Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. — DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. — Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields. — ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1860. — Vol. V.—No. 35.

THE SENTINEL.

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☞ OFFICE, in the house on the south-west corner of the Square, lately occupied by Wm. Sigs.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

ROCKVILLE Maryland.

PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and at the Bar will be found the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars.

THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive ostlers will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.

☞ His charges will be very moderate.

feb 16—tf PERRY TRAIL.

GOOD EATING & CAPITAL DRINKING —AT— **KILGOUR'S SALOON,** Rockville, Md.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him from the opening of his establishment, and respectfully solicits a continuance, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on his part, to merit it.

He would also inform his friends and the public, that he has refitted his establishment, which, for style and comfort, will vie with any house of the kind in the cities.

Lovers of GOOD OYSTERS will always find at his establishment the best the markets afford, and his Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Malt Drinks, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

☞ His charges very moderate.

feb 16—tf JOHN A. T. KILGOUR.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located permanently in ROCKVILLE, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery co. that he is about to commence the Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business, in the above place, opposite the Law Office of W. V. Boyle, Esq.

He is prepared to furnish and put up Spouting, Roofing, &c. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of all kinds on hand. STOVES of all kinds repaired and put in complete order.

Lightning Rods furnished, and put up in the best manner.

All work done in a workmanlike manner and warranted.

By strict attention to business and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. ROBERT H. C. BOUIS.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. feb 23—3t

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.

THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.

He will attend to all work pertaining to the CARPENTERING and HOUSE-JOINING Business, which he guarantees to be done in the best manner, and most fashionable style, and on terms that cannot fail to please.

Having furnished himself with a new Hearse, and the best materials for manufacturing COFFINS, he will attend to Funerals in any part of the county.

He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore extended, and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of the same. All orders will be promptly attended to.

feb 16—1y. WM. E. PUMPHREY.

W. T. HILTON. R. W. WHITING.

HILTON & WHITING, CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,

BARNESVILLE, Montgomery Co., Md.

RESPECTFULLY leave to inform the Citizens of Montgomery county, and the public generally, that they are prepared to do work in their line at the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. Also—

Keep constantly on hand SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

feb 2—1y.

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. TALBOTT, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges will be moderate. All orders left at the Sentinel office, or addressed to him at Rockville, will be promptly attended to.

dec 16—tf

Political.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This convention, composed of delegates from the several counties and the city of Baltimore, assembled, on the 22d instant, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, for the purpose of choosing two delegates at large to the Charleston convention, and nominating State electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

At five minutes before twelve o'clock, Dr. Milton N. Taylor called the convention to order, and nominated Gen. Edward Hammond, of Howard county, as temporary chairman. A vote was taken, when objection was made on the ground that the time had not arrived. O. Horsey, of Frederick, then nominated John Parran, of Calvert county. Still the time had not come, and there was some confusion, which was soon quieted, and it was agreed to vote for temporary chairman by counties, and Gen. Hammond and Mr. Parran were put in nomination.

Dr. Taylor said it had been usual for the Baltimore delegation to call the convention to order, and as President of that delegation, he had called the convention to order. There was no authority to call the counties. The action of those who opposed the organization, as he proposed, would create trouble in the convention.

Oscar Miles, of St. Mary's, agreed that the proceeding was unusual, and was without a parallel in the action of democratic conventions, and he moved that Gen. Hammond take the chair, which was adopted, and Gen. H. took the chair.

James L. Martin, of Talbot, rose, when he was called to order, but stated that he was here from a democratic county, which had never swerved from her position, had no privileges to ask, and would submit to no wrong.

A call was made to permit Mr. Martin to proceed, when a vote was taken, and the chair decided that the negative prevailed. A division was then called, and a vote by counties.

Jno. S. Wright, of Baltimore city, moved that O. Horsey be appointed temporary secretary, which was adopted.

Mr. Miles named Thomas Devecmon, of Allegany, as assistant secretary, when Mr. Martin rose to a point of order. He said if it was unusual to nominate more than one temporary president, it was also unusual to appoint more than one temporary secretary. He saw that the time had not arrived when he objected to Mr. Hammond. He wanted the majority to rule, and, as a democrat, if Mr. Hammond was the choice of the majority, he was willing; and if Mr. Parran was the choice, he should be president. The difference of opinion now between them would probably go through the whole proceedings. He objected to a small minority having the control of the majority.

Gen. Hammond said before he could receive any motion, there was something due to himself. His position was embarrassing, and by the vote of the convention, he thought he could harmonize the elements of the body. After a service of twenty-five years, he had a character, and would not occupy the chair against the will of the majority. He would put the vote by counties.

Mr. Miles said he was here to represent St. Mary's county, the mother of counties, and the county of liberty of the State and the nation. He had put the vote on the election of Gen. Hammond, and it was decided by yeas and nays. There was no point of order, and nothing unusual had been done, and Maryland might well be proud to be honored by such a man as Gen. Hammond.

James T. Kirby, of Baltimore city, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed, which committee also nominate permanent officers.

Daniel Biser, of Frederick, offered an amendment that the committee consist of one for each county and the city, to be appointed by the several delegations.

Dr. Gibbons, of Baltimore county, moved a division of the question, so that the committees might be appointed.

Mr. Kirby, at this stage of the proceedings, withdrew his motion, and Dr. Gibbons pressed his motion.

Jervis Spencer, of Baltimore city, said that the convention was in disorder. It was not known who was entitled to vote, because it was not known who were delegates.

Mr. Devecmon thought the temporary organization was sufficient, and a committee on credentials unnecessary, and therefore moved that the secretary proceed to call the counties. If there were any contests, then it would be time enough to appoint a committee. The motion was put to the body and carried.

The chair, on motion, appointed Chas. E. Harrigan, Washington Goodrick, Joseph T. Pierson, and John S. Biddison, as sergeants-at-arms, to preserve order and separate those who are not members from those who sit.

The counties were called and all answered except Kent.

The following is the list of delegates composing the convention:

Allegany—James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Devecmon, B. F. Edwards, Richard Fairall, R. A. Hagherty.

Anne Arundel—Richard H. Duvall, William Shipley, Larkin Shipley, Edward Walton.

Baltimore—William T. Creeny, Joseph D. Pope, Alfred J. Gent, George H. Devecmon, Thomas B. Gorsky, William S. Hinks, James T. Given.

Baltimore city—Robert T. Banks, Hugh Gifford, William H. Roberts, James T. Kirby, Milton N. Taylor, William H. Owens, John S. Wright, Hugh Sisson, James A. Bruce, Robert J. Brent, Jervis Spencer.

Caroline—D. Fields, G. W. Goldsborough, R. E. Hardcastle.

Calvert—John Parran, J. A. Bond, Nathaniel Duke, George R. Crawford, Daniel Flint, James T. Briscoe.

Carroll—John B. Boyle, Julius B. Garret, G. W. Mauro, C. R. Waters.

Cecil—Samuel S. Maffitt, James A. Lackland, Alexander H. Briscoe, John B. Rowen.

Charles—J. W. Crain, George P. Jenkins, John W. Mitchell.

Dorchester—R. Tilghman Goldsborough, Z. W. Linthicum, Thomas J. Hodson, W. W. Ballard.

Frederick—E. Louis Lowe, J. H. O'Neal, J. Ritchie, A. B. Hanson, Edward Shriver, John W. Baughman, Bradley T. Johnson, Daniel S. Biser, O. Horsey, B. F. Dorsey, W. S. McPherson, N. Worthington, J. P. McDevitt, D. Waters.

Harford—W. B. Stephenson, Alexander Norris, John C. Polk, Alfred W. Bateman.

Howard—Edward Hammond, J. R. Brown, T. B. Hobbs.

Montgomery—William Veirs Bouie, B. B. Crawford, Thomas Connelly.

Prince George's—B. F. Guyson, Jos. M. Parker, Edward Herbert, John B. Brooke.

Queen Anne's—Charles Stevens, Wm. Finley, W. Goldsborough.

Somerset—John W. Polk, Sidney S. Jones, Andrew J. Crawford, Levin T. H. Irving, William Binckman.

St. Mary's—John A. Dunbar, Lewis H. Leigh, Oscar Miles.

Talbot—James L. Martin, Oliver P. Sparks, Edward Lloyd, Jr.

Washington—Eli Crampton, Patrick Broderick, Edward Mealey, Solomon Helser, John A. Wade, James Wason.

Worcester—Teagle Townsend, James B. Robins, Jr., E. King Wilson, Hillary R. Bliss.

Kent county was not represented in the convention on the first day.

John S. Wright moved that a committee on organization, to consist of one from each delegation, be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Martin offered as a substitute that each delegation appoint its own member on that committee. The vote was taken when the substitute received 72 votes, while 22 were cast against it.

The following committee was then appointed: Frederick, Daniel Biser; Allegany, Richard Fairall; Washington, James Wason; Montgomery, W. Veirs Bouie; Howard, John R. Brown; Carroll, G. W. Mauro; Baltimore county, Colonel Thomas B. Gorsky; Baltimore city, Robert T. Banks; Anne Arundel, William Shipley; Calvert, D. Kent; Prince George's, John B. Brooke; Charles, J. W. Crane; St. Mary's, C. Medley; Harford, Alexander Norris; Cecil, A. H. Briscoe; Queen Anne's, C. Stevens; Talbot, Edward Lloyd, Jr.; Caroline, R. E. Hardcastle; Dorchester, W. W. Hallard; Somerset, Levin T. H. Irving; Worcester, Teagle Townsend.

The convention then took a recess for twenty minutes.

At half past two o'clock, the convention was again called to order, and Mr. Biser, of the committee on organization, reported the following nominations for permanent officers of the convention: President—E. Louis Lowe, of Frederick; Vice-Presidents—Teagle Townsend, S. S. Maffitt, Hugh Gifford, William H. Owens, James Wason and John Parran; Secretaries—Wm. Veirs Bouie and Jno. W. Polk.

The president was conducted to the chair, and acknowledged the distinguished compliment conferred on him by the convention. He would take the chair not as a partizan, but as a democrat, and to preside over the deliberations of the convention with even-handed justice. Principles, not men, more than ever were requisite for the Union, and when the great voice of the democracy shall be spoken at Charleston, no democrat shall have the right to gainsay it. He believed that upon the permanency of the democratic party depended the permanency of the Union. He hoped that no difference would exist but in friendship, and that in the convention the voice of Maryland might be heard.

Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, offered a resolution that all resolutions of a political nature be referred to a committee on resolutions without debate, to be reported on by such committee.

John S. Wright offered an amendment that the several delegates select their own member of such committee; which amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution, and, as amended, the resolution was adopted.

The following committee was then appointed: Allegany, Thomas Devecmon; Anne Arundel, R. H. Duvall; Baltimore city, John S. Wright; Carroll, C. R. Walters; Caroline, R. E. Hardcastle; Calvert, James A. Bond; Cecil, James A. Lackland; Charles, John W. Mitchell; Dorchester, R. Tilghman Goldsborough; Frederick, Bradley T. Johnson; Harford, Wm. B. Stephenson; Howard, Thomas R. Hobbs; Montgomery, B. B. Crawford; Prince George's, Edward Herbert; Queen Anne's, Wash. Finley; Somerset, Sidney S. Jones; St. Mary's, Oscar Miles; Talbot, J. L. Martin; Washington, P. Broderick; Worcester, James B. Robins, Jr.

After the appointment of the committee, the convention adjourned until ten o'clock Friday morning.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY.

The convention was called to order at half-past ten o'clock by the president. An arrangement had been made so that only those holding delegate tickets were admitted to the floor, the galleries having been thrown open to the public, thus avoiding the confusion consequent upon the crowded state of the hall on Thursday.

Bradley T. Johnson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, asked that the committee have permission to sit during the session of the convention, as it had not entirely completed its labors; which was granted.

The chair announced that the delegation from Kent had arrived, and requested it to appoint one of its number on the committee on resolutions.

The delegation then selected Thomas Ringgold, who retired with the committee.

Bradley T. Johnson, of the committee on resolutions, presented the following resolutions, which he said he hoped would contain a platform on which every democrat could stand:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas a crisis has arisen in public affairs in which it has become the duty of the people of this State to pronounce their ultimate position upon the questions which have for so long agitated the public mind, therefore resolved by the democratic party of Maryland in convention assembled, speaking for those whom they represent—

1st. That the people of Maryland, as of a frontier southern State of this federation, are most vitally interested in the protection of slave property and in the faithful observance of all the guaranties of the federal constitution, and that they denounce as wicked and treasonable all attempts by political or other organizations, or by individuals, in the non-slave-holding States, to regulate or invade, by public discussion, agitation or otherwise, of any State or Territory; and they insist that it is the moral duty of each State to repress and punish by positive law all such organizations and agitation.

2d. That we do hereby pledge ourselves to unite with our Southern brethren in asserting and maintaining our constitutional rights at every hazard and to the last extremity.

3d. That we do faithfully adhere to the plan of political principles and policy affirmed by the Democratic National Convention of 1856, and the State convention of 1859, as two conservative and patriotic declarations of our political creed.

4th. That we stand upon the policy of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Territories, as affirmed by the National Convention of 1856; and that while we distinctly declare it to be our opinion that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory, organized or unorganized, have a right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with, injuriously, the institution of slavery, or the right of holding that species of property therein, we hereby declare that such right is more properly referable to judicial construction; and that the adjudication of the court of highest resort upon such question is final and binding upon each and every member of the democratic party, and would more certainly conduce to the public peace than any form of legislative intervention.

5th. That perfect freedom of opinion upon all questions ought to be enjoyed by every member of the democratic party, and all differences therein ought to be tolerated until a Democratic Convention or the Supreme Court of the United States shall settle the issue, when it becomes the imperative duty of every democrat to give his unqualified adhesion.

6th. That we approve of the general policy of the present national administration, and hereby tender it our thanks for the broad and patriotic principles by which its foreign policy has been controlled, and that wise foresight and prudence which have settled so many questions of domestic concern.

7th. That we hereby pledge to the nominee of the Charleston Convention the earnest, cordial and undivided support of the Democracy of Maryland.

Mr. Irving, of Somerset, asked that the resolutions be taken up seriatim, so that if one was objectionable it might be objected to without endangering the whole.

Mr. Johnson hoped the resolutions would be acted on entire, so that harmony might prevail.

Mr. Irving insisted on his motion and the resolutions were taken up seriatim, and adopted by acclamation.

The chair congratulated the convention on their unanimity with which it acted on the resolutions, when

Edward Shriver, of Frederick, moved that the convention proceed to the election of delegates at large to the Charleston convention; which was adopted, and the chair called for nominations.

Mr. Bateman, of Harford, said he wanted to nominate a delegate who would go to Charleston unpledged and untrammelled; one who may have his own personal preferences, but who will disregard them for the good of the democratic party, as he believed upon the success of the party depended the permanence of the Union. A man of judgement and of discretion, and as that man he would name Col. Wm. P. Stephenson of Harford.

Dr. Fitzpatrick, of Allegany, named Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, of Washington county. George H. Carman and Wm. P. Preston, of Baltimore county, were named.

Mr. Herbert nominated John Contee, of Prince George's.

Gen. E. Hammond was named but declined. All the above are from the Western Shore.

For the Eastern Shore, Mr. Robins, of Worcester, nominated Col. Leven Wolford, of Somerset; Mr. Martin, of Talbot, nominated John R. Emory, and Dr. Taylor, of Baltimore city, nominated Samuel Roberts, of Queen Anne's.

On motion of Edward Shriver, of Frederick, the nominations were closed, but, on motion of Dr. Taylor, the resolution was reconsidered, and he named Jervis Spencer, of Baltimore city; after which the nominations were again closed. The convention then took a recess for ten minutes, after which it was again called to order, and a ballot was had with the following result. Mr. Carman having withdrawn his name, the name of Mr. Preston was also withdrawn:

Counties.	Western Shore. Hamilton.	Contee.	Stephenson.	Spencer.	Parran.	East'n Shore. Wolford.	Emory.	Roberts.	Gorsuch.
Allegany	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Anne Arundel	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Baltimore co.	4	5	3	2	—	5	5	2	2
Baltimore city	3	3	7	8	—	7	3	7	3
Carroll	—	3	4	1	—	—	4	4	—
Caroline	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Calvert	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	—	—
Cecil	—	1	4	1	2	3	—	3	—
Charles	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	3	1
Dorchester	3	3	1	1	—	4	3	1	—
Frederick	7	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Harford	2	2	3	—	1	4	4	—	—
Howard	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Kent	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Montgomery	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
P. George's	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Queen Anne's	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Somerset	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
St. Mary's	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Talbot	3	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
Washington	6	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Worcester	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
	62	71	29	20	9	76	64	35	15

The chair having announced the vote, when on motion of Edward Shriver the election of Messrs. Hamilton and Contee, for the Western Shore, and Wolford and Emory for the Eastern Shore, was made unanimous.

Col. Hanson, of Frederick, moved that the counties proceed to nominate candidates for electors at large for President and Vice-President of the United States; which prevailed.

Col. Gale, of Kent, nominated Hon. E. Louis Lowe, for the Western Shore, and O. Horsey, of Frederick, nominated James Lloyd Martin, for the Eastern Shore; which nominations were adopted by acclamation.

Gov. Lowe was called for and responded, saying that for twenty years he had been favored by the democracy of Maryland, but never before did he more feel the difficulty in giving expression of his feelings. He was proud that he was made the standard bearer for his party in the State of Maryland, and by the side of his colleague from the Eastern Shore, he would battle for democracy. From the hill tops of Allegany to the rippling waves that wash the shores of Worcester, he would battle for the cause. He believed that Maryland would be restored to her proper place in the family of democratic States. It would be sacrilege to leave the labor undone which would bring to the young joy, and to gray-hairs pleasurable emotions in the success of those principles which will sustain the Union unimpaired. Gov. Lowe's remarks were received with constant applause.

Mr. Martin was then called for and said he had labored for the cause in which he had engaged more than twenty years ago. He would go from Cecil to Worcester and bear the standard which had in part been committed to his hands. He had held no position and sought none; but as a soldier in the ranks he would march in the great democratic party, and if he could aid in placing Maryland in her true position, and in which long ago the free voice of her people would long since have placed her, he would be satisfied. He hoped after the the ides of November all would be able to look back to this day and give joy that they had been able to elect the nominee of the Charleston convention. Mr. Martin sat down amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Herbert, of Prince George's, offered a resolution that the delegates from the several Congressional districts name each a candidate for district elector, to be ratified by the convention.

Mr. Carman, of Baltimore county, offered an amendment that the convention confirm the nomination of candidates who may be unanimously presented, but in case of disagreement two names be presented, and the convention decide the choice.

Considerable discussion arose on the amendment when Dr. Given, of Baltimore county, offered as a substitute for the whole that each congressional district present its candidate for elector, and in case of a tie between two persons named, the convention make the selection for the district. The substitute for the whole was accepted.

Mr. Carman offered a resolution excepting the third congressional district; which was ruled out of order by the chair.

Mr. Devecmon moved to lay the whole matter on the table, after the substitute was adopted.

The following district electors were then presented:

First District—Elias Griswold, Dorchester.

Second District—John Brooke Boyle, Carroll.

Third District—Dr. Milton N. Taylor, Baltimore city.

Fourth District—Henry May, Baltimore city.

Fifth District—John Ritchie, Frederick.

Sixth District—Jas. S. Franklin, Anne Arundel.

Ex-Gov. Lowe and Mr. Ritchie made short addresses to the convention, after which the nominations were unanimously ratified by the body.

A vote of thanks was passed to Gen. Edward Hammond and others of the temporary organization, as well as to the permanent officers of the convention.

The body then adjourned with three cheers for the nominee of the Charleston convention.

Sixth Congressional District Convention.

At the meeting of the delegates of the sixth congressional district of Maryland, held in Baltimore city on the 22d inst., Gen. T. F. Bowie was called to the chair, and James T. Briscoe appointed secretary. The chair having stated the object of the convention, on motion of Col. S. H. Berry, the roll was called, and all the counties appeared to be represented.

On motion of D. Clark, Esq., the convention proceeded to ballot for two delegates to represent the district in the convention to be held at Charleston; whereupon W. D. Bowie, of Prince George's county, J. S. Franklin, of Anne Arundel, and Oscar Miles, of St. Mary's, being placed in nomination, respectively received the following vote: Bowie 21; Miles 16; Franklin 9. Messrs. Bowie and Miles were declared elected.

D. Clark, Esq., then offered the following resolutions, and advocated their adoption by an appropriate and forcible speech:

Resolved, By the democrats of the sixth congressional district in convention assembled, that in the present crisis of national affairs we hold all issues and principles upon which we have heretofore affiliated and acted with the national democratic party to be inferior in dignity and importance to the great question of slavery, and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the Cincinnati platform as to such issues, and also endorse said platform as to slavery as explained by the succeeding resolutions, the annunciation of which, in the opinion of this convention, the emergencies of the times demand.

Resolved, That we recognize the unqualified right of the people of the slave-holding States to the protection of their property in the States, in the Territories, and in the wilderness in which territorial governments are yet unorganized.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government, by all proper legislation, to secure an entry into the Territories to all the citizens of the United States, together with their property of every description, and that the same should remain protected by the United States while the Territories are under its authority.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and co-equal States, united upon the basis of perfect equality of rights and privileges.

Resolved, That the territories of the United States are common property, in which the States have equal rights, and to which the citizens of every State may rightfully emigrate with their slaves or other property recognized as such in any of the States of the Union, or by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States has no power to abolish slavery in the territories, or to prohibit its introduction into any of them.

Resolved, That the territorial Legislatures, created by the legislation of Congress, have no power to abolish slavery, or to prohibit the introduction of the same, or to impair by unfriendly legislation the security and full enjoyment of the same within the territories—and such constitutional power certainly does not belong to the people of the territories in any capacity, before, in the exercise of a lawful authority, they form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union, and their action in the exercise of such lawful authority certainly cannot operate or take effect before their actual admission as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That the principles enunciated by Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, deny to the Territorial Legislature the power to destroy or impair by any legislation whatever, the right of property in slaves, and maintain it to be the duty of the federal government in all of its departments, to protect the rights of the owner of such property in the Territories, and the principles so declared are hereby asserted to be the rights of the South, and the South should maintain them.

Resolved, That while we hold the foregoing principles to be right, and their maintenance necessary for the security of the South in the enjoyment of her constitutional rights, this convention declares its ardent attachment to the Union of the States, and maintains the wisdom of the policy of the Fathers of the Republic to seek redress for all grievances, real or imaginary, through the friends of the Constitution—in the Union and not out of the Union.

Resolved, That while this convention view with regret the existence of these divisions in the democratic party for the past few years, which to a certain extent have impaired its usefulness and destroyed its harmony of action, it is the part of patriotism to bury all past animosities, and the duty of all friends of the constitution to unite upon a common platform and in a common cause, for the purpose of defeating the elements of black republicanism, which are combining for the purpose of obtaining control of the government for sectional ends.

Resolved, That we endorse the foreign and domestic policy of the present administration as eminently wise and conservative.

Resolved, That while we refrain from instructing the delegates selected to represent this congressional district in the Charleston Convention to vote in favor of *any one* of the distinguished candidates named for the Presidency, we hereby instruct them to vote for no man who does not hold the sentiments and maintain the constitutional rights of the South as embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

G. H. Collier, Esq., offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this convention reaffirm the principles set forth in the platform of the democratic party as adopted at Cincinnati, without the substraction or addition of one word.

The vote being taken resulted in the rejection of the substitute by a small majority.

The vote then recurring upon the resolutions, they were adopted by a vote of fifteen in the affirmative and seven in the negative. St. Mary's county casting 1 in the negative, Charles county 3 in the negative, and Howard county 3 in the negative.

The convention then having unanimously passed a resolution recommending J. S. Franklin, Esq., of Anne Arundel, as the elector for the Sixth Congressional district of the State, adjourned *sine die*.

THE POLITICAL POSITION OF HON. EDWARD BATES, OF MISSOURI.—Hon. Edward Bates has addressed a letter to the Missouri delegates to the Chicago convention, in reply to the interrogatories propounded to him by them. The main points are as follows.

He entertains no new opinions other than those he has formerly expressed upon the subject of the extension of slavery, and has formed none with reference to the present array of parties. He is coeval with the Missouri question of 1820; he formed his opinions then, and has not changed them since. At the time of the revolution, and a long time after, slavery was regarded as an evil, but temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time; yet, while it continued, it was a misfortune to the country, socially and politically. Slavery is a social relation, a domestic institution. It exists by local law. The federal government has no control over it in the States; but the Territories are subject and subordinate to the government.—Not being supreme like the States, the nation is supreme over them. He is opposed to the extension of slavery. In his opinion the policy and spirit of the government ought to be against its extension. The Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, nor anywhere. It only acts upon it where it is established by local law.

The Dred Scott decision only decides that Dred Scott was not a citizen; and the opinions of the judges beyond this are extra judicial and of no authority. The questions discussed by them were political and not within their cognizance, and belong and could be disposed of only by the political departments. The decision was most unfortunate, as it produced a dangerous conflict between co-ordinate branches of the Government.

He favors the colonization of the free blacks in the American tropics; the homestead bill; the immediate admission of Kansas; the perfect equality of rights among citizens, and the construction of the Pacific railroad, under the auspices of the Government. He is gratified that his name has only been used in a spirit of harmony and peace, and to prevent division and controversy among those who ought to be united. He has neither sought nor held any political office for twenty-five years, and is satisfied with the honors already paid him by the public.

☞ At the Democratic Convention of the second Congressional district, held at Havre de Grace on Tuesday, the 20th instant, Col. Wm. S. Gittings, of Baltimore county, and Samuel G. Maffitt, of Cecil, were selected to represent the district in the Charleston Convention.

UNLAWFUL LYNCHING.—George Hoffman was presented by the Grand Jury of Culpeper county, Va., on Monday last, on the charge of having denied the right of property in slaves. He gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the May term of the County Court.

☞ The Davenport Gazette says that a family of emigrants, consisting of father, mother, and five children, passed through that city a short time ago, and that the five children were all idiots—born fools. The cause was said to be the intermarrying of blood relations.

☞ CURE FOR WARTS AND CORNS.—The bark of the willow tree, burned to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all corns or excrescences on any part of the body.