

CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS.

Centreville State Rights.



TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 18, 1860.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Queen Ann's county will hold a Mass Meeting at Centreville on **TUESDAY,** The 2nd day of October next.

There will be a Public Dinner provided and the following distinguished Speakers will be present and address the meeting.
Hon. JAS. A. FRAZER, Jas. L. MARTIN Esq., Hon. E. LOUIS LOWE, E. S. GRISWOLD Esq., Hon. JOS. A. VANSANT, Hon. I. I. STEVENS, of Oregon.

The meeting will organize and speaking commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
There will be a full band of music in attendance.

The Voters of the County generally are invited to be present.

By order of Central Committee,
M. BROWN, Chairman.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
John W. E. Sudler, Mordecai Price, John S. Elliott, Nicholas Vansant, John Lee.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Wm. C. Bewley, Jas. P. Dudley, Jas. Woodall, John H. Evans, C. F. Hollingsworth.

THIRD DISTRICT.
John B. Thomas, J. H. Rowleson, Peter Evergan, John R. Emory, Rich. Williams, Pere Wilmer, Jr. W. H. Bowen, J. W. Story, B. A. Wright.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Dr. R. C. Carter, Wm. H. Legg, Wm. Goldsborough, F. R. Pascault, Wm. C. Gibson.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Jas. B. Grason, Chas. H. Tilghman, R. T. Larrimore, J. A. W. Bryan, John W. Hassett.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at **DIXON'S OLD TAVERN,** ON **SAURDAY,** The 22nd of **SEPTEMBER** instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. and also at **CRUMPTON ON SATURDAY,** The 29th of **SEPTEMBER** instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Speakers will be present. The voters generally are invited to attend.

By order Central Committee,
M. BROWN, Ch'm.

THE TWELFTH OF SEPTEMBER IN CENTREVILLE.

Wednesday last being the 12th of September, was appropriately celebrated in our town as the anniversary of the battle of North Point by the "Scott Rifles," under the command of Capt. Goldsborough and their guests the "Home Guards," of Eastern under the command of Capt. Staunburg. The day was cool and braising and in all respects favorable for a fine military parade. At an early hour the inspiring notes of martial music filled the air and summoned the "Scott Rifles" to their armory; whence they proceeded to the suburbs of the town to receive their guests. About 10 o'clock the "Home Guards" arrived accompanied by the "Easton Cornet Band," and were greeted by a salute from the cannon.—The two Companies paraded around town and made a fine appearance on their march. The Uniform of the "Home Guards" consists of blue Caps and Coats and white pants—their feathers are white tipped with red. The Home Guards numbered 32 in Rank and File, and the Scott Rifles 28. The Centreville Cadets under the command of Capt. Potts, were also on parade and received many compliments from the spectators on account of the excellency of their drill. Being dismissed for dinner the three companies partook of a sumptuous repast prepared for them on the Court House Green; and in the afternoon were inspected by Gen. Goldsborough and Staff and went through the various evolutions of their respective drill. During the whole of the day the festival so handsomely gotten up by the Ladies for the benefit of the "Scott Rifles," by its attractive features added its charm to the pleasures of the anniversary, and at night the belles and beaux concluded the ceremonies with a dance in the Armory, which was well attended and continued until the small hours had warned all that the 12th of September was at an end for another year.

LETTERS.—The 1st of a series of letters by a Border Minister upon the subject of the New Chapter introduced into the Discipline of the M. E. Church by the late General Conference held at Buffalo, will be found in another column. The series will embrace six or seven letters written by the gentlemanly exemplary minister in charge of this circuit and, we doubt not, will contain a full and able exposition of this important matter as it affects the M. E. Church and through that church, the entire community in this locality. We shall endeavor to publish them regularly until the end of the series and bespeak for them a general and attentive perusal.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Mr. Editor:—A writer for the "Maryland Citizen" labors very industriously to pervert the history of the Kansas Bill and the position of Mr. Breckinridge in connection with it.

He garbles a single sentence of this gentleman's speech which makes him accord to the people of the territory unlimited power of legislation in reference to their domestic institutions, and carefully omits the limitations to the power which is found alike in the conclusion of the sentence quoted and the Kansas bill itself. These words are "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." If these are unmeaning words in the opinion of the writer, it is manifest that in the judgment of Mr. Breckinridge and those who supported the Bill they are full of meaning. The omission to quote Mr. Breckinridge's position, from his own lips with only a comma between them and the language he does quote is a good sample of the writer's fairness throughout his article. When that section of the Kansas Bill was under discussion relating to the establishment of a territorial legislature, Mr. Dixon a Whig Senator moved an amendment repealing the Missouri Line. Now what was the object of this amendment? The only purpose was to enable Southern men without fear to remove their slaves, if they saw proper into the Territory. The opinion was freely expressed by Mr. Dixon and nearly every Democratic Senator that the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional and would be so held by the Courts, because it denied the equality of the States and their Citizens in the common territories. Nevertheless they insisted that as property in slaves was more sensitive than other species of property, slaves would never be taken into any territory North of 36 deg. 30 min while that restriction remained un repealed. They further contended that as property in slaves was recognized by the Constitution, and the territories belonged to the United States Government in trust for all the States, the citizens of the several States had an equal right to remove there and enjoy unmolested any species of property recognized as such in the States from which they emigrated. There were other gentlemen who insisted like the writer in the Citizen, that slavery can exist nowhere except by positive municipal law, and the conclusion was therefore erroneous that the Constitution *proprio vigore* authorized slavery in the territories.—They said we are willing to submit that question to the Courts, but they insisted that the naked repeal of the Missouri restriction will raise another question.—Kansas was a part of the Louisiana purchase and slavery prevailed in a portion of that territory when acquired from France and the question will be mooted that the repeal of the repealing law will revive the original law and thus the question may be decided in favor of the South independent of the Constitution. So thoroughly convinced were the Southern men generally of the Constitutional question being in their favor that they said at once, we do not want any advantage that can be derived from the laws of Louisiana establishing and protecting property in slaves at the time of its acquisition, and they readily agreed to the insertion of a proviso to that effect. They declared that it was not the object of the bill to legislate slavery into the territory of Louisiana, "but to leave the people of the territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions" as they pleased "subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Breckinridge was one of those who believed that the Constitution authorized the master to remove into the territory with his slave property without let or hindrance. He said emphatically let the master go into the territory with his slaves taking the bill in one hand and the Constitution in the other.

In discussing the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill Mr. Breckinridge used the following expressions:—"The effect of the repeal of the (Missouri) Compromise Line) therefore is neither to establish or exclude (slavery), but to leave the future condition of the territories dependent wholly on the action of the inhabitants, subject only to such limitations as the Federal Constitution may impose. "It will be observed that the right of the people to regulate in their own way all their domestic institutions is left wholly untouched except that whatever may be done must be done in accordance with the Constitution, the Supreme law for us all"—"and the right of property under the Constitution is properly left to the decision of the federal judiciary."

"Then Sir, neither the purpose or effect of the bill is to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas; but its effect is to sweep away this vestige of Congressional dictation on this subject, to allow the free citizens of this union to enter the common territory with the Constitution and the bill alone in their hands and to remit the decision of their rights under both to the Courts of the country. Who can go before his constituents refusing to stand on the platform of the Constitution? Who can make a case before them refer-

ing to abide the decision of the Courts of the Union?"
We will here make another quotation from this same speech showing his opinion as to what principle should govern and limit the power of Congress and the territorial legislature to legislate for the territories.
"I have already said that the Constitution nowhere expressly grants political power over the territories. Let us bear in mind, then that it can only be implied power, to be exercised by a limited government; and the inference is irresistible that it must be exercised in the spirit of the political system out of which this limited government springs. It would follow if the power were expressly granted; but flows with greater force since it is only derivative. What, then is the spirit of the system? I answer the equality of the States." * * * * *
"The Territories are regions of country acquired by the common efforts and treasure all the States; they belong, therefore, to the States, for common use and enjoyment. The citizens of the States are to inhabit them; and when the population shall be sufficient, they are to become equal members of the Union."

The principle then was, both on the part of Congress and the territorial legislature, to the States, for common use and enjoyment. The citizens of the States are to inhabit them; and when the population shall be sufficient, they are to become equal members of the Union."
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They are the principles embodied in the resolutions of the last Kentucky legislature and unanimously carried.
And let it be remembered that that legislature elected Mr. Breckinridge to the U. States Senate with a full knowledge of their own principles and quite as correct information in regard to his views as the writer in the Citizen can be supposed to have. Until the Supreme Court decided the question Congress was not to intervene. That was the extent of the agreement. If the Court decided the question against the South the territorial legislature had full powers to allow or prohibit slavery. If in favor of the South then it was the duty of the territorial legislature to afford to slave property the same protection to which other species of property was entitled. It was never dreamed that the territorial legislature would so violate the Constitutional rights of property. When however this was done, it became the manifest duty of Congress to provide the necessary security as had previously done in the case of Florida. This duty of protection, the Democratic party now asserts and on this platform Mr. Breckinridge now stands and all who oppose him, deny that the Constitutional right to hold slaves in the territories is entitled to Congressional protection. In this position stands Mr. Bell and he thereby shows himself unworthy of the confidence of the Country and makes it evident that he is sailing under false colors. On this platform Mr. Douglas once stood. He once said if the proposition were true that slavery exists in the territories by virtue of the constitution, the conclusion is inevitable and irresistible that it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass laws necessary for its protection. But he has descended from that lofty position. On the contrary Mr. Breckinridge and his friends still stand there and will continue to do so, until it triumphs.

But what concern has the writer in the Citizen in any controversy with Democrats Does he belong to that class who say that next to Bell Douglas is his second choice only because Bell and not somebody else is the Know Nothing Candidate while by no contingency would Douglas get his support. Let Mr. Douglas be the candidate for whom he intends to vote at all events and Mr. Bell or Mr. anybody else but Mr. Breckinridge his second choice and he may with some reason defend Mr. Douglas. What the people want now to know is something of the position

of Bell and Everett. Will he say they are for the Union under the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws and the decisions of the Courts.
Will he say that Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas are not for these unconditionally the latter and if he is, why do you not support the man at the polls whom you so lustily defend with your pen?
You say Platforms are but cheats?—Now can there be a greater cheat than to plant oneself on a few generalities that you know are construed in a hundred ways? Do Bell and Everett agree in their interpretation of the Constitution and as to what laws should be enacted? Are you willing that each should be judged by the other's record?
You say that in the early history of parties there were no platforms.
In this you are mistaken. The Virginia resolutions of 1798 and the Kentucky resolutions of 1799 were the first platforms of the Democratic party and in later times free trade and sailors rights are not forgotten. The Federal party is but one of many aliases never had any principles that would bear the light. They have always tried to conceal them, from the doings of the Hartford Convention to the mysteries and oaths of the K. N. lodges, and as soon as they have leaked out, they have been condemned.
He talks of the brightening prospects of Bell and Everett. These prospects are about as bright as were Fillmore's and Dayton's. Gentlemen in this region, and no doubt the writer in the Citizen was of the number, who elected Mr. Fillmore every day and the more easily and by larger majorities up to the very day of the election. Virginia they were to sweep like an avalanche.
Tennessee and Kentucky would roll up immense majorities. In short every southern state was claimed, except South Carolina for that ticket. Even New York on the faith of Granger and other fossils of like character was to give 50,000 majority. The Democrats quietly told them to wait, assuring them that when the votes should be counted Mr. Fillmore would be nowhere outside of Maryland and not even there but for the Plug Uglies, Black Snakes &c. The tenth legion of Va. which saved Letcher's election is by no means in the condition represented. Breckinridge will carry a very large majority of the Democratic votes there.—He could however afford to lose every Democratic vote in that district and still carry the state. Let it be remembered that if Letcher was elected by only a few thousand votes at the same election Randolph Tucker and others carried the state by 30,000 majority.
Bell and Douglas combined are not so strong as Goggin was and Breckinridge is stronger than was Randolph Tucker. If it was possible it would be a pity to break the spell which just before an election seems to blind the Know-Nothing party.

They ought to remember that Bell has nothing like the popularity that Fillmore had; that their own States had some time since sent them into retirement and it is not likely that the people of other States will reverse the verdict of their own.

LETTERS
To Border Methodists, in Relation to the New Chapter on Slavery, by a Border Minister.

LETTER 1st.
DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERN.—Our apology for addressing you through the medium of the public press is found in the nature and importance of the subject on which we write. You are aware that our General Conference, at its late session in the city of Buffalo, passed and put into the Discipline a new chapter on slavery, which has produced no little excitement and dissatisfaction among slaveholding Methodists; and which now threatens to rend the Church on the Border. The subject thus becomes one of deep and prayerful consideration to every member and friend of our beloved Zion. In addressing you on this subject we make no claim to superior wisdom. We claim simply, a right to think for ourselves, and to say what we think. On the new chapter we have read much, and thought more. The result is a conviction that a crisis is upon us; a crisis more serious than has ever before occurred in our history, and to pass which in safety, will require much wisdom, unyielding firmness and great patience. Hastiness, rashness, a wrong step, would pervert everything. Now, if ever, the words of St. James should be heeded: "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally, and without reproach, and it shall be given him."

We are aware that much has already been written on the subject of the new chapter. But for the most part, it is fragmentary; hence the rays of light are so scattered. What the case now seems to require is, that the case be presented in one clear, comprehensive, and well digested view to the mind of the Church. The rays of truth need to be brought to a common centre, from which as through a sun-glass, an intense radiance may go forth, to enlighten, quicken and save the Church.

But after all that has been written, it is still doubtful if the full import and meaning of the new chapter is generally understood. That chapter is a great deep, no surface views can comprehend it. Hence it must be sounded and its depths ascertained. It's practical bearings and workings must be brought to light. Its agreement or otherwise with Constitutional Law, and with 'our established standards and rules of doctrine,' must be tested. Our duty in regard to it must be realized; our responsibility must be seen and felt.
To pursue the train of thought thus indicated, is certainly no light task.—And for the writer to attempt it, may perhaps, savor of presumption. But a deep conviction of truth and right inspires confidence, and even boldness, while a solemn sense of duty and an ardent love to the Church, forbid all compromises.
As might be expected, great diversity of opinion obtains in regard to the import and design of the new chapter. But it will be no part of our business to trace out the ever varying hues and aspects the subject has assumed. There is a right and a wrong side to it: The right is that which appears directly on the face of the chapter itself. We shall take it then just as it is, free from all gloss or comment from any other source whatever. The so called explanatory resolutions of the General Conference, did, in fact, explain no part of the chapter itself. They rather reasserted its real nature and import, thus rendering its true meaning, doubly sure and terribly certain.
The new chapter reads as follows:
Question: What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?
Answer: We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe the buying, selling, or holding of human beings, to be used as chattles, is contrary to the laws of God and nature and inconsistent with the golden Rule and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us "to do no harm," and to "avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all our Preachers and People to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means."
In our subsequent communications we propose to consider:
1. Whether the new chapter is law.
2. Its import and meaning.
3. Its unconstitutionality.
4. The security of the Border against the aggressions of Abolitionism as provided in the Discipline.
5. The duty of the Church on the Border under her present circumstances.
With earnest prayer that you and the writer may be guided to wise and safe conclusions, we subscribe ourself,
Yours affectionately.

THE DOUGLAS BARBECUE.
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Barbecue at Jones' was attended by about twenty thousand persons. Messrs. Douglas and Johnson were both present and their appearance was received with enthusiasm.
In the course of his remarks, Mr. Douglas said that he was in favor of a cordial union with every Union man; every man who was true to the Constitution; every man who was in favor of enforcing the laws in contingencies. If Major Breckinridge was in favor of enforcing the laws against secessionists, disunionists, and Abolitionists in all contingencies, then he (the speaker) was with him. Believing that the Union was in danger, the speaker would make any personal sacrifice to save it. If the withdrawal of his name would defeat Mr. Lincoln he would at that moment withdraw it, more especially if his withdrawal would insure the election of some man who was true to the Constitution and the Union, and would enforce the laws.—He believed that the only organization that can save the country is the Democratic organization. He was in favor of maintaining that organization. He proceeded to eulogize its history. He believed that the Union could be maintained only by crushing out Abolitionism and Southern Disunionism. He appealed to all Union-loving men in favor of the enforcement of the laws, in every contingency, to rally with one common electoral ticket and beat the Abolitionists, but he conjured his hearers to make no fashion no bargain, no compromise with the friends of any candidate who will not pledge himself to sustain the Constitution and the Union, to enforce the laws under all circumstances.

EATING ON THE CARS.—One of the latest public conveniences is the establishment of sleeping cars on all the great railroad in the country. The smoking car has long been a recognized institution.—Something beyond all this has just been commenced on the line of travel between Harrisburg and New York, via Reading, Allentown, and Easton. A restaurant car is attached to each through train, where travelers may procure refreshments to eat and drink even more comfortably than they could at the stations along the road.
A lady's home-dress ought to last a long while; she never wears it out.

THE BRAG GAME.
The Bell and Evert papers are misleading their readers and are creating false hopes. We ask the Bell and Evert men to look over the following figures, and they will see that their candidates have no earthly chance of an election.—The old fogey papers have ventured an estimate of the strength of their leaders, and claim for them the following States: Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri, States in which recent elections have been held.
In the first named State Bell and Evert have only one paper that advocates their election. At the recent election in Texas the Democratic party were divided by Breckinridge Democrats and Houston Democrats, and the Breckinridge candidate was elected by over 17,000 majority over the Houston candidate, the Bell and Everett and Douglas men all voting for the Houston Democrat. So much for Bell and Everett in Texas.
The second named State is Arkansas. Now mark the result of the late election. The candidates for Governor were both Breckinridge men: Rector, Independent Breckinridge, 30,577; Johnson, 28,618. For Congress: 1st District—Hindman, Breckinridge Democrat, 20,021; Cypert, Bell and Evert, 9,600; majority for Hindman over 10,000. 2d District—Gault, Breckinridge Democrat, 16,569; and Mitchell, Independent Breckinridge Democrat, 13,007. For the Legislature and Senate but six Bell and Douglas men were elected; all the rest Breckinridge Democrats.
Next comes North Carolina, and although the *ad valorem* question was mixed up with the election, what is the result? Governor Ellis is re-elected by 6,380 majority over Pool, the few Douglas men voting with the Bell and Everett men for Pool.

Now for Kentucky, their trump card. Last August one year ago the election took place. Bell was the Know-Nothing candidate and McGoffin the Democratic candidate. McGoffin received 75,187 votes, and Bell 67,217. Democratic majority 7,670.
At the election last month Combs received 68,958 votes, and McClarty, Breckinridge Democrat, 45,076; Boling Douglas Democrat, 10,874. Mr. Combs received 1,741, increase over Bell's votes and McClarty vote fell short of McGoffin 30,111, showing that 29,000 Democrats did not vote. At the Presidential election the Black Republicans will run an electoral ticket, and they will poll 10,000 or 12,000 votes. State pride and Mr. Breckinridge's popularity, who can doubt but that he will carry Kentucky?
In Missouri, the last named State with a divided Democracy, the Bell party were sure of electing Orr, their candidate for Governor. Here follows the vote: C. P. Jackson, regular Democratic nominee, received 74,444 votes; H. Jackson independent Democrat, 10,415; Orr, Bell and Evert candidate, 66,588.—Democratic majority, 19,217. The highest Democrat, C. P. Jackson, beat Orr 7,856. Can any reasonable man claim Missouri for Bell and Evert.
Look at Vermont and Maine. Out of 120,000 votes polled in Maine, the Union Bell and Evert ticket received about 1,000 votes. In Vermont not a vote.
In Pennsylvania the fight for Governor is between the Democrats and Black Republicans, Bell and Evert are not known as a party there.
Bell and Evert will get just one State less than Fillmore received in 1856.

MR. SEWARD'S "EXCELLENT FRIEND."
—Mr. Seward, in his speech at Kalamazoo, Mich., on being received there last Saturday said prophetically, but kindly: "Of the four candidates in the field the only man who, in any possible case and after every combination cannot be elected is my excellent friend, Stephen A. Douglas. Every vote given for him in the North is a vote given for Breckinridge, and every vote given for him in the South is given for Bell or Lincoln." It sounds rather oddly to hear Seward, the great "irrepressible-conflict" exponent, call any democrat his "excellent friend," but we presume the relations which established this friendship between Seward and Douglas arose out of their association in opposition to a democratic Administration two years ago, when it is reported that Mr. D. said he had "checked his baggage through" for the black-republican party. The greatest political concord then existed between Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas; and it is not surprising that the concord should continue, since both are still acting harmoniously together in endeavoring to secure the election of Lincoln.
It seems rather ungracious in Mr. Seward, however, to whistle his "excellent friend's" hopes for the presidency so unceremoniously down the wind. Could he not have allowed Mr. Douglas as much of a chance as Bell?

EFFECT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS' NORFOLK SPEECH.—Lytleton Tyler one of the assistant Douglas electors in Virginia has declined to serve. He says he has been a great admirer of Mr. D., but can't sign the Norfolk speech, and will now support Breckinridge.

GRAIN MARKET.
[From the Baltimore Sun of Monday]
Some 16,000 bushels of Wheat were offered on Change this morning, and with a moderate demand prices were fully 5 cts per bushel lower, ordinary to medium white selling at 1.25a\$1.40, fair do. 1.45a\$1.55, good to prime do. 1.60a\$1.70, and choice do. \$1.75 per bushel, red was quoted at 1.30a\$1.40 per bushel for ordinary to prime. Of Corn 7,000 bushels offered, and white sold at 68a71 cts, and yellow at 69a72 cts per bushel for good to prime, but the latter quality was again in nominal supply—demand limited. Of Oats 4,000 bushels offered; and mostly sold at 30a34 cts for Maryland. We quote Maryland rye at 73a75 cts per bushel.

Touton-Field NURSERIES.
50,000 CHOICE AND SELECT PEACH TREES, FOR SALE BY EDWARD J. CARTER, NEAR WILLOW GROVE, Kent County Del. PEACH TREES.
Truth Early Red, Yellow Rareipe, Early York, Extra Early York, Vansant's Superb, Early Orange, George IV., Cawford's Early Melocott, Honest John, Red Cheek Melocott, Morris White, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Large Red Cling, Large White Free, Cawford's Late Melocott, Magnum Bonum, Red Rarape, Cassidy's Late Red Rarape, Orange Cling, Heath Free, Delaware White, Algiers Winter, Late White Free, Carter's New Seedling, Late October, Todd's Genuine Silver Medal Premium.—Price \$80 per thousand; \$9 per hundred, for three hundred or upwards; and \$10 per hundred for one or two hundred, at the Nursery.
GRAPES—Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton. Price, 25 to 37 cts, according to size.
RASPBERRIES—American Black. Price \$1 per dozen.
GOOSEBERRIES—Touton's Seedling, and several other varieties. Price, \$1.25 per dozen.
SHADE TREES—White Maple. Price 25 cts each; \$20 per hundred.
OSIER WILLOWS, for Basket Making. Eight varieties. Price, Rooted Plants, \$1.50 per dozen; Cuttings, 5 cts per thousand.
Peach Trees, delivered within any reasonable distance from the Nurseries: on the Delaware Railroad, or at Denton, Md., at Boat's Wharf on Chester River, Md., Hillsborough, Md., or Centerville, Md., reasonable charge made in each case for delivery.
Persons ordering Trees will please state whether they wish them packed or not. We make a small extra charge for packing.
Touton-Field Nursery is on the road leading from the Willow Grove and Greensborough road to Smith's Mill, about six miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. Orders directed to Willow Grove, Kent County, Del., will be promptly attended to. Sep. 18, 1860—9m.

Public Sale.
The subscriber as agent for the owners, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at Centreville, on **SATURDAY, the 6th day of October next,** at 2 o'clock P. M. **THE FARM** which belonged to the late Miss Clarissa Purcell, situate in Queen Ann's county, about 1 1/2 miles from Hall's X Roads and 4 miles from Hillsborough in Caroline county. It consists of a tract of land called **"CHESNUT RIDGE,"** containing **ABOUT 200 ACRES,** a large portion of which is **HEAVILY TIMBERED** and is for the present year in the tenancy of Mr. William Morgan. The improvements on said farm are of small value and persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.
THE TERMS OF SALE are one fifth of the purchase money in cash and the residue to be divided into three equal parts, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with satisfactory security payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale with interest added.
MADISON BROWN,
Sep. 18, 1860.

VENUDUE.
As agent for Mrs. Caroline A. Seward, I will sell at public sale, at her present residence in Centreville on **THURSDAY, the 4th day of October Instant,** all her Household and Kitchen Furniture consisting of **BEDSTEDS, TABLES, CARPETS, CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE, FIVE STOVES,** including one Cooking Stove, and other articles too numerous to mention. This furniture is all nearly new.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of five dollars and under cash, over that amount a credit of six months upon note with approved security.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. **FELDEMAN & CONNOLLY,** Agents. Sep. 18, 1860.

Kettlewell's MANIPULATED GUANO.
BEING equal proportions of the best Peruvian Phosphate Guano from the Island of China and Nevasca.
NO. 1 AND NO. 2.
No. 1 containing 8 per cent of Amonia and 45 to 50 per cent Phosphate of Lime.
No. 2 containing 5 per cent Amonia and 55 to 60 per cent Phosphate of Lime.
Surpassing Peruvian in the production of a first crop, and, bone dust in the durable improvement of the soil.
Can be purchased of the undersigned who have been appointed agents for its sale in Queen Ann's County.
We can furnish it at city prices and upon accommodating terms.
FELDEMAN & CONNOLLY, Agents. Sep. 18, 1860.

SAPONAFIRE, or Concentrated Lye for Smacking Soap with very little trouble or sale by **HOPPER & WILMER.**
STRAW MATTING. Table and floor and Mahogany Oil Cloths, Whips, Umbrellas, Reed, Oil and paper Blinds for sale at the **CONNER BRICK STORE.**