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CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS.

Centreville State Rights.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

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

STATE RIGHTS.

As the name indicates, the doctrine of State Rights will continue to be the ruling principle in the political conduct of this paper. We regard the strict enforcement of this doctrine as necessary to the preservation of the twofold character of our Government. The peculiar system under which the several States have organized themselves into one Nation, leaves each State in the possession of all the attributes of sovereignty, save those which have been delegated to the Federal Agent. The powers of this Federal Agent are limited and well defined by compact. The objects of the Confederation, as set forth in that compact, are "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity." These objects are general, and intended to secure mutual advantages and benefits to all the States equally, which each as an independent sovereignty cannot well provide for. In the pursuit of them however, all powers not delegated to the General government are expressly reserved by the States, and even those that are delegated are to be exercised for the common and equal benefit of all. The Confederacy is an union of equal States upon an equal basis; and it is essential to the purposes of that Union, that the General Government shall not only not interfere itself with the equality of the States who are parties to it, but shall also protect that equality from any and every encroachment that may be attempted to be made upon it.

We recognize among the political parties of the present day two assailants of State equality: the one assaults it through Congress; the other through a Territorial Legislature: the former by claiming for Congress the power to exclude slavery from the Territories; the latter by investing the local legislature with that power. If slavery existed in all or did not exist in any of the States, then the effect in either case would be the same upon all; but it does not exist in some and does in others, and its exclusion from the Territories must deprive those States, in which it does exist, of rights to which, as equals, they are entitled under the compact of Union. "The right of property in slaves," says the Supreme Court, "is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution," how then can South Carolina be equal with Massachusetts, when Massachusetts property is not, and South Carolina property is excluded from the Territories; which, to make them equal, must be held by the General Government in a condition to be enjoyed by all the States. If, as decided by the Supreme Court, they are thus held in trust for all the States; by what right can Congress, as trustee, or the people of the Territories, acting through their local legislature, exercise the authority to de- the benefit of the and conceded to If the authori- vir- country, and in defiance of the purposes for which they are held in trust by the General Government. But they forget that the trusteeship continues as long as they remain in their territorial condition, and that the trust is a limitation upon the sovereignty they claim, and therefore deprives it of its essential ingredient. It is folly in Mr. Douglas to attempt to reconcile his new doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories with the principle of State equality; yet, while he unblushingly proclaims the former, he, with equal effrontery, professes to be the strenous advocate of the latter. Away with such State Rights Democracy as this! It is fit only for demagogues to play with—not for men to look upon and admire.

THE OYSTER CONVENTION.—We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of those citizens of the county, who are in favor of protecting the public oyster beds of the State from private monopoly, to be held at Quibderry School House in Piney Neck on Saturday next the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock for the purpose of sending delegates to the Convention of the Tide-Water counties to be held this month. Speakers will be present who will explain the law passed at the last session of the Legislature known as the Oscar Miles Law. A general attendance is requested.

RUMOR.—We hear it rumored that the *Maryland Citizen*, a neutral paper which has been published in this town since the first of January last, will, in a short time, raise the Bell and Everett flag. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention.

In pursuance of the call from the Chairman of the Central Committee, the Democratic voters of the county met in Convention in Centreville on Tuesday the 31st. day of July and organized by calling Madison Brown Esq. to the chair and appointing William Goldsborough Secretary. The meeting was well attended and the Chairman having stated the object of it, on motion appointed Thomas J. Keating, James P. Dudley, Mordecai Price, R. T. Larrimore and Chas. Stevens Esq. a committee to select six Delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the 9th of August, and also to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee having retired, returned after a brief absence and through their Chairman Thos. J. Keating Esq made the following unanimous report:

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Chas Stevens Esq. Dr. Thos. S. Wilson John M. Robinson, James P. Dudley, John W. E. Sudler and Clayton Wright Esqs.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved:—That this meeting approves of the course adopted by those delegates, chosen to represent the State of Maryland in the Democratic National Convention, who withdrew from the Convention assembled at the Front Street Theatre in Baltimore, because said body refused admittance to delegates regularly elected and duly accredited from Sovereign States and admitted as delegates in their stead, persons who had no such pretensions; and some of whom were not even Democrats.

Resolved:—That the Delegates from this county to the Democratic State Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of August next, be instructed to cast their votes in favor of recommending John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Joseph Lane of Oregon to the Democratic voters of Maryland, and to concur in whatever steps may be necessary to secure an electoral ticket pledged to the support of those gentlemen for the respective offices to which they have been nominated.

Resolved:—That should the State ... vention recommend Electors favora... other candidates for the Presi... Vice Presidency than the... to the support of the D... State we hereby pledge... support of such electors... all fair means in promot... our

Resolved:—That wh... convention, John M. Robinson Esq being called for addressed the meeting in an able speech; reviewing the reprehensible conduct of Judge Douglas and his followers, referring to the unsatisfactory and unsafe position of the Union party upon vital issues and urging the claims of Breckinridge and Lane to the support, of the people for the highest offices in their gift.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

MADISON BROWN Chm'n,
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Proceedings of the Methodist Convention of Kent and Millington Circuits.

Pursuant to call, a convention composed of Delegates from the appointments on Kent and Millington circuits assembled at the M. E. Church in Chestertown, on Tuesday, the 24th of July, and was organized by the appointment of Rev. T. W. Simpers as Chairman and Dr. J. A. Perkins as Secretary.

After prayer by the Rev. W. T. Walton, the Chair stated briefly the object of the meeting. and on motion, a committee of two from each appointment were appointed to prepare business for the meeting, who returned and through their chairman reported the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas. the General Rule of our Discipline that forbids "the buying and selling of human beings with the intention of enslaving them"—long understood and administered in Maryland as applying to the traffic in slaves, and imposing no condemnation on buying and holding them for the ordinary advantage and convenience of their labor; has by the action of the late General Conference been construed to forbid all buying of slaves with the intention of retaining them in bondage, and by implication to condemn the holdind also, and

Whereas, the said General Conference placed a new chapter in our Discipline, declaring that the buying, selling or holding of human beings to be used as chattles, is contrary to the laws of God and nature; virtually making by these proceedings a new condition of membership that is without santion in Divine revelation, and in conflict with the practice in the early Apostolic Church; and

Whereas, the Church under the control of its present abolition rulers, is using its wealthy publishing establishment to disseminate through its numerous papers and periodicals and its Sabbath School, tract, and general literature, ultra *abolition sentiments*, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the church and the country. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we solemnly protest against and repudiate the unconstitutional and unscriptural action of the late General Conference in reference to slavery, and that we cannot consistently, as christians and citizens of Maryland, countenance and aid the abolition Ministers who control the Church in their fanatical schemes, by remaining permanently under their ecclesiastical control.

2nd. Resolved, that the Church in Maryland and Delaware shuold not support and be under the control of Ministers, who hold the erroneous abolition doctrines of the new chapter and feel it their duty to aid the church in its abolition crusade against our institutions, and against the peace and harmony of the Church and the country.

3rd. Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by ou... ting with us in ... Chapter, and ... of the Philade... who we ... ject,

...ason and Jesse K. Hines were appointed a committee of correspondence, and S. W. Boyer, T. L. Cecil, D. Clements, J. W. Davis, and Wm. Gooding. Delegates from Millington Circuit; and E Wilkins, T. W. Eliason, J. K. Hines. J. Wilson and J. H. Edes, delegates from Kent Circuit.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in one of the papers published in each county on this Penninsular.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

T. W. SIMPERS, Chm'n.
J. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

[From the Boston Herald, July 31.]

AN INTERESTING HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

A trial is now pending in the Supreme Court before Judge Bigelow, which involves the domestic peace and happiness of two wealthy families of Boston and Baltimore.

The suit is brought on a writ of habeas corpus by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Thorndike, of Boston, to recover the joint custody of her child, Charles T. Rice, aged nine years, from the father of the child, Henry Gardner Rice, of Baltimore. The disputed control of the boy arises from an unfortunate state of things existing between the parents, who were married about the year 1850 and became separated a few months after the birth of the child, in 1851.

Mrs. Rice, *nom* Thorndlike, was a member of a wealthy Boston family, and her mother, after becoming a widow, was married to a former President of the State Bank in this city. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Henry G. Rice of Baltimore, came home to her mother's house, Mrs. Bourne, in the summer of 1851 to be confined, in order to avail herself of the medical services of the late Dr. Warren. The boy who is the subject of this suit was born at that time.

Mrs. Rice and her husband became estranged from each other soon after the birth of her boy, and she, possessing ample fortune independent of her husband, has kept aloof from him, in Europe, and in various cities of the United States.—About a year ago she returned from Europe, to which she had sailed under the name of Mrs. Roberts, and went to Indiana, where she obtained a divorce before Mr. Rice knew what town she was in; the decree allowing her to resume her maiden name. Subsequently Mr. Rice obtained a divorce from her on the ground of desertion, and commenced proceedings to have the Indiana divorce set aside, on the ground of fraud, and made diligent efforts to recover the custody of the child. Last December an agreement was made between the parties, by which Mr. Rice was to have the custody of the child except at stipulated seasons.

The child was placed in the custody of his father last spring, but when Mr. Rice found, as he alleges, that the visits of Mrs. Rice to her son produced an injurious effect upon him, by making him unruly and disobedient, he declined to fulfill the agreement, and after six visits made by the boy to his mother in April last, she has been debarred from further intercourse with him.

Mr. Rice came with his family to reside at Nahant the first of July, and M... Thorndike has brought the s... to ... the restoration of the joi... boy, in f...filment of the ...

...Fortunately the ...han the water, ...ious consequences en... fright, and the thicken... ough material brought up by ... the bridge refused to trans... ty over this peril in the line ... Several ladies took the un... descent, and when rescued ap... ed in a much deeper shade of mourning than is a usual style of dress at a gala celebration. The light of torches changed to a scene of merriment among ... of fun-loving boys what might ... have been a serious accident.—... *Gazette*.

[From the Baltimore Exchange]

POPULATION OF MARYLAND IN 1782.

MESSRS. Editors: In looking over some papers not long since in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, I came across the following document, to which I had never seen any allusion anywhere which, on many accounts, is not without its interest.

"*A return of the number of inhabitants in the State of Maryland' taken March* 1782. *Number of white inhabitants and free males 10 years of age in the several counties in the State as taken in March*, 1782:

Counties.	Free males above 10 years.	Number of whites
St. Mary's,	1,773	7,459
Somerset,	1,598	7,787
Calvert.	894	4,012
Montgomery,	2,160	10,011
Washington,	2,579	11,488
Queen Anne,	1,742	7,767
Caroline,	1,293	6,230
Kent,	1,394	6,165
Talbot,	1,478	6,744
Dorchester,	828	8,927
Baltimore,	3'165	17,878
Anne Arundel,	2,229	9,370
Worcester,	733	8,561
Harford,	2,243	9,377
Cecil,	2,000	7,749
Frederic,	3,785	20,495
Prince Georges,	2,259	9,861
	35,268	170.688

E. E DANL. JENIFER.

Number of negroes in the State of Maryland taken by the assessors in March 1782.

Negroes under 8 years of age,	27,626
" Males and Females from 8 to 14	13,399
" Males from 14 to 45	16,246
" Females from 14 to 36	13,822
" Males above 45 and females above 36	12,259
	83.362

Test—DANL. JENIFER, Sep. 13, 1785."

We are thus shown that; according to this census, Maryland in 1782, had a population of 254,052. The compendium of the United States census of 1850 puts Maryland down in 1775 as having only 174,000! white of course; but our Representatives in Congrsss, in 1774 making their estimate no doubt from the known number of taxables, placed the whole number ot 320,000. This was probably too large, but from so many returning to England, fleeing to other States slaves decoyed to the enemy, and soldiers slain in battle and lost by other casualties of war during the Revolution. all this we can well understand left Maryland with a much smaller population in 1782 than she had in 1775.

And while on this subject, permit me to call your attention to the remark in "the compendium," p. 39, that "at the beginning of the Revolution the Southern Colonies had therefore 812,000 white inhabitants, and the Northern 1, 491,000; Conneticut was the fourth State in rank." But according to the estimated population by Congress in 1774, as a basis to apportion the troops to be raised, the seven Northern Colonies, including Delaware and Pennsylvania, had 1,531,678. and the four Southern Colonies, Georgia including, 1,515,000. Can the compendium be right? According to the Congressional estimate, the four Southern Colon... as large a popula... n ones, and ev... lony then ...

VOICE OF THE PRESS AND PEOPLE.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"It is generally conceded that Henry S. Foote will be one of the Douglas electors in Tennessee. His name will prove a mill stone around the neck of the Douglasites, for everybody regards him as one of the rare class of men who unerringly indicate the right side of the question by always taking the wrong one.

The Nashville *Union* and *American* says.

"The Bolivar (Tenn). *Democrat* comes to us this week with the Breckinridge instead of the Douglas flag at the masthead. The former editor announces thathe has retired from the political department of the paper, which he has placed in the hands of Louis M. Brown, Esq., during the campaign.

"Thus have two Democratic papers deserted Mr. Douglas since his nomination, leaving only *three* to advocate his election while *twenty-five* advocate the election of Mr. Breckinridge."

On the 21st a great mass meeting took place at Greensville, where Hon. Andrew Johnson, United States Senator, Col. Watkins, Gen Milligan and Col. Haynes spoke for Breckinridge and Lane.

MISSOURI.

The Border *Star* brings us cheering assurances from the West. It says.

"On all sides we hear of men deserting the sinking ship of Douglas, and backing down from their premature committals to the Douglas and Johnson ticket. Many worthy Democrats took the Douglas cheat without consideration and from a misapprehension of the real facts. They thought that Douglas was the regular Democratic nominee; and they were therefore disposed to go for him notwithstanding they do not endorse his principles; but since they have learned that he was not regularly nominated—that he never did, and never could get two thirds of the National Convention—they are coming out for their real favorite the gallant Breckinridge of Kentucky,

Others who have not yet taken the back track are preparing to do so and before another month we expect to herald the fact that the Missouri Democracy are a unit for Breckinrige and Lane. Many changes are going on and *all* the changes are from Douglas to Breckinridge—we heard of none from Breckinridge to Douglas.

"Hon. W. Halliburton, appointed by the Democratic State Convention as elector for the second electoral district of Missouri. announces himself for Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane, as being "the true representative men of the Democratic party and of that great principle of the equality of the rights of the States as coequals in the Federal Union and of the citizens thereof. I, therefore shall give my poor energies and ability to the support of Messsrs. Breckinridge and Lane; they stand as I known square upon the platform of the Democracy of Missouri, adopted in their late State Convention, while I know that Judge Douglas and Mr. Johnson do not, but are opposed to the platform on which I was chosen as elector.

MICHIGAN.

A grand mass Convention of the genuine Democracy of Michigan was held in Detroit on the 25th. The despatch says that "a very determined spirit was manifested"—a fact of cheering import, on which we congratulate the National Democracy. A State committee was appointed, and authorized to call a delegate Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket, and to complete a State organization.

After the adjournment the Convention paid a handsome compliment to Gen Cass, by proceeding in a body to his residence.

OHIO.

On the 30th ultimo the Democracy of Crawford county ratified the nomination of John C Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, ... meeting ...nridge and Lane movement ...daily in all parts of this ... the great West and ...ties where. three ...e was not ...kinridge ...ists of ...here-

...Lane. ...owndes, ...lector at ... a letter ...rom that position ... he is forced by his principles to support Breckinridge and Lane. Mr. Clements, it appears, was originally for Douglas, and opposed on the score of policy, to insisting upon the embodiment in the National Democratic platform of principles in regard to slave property held in common with nearly the whole party of the South. Now however he says:—

"It is no longer a question of policy. The issue has been fairly and squarely made, and is now presented to the American people. The regularity or irregularity of the nominations is not now a matter worthy of debate. I can see no good reason for withholding my support to a ticket which is the exponent of the principles which I have always held. albeit the policy and propriety of placing it in the field may have been a matter of difference between myself and my political party and brethren. It results, therefore, that I cannot, from a sense of obedience to my own conviction. as, of justice to the friends of Mr. Douglas, longer hold the position of elector, and hence tender back the commission to those by whom it was conferred."

WHERE THE DOUGLAS PARTY WILL BRING UP.—At a recent meeting in cambridge, Massachusetts, Hon. Anson Burlingame declared that there were but two parties in the country which could last, he hailed every Douglas flag as an assistance to the republicans. He ridiculed the "old men's party," and said that the Southern wing sympathised with the republicans: while the Northern wing beonged to the ranks of the Breckinridge army. He regretted that Douglas had not travelled all the the way to republicanism

The Greensboro' (Ala) Beacon has hauled down the Douglas flag and among its reasons for so doing says that Douglas "stands not the slightest chance of getting the vote of Alabama."

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—We understand that at the county convention lately held in St. Mary's county to appoint delegates to the State Breckinridge convention. Oscar Miles Esq., State Senator from said county, made an address, in which he took the ground that no convention could properly be called for that purpose. In the course of his remarks, it is stated Mr. Miles reflected somewhat severely upon the action of John F, Dent, Esq., former Speaker of the House of Delegates.—Mr. Dent interrupted him by saying that he would hold him (Mr. Miles) personally, responsible, out of the convention for his remarks, and it is stated that, meeting Mr. Miles soon afterwards, he attacked him, during which Mr. Miles, it is said, was very roughly handled. The affair has created considerable sensation among the friends of both parties throughout the county.

☞ Orville, popularly known as "Awful" Gardiner, whose sudden conversion from the error of his ways, during the late revival, created such an interest in the sporting and religious worlds, and who attempted for awhile a model temperance house, has turned up at Saratoga, where, with great gusto and profit, he retails the particulars of his former career, and warns his hearers of the wrath to come;

☞ The *Constitution* says that John A. Wilcox, who has been North to organize the Houston forces, and get up electoral tickets in his favor in the several States, has avowed his determination to go for Breckinridge and Lane.

GRAIN MARKET.

[*From the Baltimore Sun of Monday*]

There were some 20,000 bushels of Wheat offered to-day; demand less active, and sales of white at 1 10a $1 20 for common, 1 25a $1 35 for medium to fair, 1 40a $1 50 for good to prime, and at 1 60a $1 62 per bushel for choice; red brought 1 20a $1 33 per bushel for good to prime. Of corn 10,000 bushels offered, demand moderate, and white sold at 75a78 cts, and yellow at 70a 73 cts per bushel. Of Oats about 4500 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 31a 35 cts; we quote Pennsylvania at 40a 42 cts per bushel Of Rye 300 bushel offered, and Maryland sold at 67a 69 cts; we quote Pennsylvania at 74a76 cts per bush.

Well Digging
—AND—
PUMP MAKING.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Queen Ann's Kent and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to

DIG WELLS
AND
SETTLE PUMPS

of all descriptions. Having had a long and thorough experience in the business they will guarantee satisfaction to all who may entrust them with work. They will go to any part of Queen Ann's or the adjoining ... All orders left at their residences ... will meet with prompt at...
J. W. FRAMPTON.
CHARLES HAYDEN.
1860—1m

...ESTIVAL.
... CHURCH HILL.

...adies attached to the Presbyterian ...urch at Church Hill will hold a festi... at the Camp Ground near Church Hill, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
the 30th & 31st of August inst.

The proceeds to be applied to repairing the Church.

☞ A liberal supply of refreshments will be provided. Provision will be made for feeding horses &c.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.
Aug. 7, 1860—tdf.

CAMP MEETING.

A Quarterly Camp Meeting for Hillsborough Circuit, will be held in the beautiful grove of Capt. Levi T. Dukes—three miles from Hillsborough, eleven from Easton, and eight from Wye Mills—commencing on

FRIDAY AUGUST the 17th.

Ministers and members of the adjoining Circuits and the public generally are invited to attend. T. C. MURPHY, P. Elder.
W. M. WARNER, }
J. E. ELLIOTT, } Pastors.
Aug. 7, 1860—.2t.

☞ Easton and Denton papers please copy twice.

HO! HO! FOR CAMP!

ALL persons in want of anything in our line for the Camp, will find it to their advantage to buy now, as the season is being pretty well advanced, we are making

GREAT REDUCTIONS

in order to close out our Summer stock and make room for our Fall and Winter goods; so give us a call before going elsewhere, as we are determined to sell. No trouble to show goods.

Remember the new Philadelphia Clothing Emporium. This is the place to get Bargains. Aug. 7, 1860.