspirants to the less important offices did not themselves undertake to explain their views and publish their qualific ations they might not be able to find persons who took sufficient interest in the matter to relieve them of that duty. At all events, custom has sanctioned the propriety of the course generally followed by politicians· and as they are not likely to depart from party usages, it is therefore useless to depreciate their proceedings, But public opinion has up to this time compelled the Presidential nominees to stand almost altogether aloof from the contest. The people have instinctively felt that if the candidate for that exalted station should appear upon the hustings, he would bring down to a lower level the popular respect for himself and the office- They have been unwilling to see the President acquired by the same means and acts and disreputable practices that suffice to procure for a constable the object of his ambition. They have desired that there should be at least one position in the country for which political hucksters dare not bid. It is to be feared that we shall indulge such fancies but a little while longer. Prominent politicians now claim he Presidency as their due; national conventions can be packed like ward meetings, and candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic take the stump in vindication of their right to be promoted to that elevated place. In each and all of these particulars Mr. Douglas and his adherents have set a deplorable example to the country, and if they in any way profit by it, we may be sure it will be followed ever after, and the pot-house politicians and the presidential candidate will be seen henceforth conducting the canvass in the same mode and spirit and will command about equally the public respect. When this comes to pass, he will be indeed a sanguine patriot who can still look forward with any degree of confidence to the ultimate welfare of the coun-ry or the permanency of its institutions.—*Balto. Exchange.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. HUSSEY.—The Boston Journal gives the following particulars of this pai[illegible]

Last Saturday after[illegible] belonging t[illegible] with hi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [