msa_sc6053_1_1-0050 copyright Maryland State Archives

THE STATE--RIGHTS' ADVOCATE & MARYLAND SENTINEL.

The State-Rights' Advocate.

BY THOMAS J. KEATING.

CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, : : : : MAY 1, 1860.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—After the first of July the mail from Elkton to Easton will run daily. There will also be changes in some of the other routes.

The post office at Wye Mills, we see under the head of post office affairs, in the Sun of Thursday has been re-established, and Louis W. Neal appointed postmaster.

☞"A True Story" by Maria is on file for publication and will appear shortly.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

This body which met at Chaleston S. C. on Monday the 24th inst., permanently organized on Tuesday by selecting Hon. Caleb Cushing as President and one Vice President and one Secretary from each State W. D. Bowie and Lieut. Hardcastle from Maryland. The President upon taking the chair proceeded to address the Convention being warmly cheered.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Convention. I respectfully tender you the most earnest expression of my profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, or the preservation of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate here as your minister, and most humbly to reflect your will.

In a great deliberative assembly like this it is not the presiding officer in whom the strength resides; it is not his strength, but yours—your intelligence, your sense of order, your instinct of self-respect.—I rely, gentlemen, confidently upon you, not upon myself, for the prompt and parliamentary dispatch of the business of this convention.

Gentlemen: You have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the imperial centre, from the sunlighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi; from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. [Loud cheers.] you have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people to participate and to aid in the election of a future ruler of the republic.

You do this as the representatives of the democratic party of the Union, whose proud mission it is to maintain the public liberties, to reconcile popular freedom with constituted order—to maintain the sacred, reserved rights of the sovereign States. [Loud and long continued applause.] To stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels of the outposts of the constitution. [Cries of "That's the talk," and loud cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll, in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina—"Truth, Justice and the Constitution." [Loud cheers.] Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the constitution, under the false and insidious pretense of supporting it.—Those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy of one-half of the States of the Union against the other half; those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war.

These, who are the banded enemies of the constitution, it is the part of the democratic party of the Union to withstand—to strike down and conquer.—Aye, that is our part! And we will do it, in the name of our dear country—with the help of God we will do it. [Loud cheers.] Aye, we will do it; for, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves—we will not despair of the genius of our country—we will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good providence of Almighty God. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, the vice-presidents and secretaries came forward, and about half an hour was consumed in seating them upon the platform and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the convention.

THE MAJORITY PLATFORM.

The following resolutions have been finally adopted by a majority of the committee on the platform, consisting partly of propositions by Mr. Clark of Missouri, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware:

1st. *Resolved*, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following resolution:—That the national democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Terriiories. Second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

2d *Resolved*, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their character.

3d *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in Territories, or wherever else its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

4th, *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to offer protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to acquire Cuba at the earliest practical moment.

The resolutions were adopted after two days' exciting debate by the committee on the platform and may be regarded as the ultimatum of the South.—They received the votes of all the Southern States, together with those of California and Oregon. The New York delegation, by a vote of 46 to 23, instructed their member of the committee to sign the minority or Douglas report; so that 17 States voted for the majority report, and 16 against it.

The above resolutions, if adopted by the convention, are fatal to the prospects of Douglas.

The minority subsequently moved the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, with an additional resolution referring all questions of slavery in the Territories to the decision of the Supreme Court.

This was rejected by a vote of 17 against 16, New York voting aye.

THE TWO MINORITY REPORTS.

There were two minority reports, then presented by Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, and Mr. Pane, of Ohio.

One of the minority reports is signed by B: F. Butler, on behalf of the minority, which merely makes a reference to the Cincinnati platform, declaring that the democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matter; and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform a resolution for the protection of all citizens whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by the delegations from Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The points presented in the report are: First, affirming the Cincinnati platform; second, that all the rights of property are judicial in character, and the democracy pledge themselves to carry out all decisions of the Supreme Court on such subject; third, ample protection to citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad; fourth, gives a pledge of governmental aid to the Pacific Railroad; fifth advocates the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain; sixth, that all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the constitution.

MR. BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., presented another series of resolutions, with the following provisions: First—affirming the Cincinnati platform; second—that territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and that during their existence all the citizens of the United States have equally a right to settle in a Territory without their rights either in person or property being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

Third—That it is the duty of the government to protect the rights of person or property on the high seas, in the territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Fourth—That when settlers in the Territories have adequate population to form a State constitution the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union,—they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and that a State thus organized is to be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

All the reports being presented, a warm debate arose which was protracted up to adjournment on Friday night.

JAPANESE FOR ICE CREAM.—Some amusing scenes occurred at the banquet given to the Japanese at San Francisco. One California official, in his anxiety to gain some insight into the Japanese vernacular, passed some icecream to his left hand neighbor, with the words: "Snow, ice. Hey! What-e call um in Japanese?" To which the gentleman from Jeddo. not understanding this very intelligible medley, replied: "*Belly good*," and continued to discuss the luscious compound.

Judge Douglas Dispatch to the Cincinnati Convention.

We present below, the dispatch which Judge Douglas sent to his friend, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, on the fifth day of the proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati. Hon. W. A. Richardson withdrew Judge Douglas's name as a candidate and presented the following:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—From the telegradhic reports in the newspapers, I fear that an embittered state of feeling is being engendtred in the Convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all my friends to bear in mind that I have a thousand fold more anxiety for the triumph of our principles than for my own personal elevation.

If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party, or the success of our cause, I hope you will not hesitate to take the step. Especially is it my desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings, and principles of the Democracy of the republic; and hence, if Mr. Pierce, or Mr. Buchanan, or any other statesman, who is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest, *shall receive a majority of the Convention, I earnestly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring him two-thirds, and then in making his nomination unanimous.*—Let no personal considerations disturb the harmony or endanger the triumph of our principles.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. W. A. Richardson Cincinnati, O.

The reading of this dispatch was interrupted by frequent and tremendous applause. The other dispatches are as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 5th—9½ A.M.

Mr. Buchanan having received a majority of the convention, is, in my opinion, entitled to the nomination. I hope friends will give effect to the voice of the majority of the party.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. W. A. Richardson.

It was some time before order could be restored. When the Convention had subsided into something like order, the President announced, that they would proceed with the 17th ballot, on which Mr. Buchanan was nominated. On the 16th preceeding ballot, Mr. Buchanan received 168 votes and Judge Douglas 122 votes.

Heenan's Official Account of his Capture.

The New York Clipper, which is recognized as Heenan's official organ, thus refers to the statement, which first appeared in Bell's Life, that if any person was to blame in the capture of the "Boy" it was himself and his friends:

Very gentlemanly, I must say, from the accredited sporting paper of England. Heenan came here a stranger, with the avowed purpose of doing battle with the champion of England, McDonald was sought from his reputation of being one of the cleverest men in England, as mentor. The very moment the latter put his eyes on the Boy, he made up his mind he would win, and he has backed him heavily. He took his man to a very quiet and beautiful spot, where no other fighting men ever trained before. Everybody at Salisbury fancied Heenan for his quiet and unassuming manners. Even the minister, living within a stone's throw of the Boy's "Castle," sent him an invitation, through Falkland, to attend divine services "on Sunday next;" and Lord Folkstone, with several others of the nobility, ask after his health. He was inundated with letters of invitation from the gentry to dine with them some of which he thought he felt himself at liberty to accept. But the spies were out, and tracked him to his cover.

He was obliged to remove, and at his second resting place the same hospitality was extended him. *The spies ferreted him out again*, and another "move off," was the consequence. His next wayside resting place was near Bedford; in Bedfordshire. Here he was also treated in good old English style. I may here mention that up to the time of his arrest at Derby, he was forewarned by the magistrates themselves that he would have to "move off," before the warrants were put into the hands of the constables. This fact will inform you that it is not the authorities, but the *spies*, that have busied themselves in the matter.

The correspondent sums up with saying that, with the exception of Jack McDonald and Owen Swift, I have yet to hear of the first fighting man who fancies Sayers in this match. To their question 'Is Heenan what they say he is over in America?" "Yes, I think he is." "Then s'help me God, he must lick Sayers in twenty minutes."

That Heenan is exceedingly willing to fight, and that fight he will, if he has to do his training in a jail yard.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN.

One day last week, the champion of America went to Newmarket, and, by a singular coincidence, while he was on the platform there, Sayers came up by the Burry train. Some one present with the American at once pointed Sayers out to him, and "Jonathin," with a polite bow introduced himself to Tom. The meeting was most cordial. Tom left the train and both proceeded to Newarket, there to enjoy the thus formed acquaintance.

Sayers, too, has been well hunted by the police, but he has, by quiet behaviour and settled residence, escaped them.

The Star of Gwent says:—The on dit of the ring is that the international prize fight between Sayers and the Benicia Boy will come off somewhere in the Welch circuit. We have heard, on what may be deemed good authority, that the ground selected for this gladiatorial exibition is within 20 miles of Newport; but we do not vouch for the correctness of the report.

Nature Opposing the Progress of Man.

The following passages from Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization indicate in glowing colors, says the Providence Journal, the obstacles which the prodigality of nature may oppose to the progress of man:

"Brazil, which is nearly as large as the whole of Europe, is covered with a vegetation of incredible profusion. Indeed, so rank and luxuriant is the growth that nature seems to riot in the very wontonness of power. A great part of this immense country is filled with dense and tangled forests, whose noble trees blossoming in unrivaled beauty, and exquisite with a thousand hues, throw out their produce in endless prodigality. On their summit are perched birds of gorgeous plumage, which nestle in their dark and loftly recesses. Below, their base and trunks are crouded with brushwood, creeping plants, innumerable parasites all warming with life. There, too, are myriads of insects of every variety, reptiles of strange and singular form, serpents and lizards, spotted with deadly beauty; all which find means of existence in this vast workshop and repository of nature. And, that nothing may be wanted to this land of marvels, the forests are skirted by enormous meadows, which, reeking with heat and moisture, supply nourishment to countless herds of wild cattle that browse and fatten on the herbage; while the edjoining plains, rich in an other form of life, are the chosen abode of the subtlest and most ferocions animals, which pray on each other, but which it might almost seem no human power can hope to extirpate.

"But amid this pomp and splendor of nature no place is left for man. He is reduced to insignificance by the majesty with which he is surrounded. The forces that oppose him are so formidable that he has never been able to make head against them, never been able to rally against their accumulated pressure. The whole of Brazil, notwithstanding its immense apparent advantages, has always remained entirely uncivilized; its inhabitants wandering savages, incompetent to resist those obstacles which the very bounty of nature had put in their way.—In their country the physical causes are so active, and do their work on a scale of such unrivaled magnitude that it has hitherto been found impossible to escape from the effects of their united action.—The progress of agriculture is stopped by impassable forests, and the harvests, are destroyed by innumerable insects. The mountains are too high to scale, the rivers too wide to bridge; everything is contrived to repress the human mind, and keep back its rising ambition. It is thus that the energies of nature have hampered the spirit of man. And the mind, cowed by the unequal struggle, has, not only been unable to advance, but without foreign aid it would undoubtedly have receded. Brazil, the country where, of all others, physical resources are most powerful, where both vegetables and animals are most abundant, where the soil is watered by the noblest rivers, and the coast studdied by the finest harbors—this immense territory, which is more than twelve times the size of France, contains a population not exceeding six million people. Professor Anstead adds to this his testimony to the effect that the native Indians seem irredeemable, and sunk in the most wretched barbarism; and that there appears no prospect whatever of any improvement in the district, since man can find no spot on which to commence its operations.

☞The Clipper is still writhing under the grip of the *Botts*, and eschews Bates and his followers as unworthy the consideration of the immortal Know-Nothing opposition party. The Clipper also essays a weak defence of "the Prince of Americans" and the late Know-Nothing convention—we look upon them both as politically defunct, never to rise again. Thomas Swann and Know-Nothingism,—Know-Nothingism and Thomas Swann, one and indivisible—they rose together and floated for a brief period upon the face of the muddy waters, and they will sink together when those muddy elements descend to their original obscurity.

☞The price of corn is advancing.

Condition of the Negroes in New York City.

The statistics of the negro element in our city population presents some startling facts to prove the moral, mental and physical decline of the race, when forced from its normal condition of servitude to the superior race, into the unnatural one of so-called "freedom." It appears from the last State census that the number of negroes in New York city was nearly 11,000. Of this number, according to the report the Almshouse department in 1858, nearly 3,500, about one third, are dependant for existence on the public charities. This number does not include those who may receive aid from private sources. Strange as it may at first seem the criminal statisticks for the same year show that at least another third of the negro population depend upon petty thieveries for a living. The character of the crimes to which this class is addicted, is rather of a meaner kind. Very few negroes become burglars or murderers. The balance of the negro population, the remaining one third, may be classed as respectable, This class earns a precarious living by following the pursuits of white washers, boot blacks, barbers, waiters, and some few get situations in families as domestics. The number of negroes, who may be called independent, is quite small. Not more than twenty are taxpayers, and they are generally intelligent fellows, with three quarters white blood in their veins.

The negroes of the two first classes and a very large proportion of the third class, live in squallid wretchedness in the lowest part of the city. They abound in such localities as the Five Points and Gherry street. The most respectable congregate in the vicinity of Prince street.

But the register of births and deaths shows the most interesting statistics. In 1858, the total number of male and female negro children born during the year was 65 and the number of deaths among the blacks for the same period was 490. This is a tremendous dispropotion. It is possible that the figures given for the number of births may not be exactly correct, but even multiplied thrice the dispropotion remains large. Is this not sufficent to prove the fatal blight which the unnatural condition of so-called freedom has forced upon this unhappy people?—Let the would be philanthropist compare these statistics with those of any southern plantation, and then ask himself, can that system be wrong under which a people propagate the fastest and enjoy the greatest amount of physical health and happiness?

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT,—It is well for the people occasioally to revert to the terms in which Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, places the North and the South in "irrepressible conflict" with each other. Can anything be more dangerous or infamous than his proposition, as stated in his own language. We reproduce the words:

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will sooner or later, become either entirely a slave holding nation, or entirely a free-labour nation. Either the cotton and rice-fields of South Carolina, and the sugar-plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye-fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by the farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for the trade in the bodies and souls of men,

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Black Republicans of Maryland, met in convention at Baltimore, on Thursday last, to the number of about twenty, to nominate an electoral ticket, and to send delegates to Chicago. Francis P. Blair, of Montgomery county, and Judge Wm. L. Marshall, of Baltimore city, were chosen as delegates at large to Chicago. Dr. Geo. E. Wiss. and Dr. Harris, alternates at large. 1st district, Jas. Bryan, delegate, with J. T. Oregon, of Dorcester alternate; 2d district, James Jeffreys, of Harford delegate, with W. P. Ewing, of Cecil, alternate; 3d district, F. S. Corkran, of Baltimore county, delegate, with James F. Wagner, of Baltimore city, alternate; 4th district, William E. Coale, delegate, with Jonathan Shoemaker, alternate; 5th district. Chas. L. Armor, of Frederick, delegate, with E. S. Arnan, of the same county, alternate; 6th district, Mr. Blair, of Montgomery, with Frederick Iddings, of the same county, alternate.

The meeting was attended with great disorder, and the morning session broken up by Erasmus Levy, and others, who overturned the secretary's desk and pushed and hustled the members.

☞Prentice thinks it is a misfortune for a man to have a crooked nose, for he has to follow it

Baltimore Grain Market

FROM THE "SUN" OF MONDAY.

Fair to good white wheat,	1.70a1.75
Prime to choice do.,	1.78a1.85
Good to prime red do.,	1.50a1.55
White corn,	74a78
Yellow corn,	73a76
Maryland Rye,	92a95
Maryland Oats,	41a44

MARRIED.

On the 24th instant., by the Rev. M. Warner, GEORGE W. LEGG, Esq., to Miss MARY E. YOE, both of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Payton, C. GAY to Miss ELIZABETH PORTER, both of this county.

MASTBAUM'S
Philadelphia Clothing Emporium.

South Side of the Court House Green.

☞COMPETITION DEFIED!☜

I. MASTBAUM is now open, and solicits all who are in want of good and well made garments, to call on him before making your purchases. There is no excuse for persons going to the city to buy—I am determined to sell at city prices only. I have always a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for men, boys and youths, on hand, and will make to order at the shortest notice. all kinds of the finest Clothing, in the latest styles and at lower prices than they can be bought in the city. These goods are all of my own make, and every article I sell will be warranted as represented.

"Come one, come all," one trial will convince you of our low prices No trouble to shew goods, so come along.—Look at a few of our prices:

Black cloth frock Coats at	$5.00	worth	$8
Superior " French "	12 00	"	17
Spring Business "	5.00	"	7
Promenade coats, all colors	4.00	"	6
Sack coats of cheviat cloth	3.50	"	5
Superfine bl'k doskin Pants	5 50	"	7
Fine black cloth "	4.00	"	6
Fine Fancy Cassimere "	2.50	"	4
Fine Union Cloth "	1.50	"	2
Fine black satin vests	2 00	"	4
Super fa'cy Grenadine vests	3.50	"	5

TO PERSONS ATTENDING COURT

We would say: If you are in want of anything in my line, you can save an enormous per cent. by buying your goods of me. I have on hand everything that is usually found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Establishment.

Servants' cheap clothing always on hand.

N. B.—A seperate room for trying on clothing. L. MASTBAUM.

Philadelphia Clothing Emporium,
South side Court House Green.

MANUFACTORY—
No. 128 South St. Philadelphia,

BRANCH STORE—
Chestertown Kent Co Md.

Still Greater Inducements

TO THE

PATRONS OF THE MODEL SYSTEM

Are now offered by

THOMAS HUGHEY,

WHOSE experience in selling Merchandise Exclusively for Cash or Produce the past year has been a decided success, and owing to the constantly increasing sales he is enabled to make still further reduction in prices the present season. Immense Bargains just opened in

Prints, Lawns, Bereges,
Black and Fancy Silks,

and a variety of other Dress Goods. Also *Men and Boy's Wear, Boots and Shoes, Groceries &c.*

All to be sold at very low prices.

May 1. 1860. T. HUGHEY.

AGAIN! AGAIN!! AGAIN!!!

T. HUGHEY has again been to the city and is now opening a superior stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which will be sold at astonishingly low prices. The public are requested to call and see them.

SILK HATS.

An elegant lot of Gents Silk Hats, of superior quality and of the latest style, just opened and for sale at $3.50 by

T. HUGHEY.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A fine supply just opened at T. Hughey's Cheap Store. May. 1, 1860.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. JULIANA HARPER takes pleasure in informing the ladies of Centreville and vcinity that she is just opening her

SPRING AND SUMMER.
STOCK OF MILLINERY,

which for beauty, style and price, she is confident cannot be excelled, having been selected with great care.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

and everything else appertaining to the business in great variety. All work promptly and skillfully executed. The Ladies are invited to call. May 1—3t.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers would most respectfully call the attention of the public to their new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been selected with great care and with special reference to the wants of this community. Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

which they will sell very cheap,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Crockeries, Hardware, Cutlery,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Notions, &c., &c.,

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

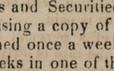
PARROTT & KEATING.

CHROCHET Braid and Cord, Chrochet Needles, Ladies' Dress Protectors, Children's Net Caps at 75 cents; for sale by PARROTT & KEATING.

May 1, 1860.

House Carpentering.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of this county that they have purchased the building formerly occupied by Mr. M. P. Snowden, in the town of Centreville and are ready to



Execute all Work entrusted to their care

either by the day or per contract.

A long experience in the business enables them to say they can promise satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Estimates of the amount of material and cost of building furnished on application. They are prepared to go to any part of the county to execute work.

☞All orders left at the "Times" office or addressed to them through the Post Office, will receive immediate attention. JAMES CARTER,
W. H. CARTER,

May 1, 1860—y.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of the Petition of Nathaniel Frampton for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland. } In the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's County.

ON application of Nathaniel Frampton, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, it is hereby this 23rd day of April 1860 adjudged and ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's County that the first Tuesday of the next November Term of said Court be and the same is hereby fixed for the said Nathaniel Frampton to appear before the said Court and answer such interrogatories and allegations as his Creditors, Endorsers and Securities may propose or allege against him: and it is hereby further ordered that the said Nathaniel Frampton give notice to his Creditors, Endorsers and Securities of the said day by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Centreville in Queen Ann's County three months before the said first Tuesday of said November Term. MADISON BROWN, Clerk.

True copy Test:

MADISON BROWN, Clerk.

May 1, 1860—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. A. Ford and Marietta Cook executor and executrix of Clinton Cook, deceased, and one at the suit of Wm B. Massey and Wm C. Meeds trading under the name of Massey and Meeds against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Wm. T. Plummer I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public on

Tuesday the 22nd day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 oclock in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville, the following property to wit:

ONE BLACK HORSE, ONE CARRIAGE, AND A TRACT OF LAND, containing

163 *Acres More or Less*,

improved with a two story dwelling and ordinary out buildings; situated in the 2nd Election district of Queen Ann's county, adjoining the lands of W. C. Bewley, and others.

Seized and taken to pay and satisty said writs debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash.

J. R. STORY,
Sheriff Queen Ann's county.

May 1, 1860—tds. [$3.75]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Edwin Wilmer use of S. W. Spencer against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of R. E. C. Downs, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

Saturday the 12th day of May inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock at the said Downs store in Church Hill the following property to wit:

A LOT OF STORE GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, &c., Also a

YORK WAGON.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ, debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash

J. R STORY,
Sheriff Queen Ann's county.

May 1, 1860—tds. ($2.00)

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Primrose Executor of Thomas Primrose against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John Anderson, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

Saturday the 12th day of May inst., between the hours 12 M. and 4 o'clock P.M., in Church Hill the following property of John Anderson:

One Grey Mare. One Bay Mare, One Buggy Wagon.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above metioned day for cash

J. R STORY,
Sheriff Queen Ann's county.

May 1, 1860—tds ($1.00)

For Sale.

A number of fine SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. They are from the flock of George Patterson, Esq., and of pure blood. They will be sold low.—Apply to W. I. GIBSON

May 1, 1860. Agent.

For Sale.

A number of excellent Mules well broken, and good sized. They will be sold seperately or in pairs. Apply to

W. I. GIBSON,
May 1, 1860, Agent.