The American Union.

UNION, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 17, '60.

NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State at Large—
ALEXANDER EVANS.
J. DIXON ROMAN.
1st Dist.—JAS. U. DENNIS.
2d do. JNO E. SMITH.
3d do. SAMUEL M. RANKIN.
4th do. WM. PRICE.
5th do. JAS. T. CARPER.
6th do. ALEX. B. HAGNER.

There will be a meeting of the American Central Committee of Carroll county on Tuesday 31st of July.

P. S. REYNOLDS, Prest.,
Chairman C. C. C. C.

NATIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge.—The Newbury (S. C.) Conservative remarks as follows:—We opposed the Charleston Convention because we are opposed to all National Conventions, we supported the Richmond convention and were guiltly of inconsistency for it was not a national convention, the Richmond convention performed its part in the battle and ended in a Southern victory, the Charleston Mercery says: The truth is the seceeding convention at Baltimore was a southern sectional convention, the national Democratic party ceased to exist, both conventions became sectional yet both claim to be national. The Douglas meeting in Monumen square we find that the same infalable Democracy declare Stephen A Douglas the only national Democratic candidate, that he carries the flag of the Union and that Breckinridge carries only the flag of the South, epeech of J. T. Owens, and D. Daugharty the latter declaring they would agree to no compromise, that no conservative factionist neither Douglas nor Breckinridge, what complexion whose aim is to bring about the downfall of the Union never. The grand old Baltimore declared J. Breckinridge and national candidate Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bigler uses them, Yancey and Rhett the most rabid dis-unionists in the whole country, endorse him and declare him to be the national Democratic candidate while Carlisle of Virginia and a host of other southerners endorse Douglas and say he is the national candidate. Now fellow Democrats in fairness and candor who are we to believe, shall we say Douglas is the national candidate or Breckinridge, we truly should be glad to be enlightened on this subject for we do not wish to mislead our readers and untill the matter is cleared up and we are fully convinced we shall be compelled to adhere to our former opinion, that neither national but both are sectional, but have another difficulty in the matter, you claim to be conservative and go for the whole country, and eschew sectionalism, if so then why not take the proper course to put it down by giving your support to the Union candidates there is no danger of sectionalism with them, Bell and Everett are beyond all doubt national, all parties admit this and there can be no mistake, true you love your party, but doubt you love your country better, when seeing there is no hope why not pursue the only course that can defeat the most dangerous sectional man, Lincoln, but say you we have hopes of success, but it is hope without foundation Douglas has sufficient strength south to defeat Breckinridge in every South, n State except South Carolina and as dividing the Democratic strength must inevitably give the entire South Bell, and on the other hand Douglas is the favourite of the Northern mercury but see the difficulty the incontendwith, the administration orders Breckinridge and that single instance gives him a considerable within the Northern State, through ment patronage but still not hen Douglas' strength is ta- a single State North in the support of ci- ge is wildly rushing to the support of Lincoln, pause fellow Democrats before you further go, reflect one moment and we fear not the conclusion, you then will rush to the National Standard of Bell and Everett to save the country.

HURRAH FOR DELAWHRE.

On Tuesday last a State Convention of the "Bell and Everett" party was held at Dover, the largest one ever held there since 1840. The Amphion Cornet Brass Band of Wilmington city was present severing sweet notes of music, expressive of the "Constitution the Union and Bell and Everett."—Flags from the above named city were seen flying from the cars as they winged their flight to Dover, accompanying the same was a large steel bell, great enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion. Various resolutions were passed indicative of the feeling of the Convention after which Henry Dupont of New Castle county, James P. Wilds of Kent, and Charles M. Cullen were nominated as Electers for President and Vice President. The feeling manifested on the occasion; taking into consideration the distraction in the Democratic ranks makes it certain beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Electoral vote of the Little "Dimond State" will be cast for "Bell and Everett," set Delaware down certain.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—Sir, I have just finished the perusal of the first number of your paper; I must say I am greatly pleased with it, the motto "American Union," the name alone should stir up the patriotic feelings of every American or Union loving man. The selections are good, the address and editorals breathes the wright spirit, in truth your paper is just the thing we need and what we have long suffered for the use of, it is the paper for the times, and every member of the Union party should immediately subscribe for it and give it all the influence in his power, what say you brother Union men. SUBSCRIBER.

We heartily endors the views of our correspondent; every Union loving man in the county should take the Union, it was started for their benefit and they ought to support it. We take pleasure in announcing to our friends that we have met with flattering encouragement, since our first issue, our list has considerably increased and we are daily receiving new subsbribers, come on friends their still is room. ED.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press (Douglas Dem.) writes:

"The Bell and Everett men are organizing with very considerable enthusiasm in free States, in consequence of the hopes entertained by their friends in the Southern States. * * * Do not be surprised if the "old gentlemen's" ticket, as Greeley calls it, should play an important, if not a decisive, part in this Presidential campaign."

In another letter, the same correspondent says: "Bets were freely offered on the Avenue this morning that Bell and Everett would certainly carry Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Maryland."

A Gentleman and two Ladies drowned in the Potomac.

About three weeks since, we returned from Washington to Baltimore on the steamer Columbia, Captain Harper, and among the passengers were Mr. Morgan Harris, of Cincinnati, and his two sisters, two intelligent and beautiful girls, full of life and vivacity. They had just returned from a pleasant visit to some relations in Annapolis, and were then on their way to visit their uncle, Grant Harris, Esq., of Waverley, in St. Mary's County.—They landed at Pope's Creek, anticipating a pleasant sojourn, prior to returning to their home in Cincinnati. The Alexandria Gazette further adds of the sad account of the termination of their visit—

On Friday morning last, as Mr. Grant Harris, of "Waverly," near Pope's Creek, in St. Mary's county, Md., was taking a sail in a pleasure boat, accompanied by his nephew and nieces—Mr. Morgan Harris and his two sisters, of Cincinnati—near Sandy Point, on the Potomac, a squall struck and overturned the boat. Mr. Grant Harris and the two ladies were drowned. Mr. Morgan Harris alone escaped from the sad catastrophe. The unfortunate affair has caused deep sorrow in this city, where the parties are well known and greatly respected. Mr. Morgan Harris and his sisters were at the time on a visit to their uncle at Waverly.

BELL AND DOUGLAS IN 1850.

During the pendency of the Compromise Measures of 1850 a presistent effort was made by one class of politicians and some resisted by another to retain or impose restriction on excluding slavery from the Territories. Several of each class who figured prominently in the exciting scenes of this occasion, and now before the country important offices, while others occupy commanding positions in the political conflict and parties of the times. Among those may be mentioned John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas, the former of whom it will be found was unalterably true to the policy of keeping the territories open alike to emigrants from the South and from the North, while the latter was presistently making war for the opposite doctrine. A brief recital from the record, disclosing this antagonism, cannot but be interesting at this period.

On the 5th of June, 1850, in the Senate of the United States the vote was taken on the following amendment, offered by Mr. Chase, (then a Freesoil and now a Black Republican Senator from Ohio,) to the Compromise bill:

That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction or slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory.

For this amendment, Seward, Chase, Dayton, candidate for Vice President on the Fremont ticket in 1856, Corwin, Hale, Hamlin, candidate for Vice President on the Black Republican ticket nominated at Chicago, and Stephen A. Douglas and others voted—25. Among the nays were John Bell, Atchison, Cass, Clay, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Hunter and others—30. (See Con. Globe; June 5th, 1850 page 1134.)

On the same day, Mr. Seward moved the "Wilmot Proviso," in the following words:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than upon conviction for crimes, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

Here is the Wilmot Proviso in an undisguised and unmistakable form, and here we again find Douglas voting with Seward, Chase, Dayton, Hamlin, in the affirmative for the Provison, (ayes 23.) while John Bell with Benton, Atchison, Cass, Davis, Clay and others voted against it—nays 33—See Con. Globe 1850, page 1134.

On the same day, Mr. Berrien, of Ga., moved this amendment;

But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery.

Which was passed ayes 30, nays 27—Mr. Bell voting along with Atchison, Clay, Davis, Hunter, Webster and others, and Mr. Douglas as usual, with Chase, Dayton, Hale, Seward and Hamlin. (See same page.) After the adoption of this amendment, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment by adding after the word "prohibiting" the words "or allowing;" the inevitable effect of which would have been to forbid the Territorial Legislature from passing a law in any manner protecting slave property if carried into said Territories.—The amendment was rejected, ayes 21, nays 36, Mr. Douglas again voting with Chase, Corwin, Dayton, Hale, Hamlin and Seward, and Mr. Bell against it with Atchison, Benton, Clay, Cass and others. (See page 1135.)

On the same day Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment that the Mexican laws abolishing African slavery in New Mexico and Utah should be considered as still in force and should remain until repealed by Congress, (thus restraining the Territorial Legislature from removing restriction against slavery.) Douglas voted for Baldwin's amendment, and Bell against it. (See page 1135.)

On the same day Mr. Walker moved an amendment in the following words:

And that peon slavery is forever abolished and prohibited.

Which was lost 20 to 31, Mr. Douglas with all the Freesoilers voting for it, and Mr. Bell, with Clay, Webster and others, against it. (See page 1144.)

Yet in the face of these and similar records, and in the face of Mr. Douglas odious doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and the startling heresy of his Freeport speech, August 27, 1858, that no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States may be as to whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, still the people of a territory during their territorial condition have a right to make it slave or free as they choose, many of the more unscrupulous of the Democrats of the Southern States presist in asserting that Douglas is as sound a man as Bell, and even sounder on the territorial question.

DELAWARE.—A Decisive fact has transpired in little Delaware. "The people's Party" held a State Convention at Dover on Thursday last, and declared for Bell and Everett with great enthusiasm. The Wilmington *Commonwealth*, giving an account of the meeting, says:—

"Everybody everywhere has gone over to the Bell and Everett party. We heard nothing but Bell and Everett wherever we went. The President of the convention announced himself as a Bell and Everett man, and declined to serve on the executive committee. He further stated after the adjournment of the Convention, that nearly every prominent man of the Opposition in the vacinity of his home were Bell and Everett men. Dr. Jump, who was also named as a member of the same committee, announced that he was also a Bell and Everett man, and should vote that ticket. Ex Governor Temple stated that he was a Union man and should support the Bell and Everett ticket throughout. All this was said publicly in the Convention, and was loudly applauded; and when Bell and Everett were named there were unequivocal signs of enthusiastic applause.

Local.

RAIN.—We were visited on yesterday morning by a very fine shower of rain, which has revived the crops in this section of the country, we have been suffering for rain during the last two weeks.

HAIL STORM.—We learn that the neighborhood lying between Greensboro and Melville, and on toward Williamsburg, a portion of the first district of this county was visited on Tuesday last by a severe Tornado, and that hail and rain fell in torrnts, doing great damage to the oat and corn crops.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Wednesday last, whilst Mr. Alexander Saulsbury was superintending the operations of his wheat-thresher on the farm of Mr. Jas Richards, a few miles from town, he met with a most painful accident by which it is feared he may lose one of his hands. It seems that whilst "feeding" the machine his right hand came in contact with the teeth of the thresher, and before it could be stopped the first and second fingers of the right hand were so lacerated and the bone so crushed as to render their future use extremely doubtful. Many of our readers will remember that about this time last year Mr. Saulsbury met with the misfortune to lose the greater part of one of his fingers by a similar accident. We regret to learn that this misfortune is likely to result much more seriously, the bones having badly crushed nearly up to the wrist. Dr. Harmon of this place dressed the hand, and at last accounts Mr. S. was comparatively easy.

JOHN BELL AND THE POOR MAN.

As the Democracy are always holding up their candidates for public favor as the real friends of the poor, whether such candidates ever said or did anything for them, if that fact is entitled to any weight in establishing the claims of the Presidential candidates, we think John Bell of Tennessee, has great claims on the honest settler for his efforts on the Homestead Bill in 1851.

A bill was introduced which had not come up to the avowed object of its friends in giving relief to the poor citizens, and enabling them to require homes. Mr. Bell therefore offered an amendment giving the poor man who owned no land and who was not able to bear the expence of moving his family, a certificate for one hundred and sixty acres of land which could be sold or assigned like soldiers' bounty land warrants. But the amendment was lost. He also offered another, to the effect that citizens of all the states might have the chance of going into the Territories and making their entries and removing their families in six months.—But this was also lost. He also offered another amendment, that, instead of allowing the occupant to acquire a title to the land by remaining on it for a few days in five years, he should forfeit it unless he remained on it the whole five years, thus providing a home for the bona fide citizens, and preventing the frauds and speculations so commonly practiced by such bills. But this amendment was also lost.

By reference to the debates of that season, it will be seen that John Bell voted and spoke in behalf of the poor citizens, and did all he could to promote their welfare and protect them from the rapacity of speculators: yet he was voted down by a majority who profess to love "the dear people" very much, and who boast, when they want votes, that they are the party that love and protect the poor"—*Canton (Miss.) American Citizen.*

BELL AND EVERETT IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Clipper writes as follows:

That we may not suddenly collapse for lack of excitement, Judge Douglas has arrived at the Fifth avenue Hotel, and has made his bow and speech to the unterrified of Tammany hall, from the balcony of the hotel—he might as well save his eloquence and special pleading, which has already divided his party, for it is evident as said by distinguished Democrats the other day, that no mere politician can arrive at the eminence of the Presidential chair. The people—the conservative class, and all who are not violent partizans, together with that compact body of tried old line Whigs, mean to give their adherence to Bell, of Tennessee, the experienced statesman, against whose stainless character the first shaft of political malice has not yet been cast—and to the great statesman of the day—the patriot Everett, than whom no purer man or brighter intellect could be found to represent the majesty of our free people, and the magnitude of our great republic with every class of honest conservative men—the cry is for Bell and Everett, the People's choice. Amen!

HURRAH FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—Mr. Forsythe, the leading and ablest of the Southern supporters of the rump nominee, says the Squatters can make no compromise with those who support Breckinridge, but that they could compromise with the Bell and Everett party. The Louisville Democrat, which had previously said that the Constitutional Democracy were more bitter and proscriptive than the Bell men, quoted Forsythe's remark, with an editorial heading "Union between the Douglas and Everett men." Capt. Gibson, the "big gun" at the Douglas demonstration in this city, last Friday night said Bell's record was spotless, and that next to Douglas, he would support the Union party candidate.—Louisville Courier (Seceder) 9th.

A Murderer Hung by a Mob.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 6.—Kepheart, the murderer of Mrs. Willis and her two children, near Batavia, Iowa, last week, was hung in that place yesterday by a mob number ag 250.

COMBINATION TICKET.

The Union men need not be impatient. We are gaining fifty thousand votes daily, and ours will soon be the strongest party in the field. The parties detatched from other parties, in their fierce collisions, all come to us. Let us make no propositions, for we shall be able in two months, to dictate terms in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Douglas and Breckinridge men, although waging a tomyhawk war against each other, seem to think their ballotts may be deposited in the same boxes without contamination. But they would think it a most monstrous conjunction if the Union men and Republicans were to imitate their example. We tell them that Bell and Everett are to receive, by fair voting, and in the normal way, twenty of the twenty seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania, and not less than fifteen in New York. In New Jersey we will have three.—*Southern Monitor.*

DROWNED.—A young man by the name of Thomas Ross, was drowned on Saturday evening last, about 2 o'clock, P. M., opposite the residence of Wm. Thomas, in Locompte's Creek, in this county. It appears that the deceased was crabbing along the shore in water about 18 inches deep, when he was taken with a fit and fell, and before assistance could be had he was drowned. Thos. H. Coburn, coroner, held an inquest over the body, on Sunday last, and the verdict of the jury accorded with the above statement.—*Cambridge Herald.*

SHORT CROPS *in Frederick County, Md.*—The Frederick (Md.) Union says:—"We were induced to believe sometime ago, from personal observation and representations made to us, that the grain crop just harvested would be the finest yield that the farmers in Frederick county were ever blessed with, but within the past week we are informed that many of them are complaining of short crops. In fact, we have heard some who say that they will not make more than a half crop of wheat."

LATER FROM HAYTI.

By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the brig New Eagle we have dates to June 2d, from Port au Prince.

Public schools have been opened for the children of all classes, but there is great difficulty in getting parents enlisted to send to them.

President Jeffrard, his cabinet, and other influential persons, have personally visited indifferent parents, to direct their attention to the importance of the matter, and this appeal now publicly made to the patriotism and intelligence of the community.

President Jeffrard has been much gratified with his reception at Cape Haytien, and in addressing the people there he said. "If I had any doubts in regard to the Department of the North before my arrival, they are all now entirely removed."

The irrigation of the Artibonite is talked of by the capitalists.

On the 27th of May a violent hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain did considerable damages in the arrondissment of Bourgu. Numerous trees were destroyed, and the banana and maize crops seriously injured.

At Terris Rogue the inhabitants, under the advice of the Governor, have entered largely into cotton planting. This part of the island formerly possessed important cotton plantations, which had lately been allowed to fall into disuse.

The malanga, a vegetable in extensive use in Hayti, has been attacked by a disease similar to that which the potato is subject to in other countries.

President Jeffrard has received a letter from the Pope, in response to that addressed to His Holiness last year. The Pope calls down upon President Jeffrard the blessings due to those who have done good works, and affectionately bestows upon him the Apostolic benediction.

Arrival of the North Star.—Later from California.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing upwards of $1,500,000 in gold, and one day's later advices from San Francisco.

Additional advices from Oregon indicate the election of the Democratic Congressional candidate by 75 majority.

The heavy failure of Messrs. Brewster & Co., had produced a sensation at San Francisco.

It is believed that the assets will, however, pay all indebtedness, amounting to $350,000. Well informed merchants believe that all the principal houses are sound. Messrs. Brenster & Co., has already confessed judgement for $100,000.

Messrs. Raymond & Co., in the grain business, have failed. Liabilities $25,000.

Business was dull at San Erancisco. Money was abundant at unchanged rates. The U. S. frigate Sabine and storeship Falmouth were left at Aspinwall.

Four Democratic papers in Virginia hoist the Douglas Flag, one of them is the Lexington Valley *Star*, governer Letcher's home organ.

The Curier says that the Louisville Journal is "boiling over" because Mr. Guthrie was not nominated at Baltimore. Oh no, it is only simmering a little.

[*Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.*]

A Horrible Tragedy in Jefferson County, Iowa.

A Women and Two Children Murderd —Aarest of the Murderer.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 3.

Another tragedy has horrified the people of this section of Iowa. We have just learned of the butchery of a woman and her two children a short distance northwest of Batavia station on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, in Jefferson county. Their dead and mutilated bodies were discovered on Saturday by a fishing party, in the Cedar creek, into which they had been thrown by the murderer. The murder probably was perpetrated four or five days previous to the finding of the bodies. The woman was about thirty years of age, and had two terrible gashes in her forehead evidently cut by an axe, and her skull was broken. One of the children is a little boy about fiveyears of age, his head is also terribly cut and the skull broken. The other child is a little girl about three years of age; her head is also badly mutilated.

Hon. Wm. K. Alexander, Judge of Jefferson county, immediately offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, who is suspected to be her real husband, named Cepheart, his victims being from Muscantine, and known by the name of Willis. They were going westward as emigrants, in ox-teams, and it is supposed that the fiend in human shape, becoming tired of the woman and her children, murdered them to get rid of them. It has been asserted that the bloody deed was committed at Eddyville, thirty miles distant from the place where the bodies were found, the murderer having conveyed the corpses that distance to dispose of them. It is not known as yet whether he had any associates in the crime, but it is believed that he had one assistant.

Parties immediately went in pursuit of Kepheart, and on Sunday night they overtook and captured him in Missouri, and brought him to Fairfield, the county seat of Jefferson, where he is now in jail. The excitement against him is intanse.

P. S.—It turns out that the man John Kepheart had no accomplice. James H. Willis, a boy, and son of the murdered woman, was found in the wagon with the murderer when arrested. This boy relates the whole story. He says Kepheart poisoned his father, William Willis, to death with strychnine, last fall; and that he has been living with his (the boy's) mother, Mrs. Willis, ever since.—They were now on their way to Kansas.

At Eddyville, the boy says, his mother and little brother and sister went to sleep in the wagon on Thursday evening, and in the morning he found her dead and gashes cut in her skull. When the children got out of the wagon, the heartless wretch caught the two youngest and murdered them with an axe. He then placed the bodies in the wagon, and drove thirty miles to Cedar Creek, where he threw them in the water, and tried to hide them under by throwing a heavy log upon them.

Murder will leak out," however

This man is about sixty years old, and as full of iniquity and guilt as he is of years. B.

Brutal Murders in Minnesota.

LA CROSS, Wis., July 11.—A brutal series of murders was committed last evening, at Brownsville, Minnesota, by a man named Jake Riley.

He killed his mother-in-law and sister-in-law and attempted also to kill his father-in-law with a large bowie knife. He made his escape. Great numbers have gone in pursuit. No cause is assigned for the terrible act except intoxication.

CHEERING.—A large Bell and Everett ratification meeting was held in Caroline county, Va., a few days since. About three times as many people assembled at the call as were assembled at the Lane Democratic Ratification. A serious of resolutions were adapted, the second one reads thus:

That we regard our Platform—the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws—as suitable to the times because in our opinion, all our difficulties have sprung from a departure from its provisions, and we can only hope for peace, security, and safety for persons and property in the Union from a return to its wholsome protection and restraints.

THE TRUTH.

The leaders of the two wings of the late Democratic party, are merely struggling for command of the machine in 1864.—On both sides the election of 1860 is given up. Well. Let the managers contend for the *materiel*, but let the *personnel* take care of themselves, and save the Union, by concentrating on Bell and Everett. The books are still open. "A word to the wise," &c.—*Southern Monitor.*

The New World says Bell is the candidate in the field and that Everett superior to either of the other Vice Presidents, but strange to say the world with its eyes thus open, supports Lincoln & Hamlin. Oh consistency! here art a Jewel: We know many who think as the World does yet go headlong for party, let consequences be what they may, remember Democrats we warn you of your folly, clear your conscience, the responsibility is with you.

Wm. Pitt Pheasonton, the talented U. S. Senator from Maine, has come out strongly in favor of Bell and Everett, and says Hamlin is very unpopular in that State.

Every Opposition paper in the State of Missouri and some of those hitherto neutral have raised the Bell and Everett flag.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc2929_scm3526-0010