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CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS.

Centreville State Rights.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 4, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the late County Convention has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Democratic Central Committee for Queen Ann's County.

Chairman—MADISON BROWN,
1st District, { MORDECAI PRICE, JOHN W. E. SUDLER,
2nd District, { JAMES WOODALL, C. F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
3rd Distrcit, { JOHN WATSON, WM. L. STARKEY,
4th District, { WM. HENRY LEGG, WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.
5th District. { RICH'D T. LARRIMORE, W. H. FOREMAN.

There will be a meeting of the Committee in Centreville on

TUESDAY,
The 11th of SEPTEMBER instant,
at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested. Sep. 4, 1860.

POPULATION OF CENTREVILLE DISTRICT.—Mr. Wm. Goldsborough, the deputy Marshal has furnished us with the following census of Centreville District, being District No. 3 in Queen Ann's County:

Whites.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.
Males, 1096	Males, 503	Males, 737
Females, 1081	Females, 569	Females. 675
2177	1072	1412

Recapitulation.

Whites,	2177
Free Negroes,	1072
Slaves,	1412
Total	4661

☞Since the charge of being "disunionists" has been brought against the Breckinridge Democracy, for the purpose of frightening from its support, those timid souls who are wont to believe that the Union, under all circumstances and in any contingency, is the only palladium of our liberties; it may be well to ascertain the meaning of the charge and the ground upon which it is based.

The three wings of the opposition have all of them gravely assigned to Mr. Breckinridge and his party a deliberate design to dissolve the Union. They are magnanimous enough not to impute this design to an utter disregard of the purposes for which the Uuion was formed; but at the same time, are unscrupulous enough to distort an effort to resist the abuse of that Union into a desire for its dissolution. Now the value of the Union consists not in its existence simply, but in the benefits which flow from it; and that party which seeks to retain and maintain those benefits, is alone true to its original design. Mr. Breckinridge and his party regard the Union as of incalculable value, as long as the Constitution, which is the bond of that Union, is preserved inviolate, and the rights which it is intended to secure to each and all of the States, are recognized and protected by the Government organized under it. Does any one suppose that if Mr. Breckinridge is elected the next President and his party given the control of the Government, there will be a single act of his administration that will tend to a dissolution of the Union? The worst enemies of the Breckinridge Democracy have not dared *thus* to brand them as disunionists. But for sooth, because such Southerners as Yancey, Rhett & Co., who favor a dissolution of the Union provided the rights of the South can not be practically maintained in the Union, support Mr. Breckinridge and regard his election as the only mode by which those rights can be protected and preserved under the Constitution, the cry of disunion is raised against the whole Breckinridge party; and the timid Union-worshiper is made to believe that a vote for Breckinridge is a voice in favor of a Southern Confederacy. Now to make Mr. Breckinridge and his party responsible for the ultra measures advocated by Messrs. Yancey & Co. is to give them and their measures a controlling influence over that party: but we can find no such doctrine as disunion in the event of Lincoln's election set forth either in the platform of the party or in Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance or in any authoritative exposition of the views of the party. On the contrary, we find the Breckinridge Democracy struggling to save the Union from the happening of this and every other contingency which would endanger it, by seeking to maintain the rights, the efforts to violate which are conceded by the patriotic statesmen of all parties to be fraught with imminent peril to its safety. Messrs Yancey, Rhett & Co., are as cordially co-operating with the Breckinridge Democracy to save the Union in its integrity as the loudest Union professor in the country, and although they regard the success of that Democracy as the only contingency upon which the preservation of the Union would be desirable, we hail them and those with whom they are now co-operating as the true Union men, because their is adherence to the national compact as it came from the hands of our fathers and they desire no other.—We say with the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "if the fealty of these men can be obtained on so easy terms—just a compliance with the stipulations of the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court—why should it not be accepted? Clearly those are the disunionists who insist on violating the terms of union mutually agreed on; while those who love the Union on those terms, but hate it on other terms, which they never agreed to, are not disunionists in any proper sense of the word. It is realy, then, a strong recommendation of the Breckinridge party, that, if successful, it will heal the alienation existing at the South, and *that* simply by restoring the reign of the Constitution, so far as it has been impaired."

HON. WM. L. YANCEY.

As the support given by this gentleman to Breckinridge and Lane is used by their opponents to prove the charge that they are disunionists, we give below several extracts from a speech lately made by him at Memphis Tenn., in which his own position is clearly defined upon this point:—

MR. YANCEY'S PERSONAL VINDICATION OF HIS OWN POSITION.

"Well, now then, as during this whole canvass a great deal of paper has been worn out, a great deal of ink expended, and a great deal of brain-work has been put together to the end of abusing this man Yancey; and, as I never expect to appear before you, citizens of Memphis, again, will you allow me half an hour in explaining my position, and then let the Bell and Douglas papers loose as far as they will go? I hope these papers will bear in mind, when my back is turned, that I have not had fare dealing at the best. They get at me behind my back—excuse me, I read this morning some very handsome and generous notices in relation to my arrival in Memphis. That was kind, manly, and well-meant. I have no doubt these gentlemen are such in all their relations except when they take up a pen to write about this man Yancey, when they seem to become insane. They know not what they do or else they would not publish a hundredth part of what they do. All I ask are the ordinary rules by which you try criminals—prove the thing. If I put a denial on record, let that be to try me before the country.

THE SLAUGHTER LETTER

"They say I am a disunionist They say that I disrupted the democratic party, or that I desire to do it in order to break up the Union. They not only tell you of my deeds but they dive within my bosom—a province, I thought which only belonged to the Deity—and they divine my motives and every secret thought. Well, I don't believe there is a supporter of Bell or Douglas that has much divinity about him. [Laughter.] I think men have a right to infer motives from acts. I give them the benefit of that, and let them make the most of it. It is said that I wrote a letter to James S. Slaughter and that that letter is disunionist. I deny it. There is not a word in that letter that I take back to-night. There is not a sentiment in it I disavow. I utterly amazed a Douglas editor when I referred to it the other day. He had supposed it would set me back to have this letter brought to my attention when I made a speech in his vicinity and he wrote saying, "We would like Mr. Yancey to give an explanation of the Slaughter letter." I did not see that until after I had spoken, but it so happened I did speak of it, as also of the league, which was another object of his inquiries. He nearly bursted his eyes. He thought I had acknowledged I was a traitor.

"But gentlemen to the letter—consider what it is. In the first place there are few men that would like all they say in privacy to be published to the world, not that they have told a lie in what they have said in private but because it is a thing the public had nothing to do with, and probably they may use language carelessly which unexplained might mislead. Sometimes what a man says needs explaining to any but the one to whom it is written. Here was a little short letter—a little private letter—written to a man who desired me to help him to break up the democratic party. He called the party the Augean stables, and he wanted me to join him and build up a Southern party to clean out the Augean stables, That fellow is dead now. He killed himself last week—poisoned himself while laboring under depression of spirits. He published it, not denouncing me for disunionism like some of you, but he did not like it because I would not help him to break up the democratic party. I wrote him saying I would not join him and quit the democracy. That is the only thing I am charged with. I have been in the democratic party all my life. Sometimes it has been wrong, but I have never given a vote against it, I have sometimes stood by, for I can't vote against my conscience. I am answerable to God for that. I wrote to him that I would not do it, and I said you cannot clean out the Augean stables in that way; and then knowing he had quit the democracy, I suggested to him this, or in the nature of this—I believe the next aggression will be committed on the South, and do not believe any party can save the South. They say I am for a sectional party.—Why, I refused to join one. He said I am against the democracy. I refused to have it. Then in my letter I said, if we could do as our fathers did—organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." I believed the North will be so encouraged; there are so many submissionists, and so many Union-shriekers in our midst, that they are killing off Southern patriotism, and therefore I wrote to this man what I say to you—take this Southern league, which has been advocated in the Alabama Advertiser.—If you won't join the democratic party, instead of making it your business to pull down the party—which is a poor business—go to work and try to elevate the public mind of the people in favor of Southern rights. Then you can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution at the proper moment; for I have no faith that any other State will stand up to the rights of the South

YANCEY SAVED THE UNION.

Oh, they say he is a disunionist—Yancey is an agitator, he disrupted the democratic party, he got up the Alabama platform to divide the democratic party, and yet it so happens that history tells you that the Alabama platform simply asked for our constitutional rights. and did not say we would go out of the union but out of the democratic party. We went out, and I would call that a pretty wide breach—so wide, indeed, that no Douglas man can ever go to heaven if he is between it and hell. [Laughter.] Yet it so happens when I went back to the democracy of Alahama it fell to my fortune to lead off in the cause of conciliation and moderation; and in endeavoring to heal the breach that had occurred at Charleston—to give the democracy time to report, to reconsider—I took occasion to lead off in asking that convention to send us to Baltimore. Had the disruption been my object to break up the Union, I had already broken up the party and had the Union at my feet! Yet you find me in the convention at Montgomery saying, "Let us go back with the olive branch; although they have done us a wrong; let us go back and unite the gallant democracy once more in gallant and glorious support of the Constitution and the rights of the South.

[From the Rochester Union Aug. 27.]

AN AFFRAY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Persons from Niagara Falls inform us that on Friday night and Saturday last, there was quite an excitement at that place, consequent upon an affray between some of the guests at the International Hotel and the colored waiters employed there. We have not heard the full particulars, but learn that on the evening in question Mr. James Gordon Bennett's son was in his room at the hotel with a number of friends, having a friendly chit-chat. The bell was rung for some wine, and a colored waiter responded to the call. While in the room the man gave Mr. Bennett offence, and he ordered him down stairs. The waiter did not go as directed, but called some of his friends to his assistance, and a regular set-to was had. Mr. B. went in on his muscle, and knocked down one of the waiters several times. The proprietor here interfered, and the disturbance was quelled.

During the night Mr. Bennett in company with a friend, went over to the Canada side of the river, being followed by five or six negroes, who were intent on chastizing the "white folks." The guests staid in Canada as long as they wished, and then recrossed the suspension bridge. Just as they stepped from the structure the negroes assailed them. Bennett and his friend defended themselves manfully, and two or three of the "darks" "kissed the earth." One of them somehow got behind Mr. B. and leveled him with a stone, which was thrown against his back. The darkies had knives in their hands which they flourished with impunity. The white men, by the assistance of friends, got home to the hotel without sustaining any serious injury.

The next day a Southern gentleman escorted Bennett around town, prepared to make quick work with the negroes if they attempted to play any more of their "tricks."

The affair caused considerable feeling in the town, and it is feared that blood will yet be shed. This of course is only one side of the story, and before censure is cast upon any person or persons our readers must wait fo more minuter details.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRACY.

The National Executive committee, Hon. Isacc I. Stevens chairman, have issued an address to the people of the United States. The address commences with a history of the Democratic party since the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and clearly sets forth the principles and positions of the party from that time until its final dismemberment at Baltimore. To the principal points of discussion in the late Douglas address it replies fully,

It reviews at length the proceedings of the Convention, analyzing the votes given on different questions, and claiming that Mr. Douglas actually received but 154 votes at Baltimore.

The following is the review of the opposing parties:

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

But in our survey of the field we must not neglect the Constitutional Union party. It is an old party under a new guise. In 1856 they had a platform of the strictest kind, and a secret organization protected by tests and oaths. Then they waged war upon our foreign citizens and upon a certain religious creed. The same leaders now come forward repudiating platforms—announce themselves as the only Union party, and ask for votes without any declaration of their principles. Their platform is the "Constitution and the Union". The Republicans assert that they are for the Constitution and the Union yet their platform gives an interpretation to the constitution which will destroy that Constitution and break up this Union. For which we have high authority—Mr. Fillmore, the candidate for the Presidency in 1856 of the very men who constitute the Constitutional Union party of the present day.—The Douglas Democrats avow they are for the Constitution and the Union; yet their platform, as interpretated by their standard bearer, Mr. Douglas, tramples under foot the decision of the Supreme Court, proclaims a higher law, and permits the squatters in Territory to exclude the people of fifteen sovereign States therefrom reducing them to a condition of vassalage, and doing little less inqury to the Constitution of the Country that the platform of the Repuplicans.

The true Democratic party stands on the Constitution and the Union, and their interpretation recognizes the perfect equality of the States, and maintains inviolate the genius of the events, necessities, and history, which brought into confederacy so many independent sovereignties. Which of these three interpretations is the interpretation of the Constitutional Union party? Or will they scorn each and all, and fall back upon their repudiated and odious platform of 1856? We feel that an intelligent people will demand at the hands of men asking their favor a frank avowal of their principles. We feel that they will recognize as a true Union party the organization which stands boldly on the Constitution of their country, and proclaims the just doctrine of the equality of the States.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We have referred to the warnings of Mr. Fillmore against this party. The public mind has become alarmed. The mischevious effect of its doctrines has been shown in the John Brown raid, and the recent burnings and pillages in Northern Texas. Bold, unscrupulous and vindictive leaders are at its head. They have adopted the once scorned dogma of Garrison, that slavery is a covenaut with hell and an agreement of death. Sumner proclaims the barbarism of slavery; Burlingame the necessity of an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God; Seward and Lincoln the irrepressible conflict. They, with a fanaticism rapidly getting intense as that of Peter the Hermit, are fanning the flames of sectional strife soon to break out in intestine war. They are practically leading a crusade against the South. Thanks to the mercies of the Almighty, brotherly love, the memories of a glorious history, the the common sacrifices of our fathers, the unparalled progress to empire and renown of our people have not lost their influence. Honest and true men all through the North have determined to crush out the monster of Northern disunion and fanaticism. A paralysis has come over the energies of the inciters of servile war. The common sense of the people revolts at the consumation of their foul designs. Good men and true are rallying from the mountains and the plains, from the farm, the shop and the busy marts of trade, to preserve and perpetuate the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

BREEKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS.

Consider the spectacle presented to us by the Democratic and the Douglas candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Breckinridge has retired to his quiet home in Kentucky, there calmly and with dignity to await the verdict of the people.—Mr. Douglas is traversing the country especially in the North and East, dosing out the panacea of "squatter sovereignty" as a remedy for all ills appealing to the "higher law," and endeavoring, with the magic of his words and his presence to cajole the people to his support. In this he will miserably fail. In the exalted position of President of these United States, the people will exact something more than the qualities of a traveling mountebank. Mr. Douglas in his recent letter has averred that his object was to take the question of slavery out the halls of Congress. and yet during this whole Administration he has kept up the slavery agitation with a persistency and fierceness amounting almost to insanity. It has caused him to neglect every other duty in Congress except the defence of his consistency and the advocacy of his views in regard to slavery.

He has been remarkable for his facility in dodging votes, and when he did vote, for his votes with the Republicans. With that party not only did he vote on the Lecompton question. but on most incidental questions, in total inconsistency with his former votes. With that party he coalesced not simply in his votes on such minor questions as the election of a public printer. &c., but in determining who in the Senate of the United States were the representatives of the sovereign State of Indiana. He has been a rebel both to the organization and to the principles of the party. He has voted against its platforms and its candidates. To conciliate Republican votes he has indulged in vulgar flings at the South He prefers the clams of Rhode Island to the niggers of the South. "*I have much more fondness for your clams than I have for their niggers.*" These things have sunk deep into the hearts of the American Democracy and even if he should extend his clam baking operations to the coast of Labrador, trying on his way the infinite relish of freshly caught mackerel, halibut and cod, he will find that whilst the people are pleased with the jovial qualities of the hail, well met fellow they will despise and reprobate the public man.

ALL FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

Ex-Govenors Grason, P. F. Thomas, Lowe and Ligon are all for Breckinridge and Lane. Gov. Grason was the first Democratic Governor elected by the people in Maryland, and Gov. Liegon was the last. Ex-Gov. Pratt, who has co-operated with the Democratic party since the advent of Know-Nothingism, is also for Breckinridge and Lane.

Stewart, Hughes, and Kunkel, the three Democratic members of Congress from this State, are *all* for Breckinridge and Lane, and all the Democratic candidates for Congress in the three other districts of the State last fall, are for Breckinridge and Lane. Gen. Bowie, Augustus R. Sollers, J. T. Stoddard. I. D. Jones. John R. Franklin. J. W. Crisfield, Henry G. S. Key, J. Vansant, William T. Hamilton—and other ex-members of Congress that we cannot at this moment think of—are all for Breckinridge and Lane.

Senator Pearce, who as a Whig and Democrat has been in the United States Senate for the last 18 years, is for Breckinridge and Lane—all the Democratic County Central Committees, but one, are for Breckinridge and Lane—all the Democratic presses in the State with two exceptions, are for Breckinridge and Lane. Under such circumstances will any *good and true Democrat* in Maryland permit himself to be led by a few ambitious and revengeful leaders of the Douglas interest? Under such circumstances will he unite in the conspiracy to throw the electoral vote of Maryland for the nominees of the Know-Nothing party. Every Democratic vote that is cast for Douglas, only tends to give the State to the Know-Nothings—*all* men who call themselves Democrats must remember this.—*Frederick Citizen.*

A BIOGRAPHY.—Prentice of the Louville Journal, has lately turned his attention to writing the biographies of some of his old political associates. The following graphic extract is from that of Horace Greeley:

"Horace Greeley, was born in Oregon near the conflux of the Astoria. During his infancy he subsisted entirely upon roots and herbs, and was remarkable for wearing a copper stock about his neck. He sailed for this country in a Galway steamer. He got employment as a gardener, but in attemting to root out a large *Weed* tore his linen. His employer, one Seward forgetting to pay him his wages he left the weed and invented Greeley Corn Salve. He discovered the Slievegammon fund. was elected a member of Congress, and immediately after requested his friends not to call him honorable. Retiring on his mileage was presented with the title Galvanized squash by Japanese G. Bennett Professor of Heraldry. He has since gone into the fence rail business upon a limited capital."

THE POPULATION OF BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore American says the marshal has received returns enough to determine very nearly the population of the city.—These returns give 219,619 as the number of inhabitants. The increase since 1850 is 59,764.

JOHN BELL---HIS ANTECEDENTS

John Bell, the Presidential candidate of the miscalled "Constitutional Union party," but in reality the candidate of Know-Nothingism, is held up as a model politician a great friend of the Constitution, the Union and the South. Conservative men and Old Line Whigs. who could not swallow Know-Nothingism, are called upon to support him. Let us see where John Bell of Tennessee, stands, that the eyes of those who the wire pullers of Know Nothingism are trying to deceive may be opened, and they be enabled to see things in their true light.

Fortunately for us Mr. Bell has a record, and that record shows he is wholly unreliable; a mere politician, shifting his sails to suit his purposes. At one time accusing Mr, Clay and Mr, Adams in the strongest terms of corrupt coalition and refusing to support Mr. Adams' administration in consequence of it. [See his letter addressed to a committee of the citizens of Nashville, dated Sept. 17th, 1826 to be found in the 14th vol. Congressional Globe, part 1st page 551, 1st Sess. 28th Cong.] At another denouncing the United States Bank—[See vol. 5. of the Appendix Cong. Globe, page 78, 1st Sess. 25th Con., 1837,]—as being subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the country; then turning round and claiming to be the leader of the Whig party. In face of these facts the friends of Clay and the men who adhere to Whiggery, are called upon to support him because he is consistent Whig. We find him denouncing those who denied the right of the constituent to instruct his representative and when instructed himself, repudiating his own doctrines and violating the express wish of his constituents, and still retaining his place as Senator. [See Cong. Globe, 36, part 804.] We find him again and again voting with the Abolitionists against laying Abolition petitions on the table—[See Cong, Globe; vol. 7th page 28th, and Benton's Thirty years' in the Senate]—and being in favor of abolishing slavery in the district of Colnmbia,. [See Cluskey's Encyclopedia, page 101, and Cong. Globe, vol. 3, pages 78-79, and vol. 36, part 1st, page 811.] Then turning fire-eater and threatening a dissolution of the Union if Abolition aggression did not cease.

When the principle settling the illegality and injustice of the Missouri restriction was passed in 1850, by the establishment of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico being part of the compromise measures of that year, we find Mr. Bell voting against the Utah bill and carrying out his hostility to everything which recognized the equal rights of the Southern States in the common Territories of the country. He voted in 1854 against the repeal of the Missouri restriction and against the Kansas and Nebraska bill in a minority of 14 against the known wishes of the united South against every Southern Senator, Whig. and Democrat, save one. To show the company Mr, Bell kept in his action against the interests of the South, we give the names of the fourteen who voted against the Kansas Nebraska bill; Bell, of Tennessee; Chase, of Ohio; Dodge, of Wisconsin, Fessenden, of Maine; Fish, of New York; Foot of Vermont; Hamlin of Maine, Houston of Texas, James of Rhode Island; Seward of New York: Smith of Ct., Sumner, of Mass.; Wade of O.: and Walker of Wisconsin.

Following up this, Mr. Bell is found not only against the United South, but against the express instructions of the Legislature of his State, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution and in violation of what he had announced in his letter against Mr. Clay and Adams in 1827, and in his speech against the Kansas Bill in 1854, as to the duty of the Senator when instructed by his constituents: retaining his seat in the senate in violation of his instruction nothwithstanding.

Unreliable as a Whig as a Southern statesman truckling and time serving, *with all his antecedents against his own people*, in league with Know-Nothingism while it had a name in the land and now pretending to be opposed to all parties and alone for the Constitution and the Union. *Can John Bell be trusted?*—The South says *no!* The North says *no!* and all honest men East, West, North and South, in November next, will in tones of thunder shout out NO!!

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The quarterly meeting conference of Summerfield circuit M. E. church, recently held at Woodberry. Baltimore county, adopted a resolution inviting the members of that denomination in Maryland, Virginia, and the district of Columbia to meet in convention at the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day, the first Wednesday in December next. The convention is to be composed exclusively of laymen because the object of the convention will be to memorialize the next annual conferences, from whose territory delegates are invited on the subject of the rule on slavery, as changed by the late general conference.

☞Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, appears to have recently paid a visit to Brazil, but little attention was paid to him.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT UNDER THE NEW CENSUS.—The aggregate number of representatives in Congress is not fixed by the Constitution, which simply requires that the number of representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000 inhabitants, and that each State shall have at least 1 representative. The number of representatives, in fact, has varied under different apportionments but by act of Congress in 1850 it was fixed at 233, and that will be the number to control the next apportionment. The present actual number of representatives is four larger, namely 237, because since the apportionment of 1850, one additional representative has been allowed to California, two to Minnesota, and one to Oregon. But this temporary increase will cease with the 37th Congress, for which elections are made this fall, and the apportionment under the new census will restore the number to 233,

The aggregate representative population, as is well known, is ascertained, in the words of the Constitution, "by adding to the whole number of free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed—three-fifths of all other persons." In other words, the aggregate population of the whole Union, slaves included. is diminished by a deduction of two-fifths of the number of slaves. In 1850 the aggregate free population was 19,847,601; the slaves were 3,200,634; and the representative population was accordingly 21,767,673. This number divided by 233, gave the ratio 93,423, already mentioned. It is generally expected that the aggregate population under the present census will be found to have increased to thirty or thirty-three millions; for the purposes of the apportionment, making the constitutional deduction for slaves, it will not probably exceed 30,000,000.—Dividing this by 233, we shall have about 128,500 as the ratio for a representative.

EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS THOMAS.—Recently a Wheeling paper published a statement that this gentleman, who resides a few miles from Oakland, Allegany county Md., was living the life of a hermit in the mountains, and had for years manifested symptoms of insanity, and also that two artists, who lately visited his residence to take sketches, were abruptly ordered away, and threatened with being shot if they did not leave.—Gov. Thomas, however, has just published a letter in the Piedmont Independent, in which he indignantly denies the chief features of the whole statement. On the approach of the two artists he met them as gentleman, and entertained them with breakfast and dinner accordingly, through the exertions of his old and faithful servant. The only gun on his premises, he says, is one that he has not fired off for thirty years, so that the statement that he got down his gun, swearing that if his visitors did not leave he would shoot them. is, out and out, and in all its particulars, a falsehood. He had, he adds, no cause of quarrel with the artists, but thought they did wrong in taking advantage of the occasion in making certain sketches of his premises and told them that their presence in consequence was no longer agreeable to him.—They thereupon took their departure.—In regard to his alleged symptoms of insanity for years, Gov. Thomas refers to his long public career, and his subsequent successful pursuits in private life, for a full refutation of the slander.

☞Sam Houston has a profound contempt for the Texan editors. Perhaps in some instances the feeling is mutual. He lately returned a copy of the Crockett *Argus* to the editor thus endorsed:

"Mr. '*Helper*,' or Aepperla or whomever you are, until you forward certificates of your good moral character, signed by gentlemen known to me, your paper will not be acceptable at this department. SAM HOUSTON."

"AUSTIN, 6th Aug., 1860."

☞Ex-President Pierce and Daniel S. Dickinson have been invited to be present at the great Democratic meeting, to be held near Lexington, Ky., where Mr Breckinridge is to speak.

GRAIN MARKET.

[*From the Baltimore Sun of Monday*]

Some 37,000 bushel of Wheat were offered on 'Change this morning and with a fair demand prices were steady a 1 15a $1 35 for medium to fair white, 1 40a $1 50 for good do., 1 55a$1 60 for prime do., and 1 65a$ 1 70 per bushel for choice red brought 1 30a$1 40 for fair to prime and a choice lot of 500 bushels sold at $1 42 per bushel. Of Corn 17,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 68a73 cts per bushel and yellow at the same.—Of oats 3,700 bushels offered and Maryland sold at 31a36 cts per bushel. Some 800 bushel Rye sold at 73a80 cts per bushel for fair to prime.

THOMAS C. HUGHEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CENTREVILLE MD.

PRACTISING in the Courts of Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, and Talbot counties; will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Lawyers Row formerly occupied by Dr. J. T. Twilley. Sep. 4, 1860—y.