The American Union.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 31, '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 Committe of Caroline county on Tuesday 31st of July.

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

THANKS.—L. A. Whiteley will please accept our thanks, for a coppy of the speech of the Hon. Alex. R. Butler, of Virginia on the organization of the house of Representatives.

WATERMELONS. This delicious frut made its first appearance in our market on yesterday. Prices ranging from 25 cts, down.

CAMP.—The Camden Del. camp commences on to-morrow (1st. of August) and holds until the 14th.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY DESIRE TO DO:—AND WHAT WILL PROBABLY BE THE RESULT.

That local jealousies have been created between the North and South, that they are becoming more alarming every day, there is no disguising the fact. As the inevitable consequence of such a state of things, we are continually startled with some new theory intended to prove that the opposite interests exist between the two sections, and that these invite to a collision or "irrepressable conflict."—which must terminate in the triumph of one over the other. Alienation, discord and distrust have by these means become disseminated throughout the country, by which means in all our party contests, true patriatism is lost sight of in the strugle for sectional ascendency.—Two great parties are now revealing each other in their fierce appeals to local pregudices. The Black Republisans, having cut off from their organizatisn nearly one half the Union are laboring to concentrate the vote of the Northern States upon their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, with indefatigable industry, while with like pertinacity, the Democrats even in the midst of their present party demoralization, clamorusly insist, that the rights of the South are only safe in their hands. The storm of passions which these two rival factious have incited is now raging with pearful violence, and the hearts of the broad men are almost failing them in view of the uncertain future destiny of the country. Now while these two angry elements are raging so fiercely, in the midst of this great storm, which seems to be hovering over our heads, threatening us with a destruction of this Glorious Union, which the fathers of the Republic in their compact of government, displayed a wisdom, which excited the admmiration of the world, the "Constitutional Union Party" would pour oil upon the troubled waters, and calm them into perpetual quiet. They would radicate the love of party from every mind where it predominates, and plant in its place the love of the country. They offer the Olive-branch of peace that it may silence this sectional strife forever.—They would instead of weakening, cause the bonds of UNION to grow stronger and stronger each successive day and with every resing and selling of the sun, regarding the people of all states as "members of the same political family, united together by the same common destiny," they would teach them await "the same common prosperity, or common advesity, in all time to come, When we recollect the vote of "56," and when we take into contideration the present discord in these sectional elements, we are thoroughly convinced, in our minds that this "old gentlemens" ticket, as it has been called by tne Editor of the New York Tribune, will carry the entire South with one mighty abalanch. Let us now reason upon the matter for a foundation for our opinion. In '56, there was but two tickets running in the Southern States, Buchanan and Fillmore now we have or at least will have three tickets—John Bell of Tennessee the great Union candidate and two of Democratic nominees one rnnning as the National Democratic candidate and the other as the candidate of the seceders. Those who are Democrats "because they are Democrats," will vote either one or the other of these candidates, which will divide the democratic vote, giving John Bell antire sweep. At the last election of the State of Virginia for Governor, the Democratic vote was 73,124 the opposition 71,543, now divide the Democracy between Breckinridge and Douglas, and the State must beyond a doubt cast her vote for Bell.

In Kentucky, at the last election for Governor the Democratic vote was 76,627, Oppesition 67,445, divide that vote between the Democratic candidates and Bell is sure of the State.

In North Carolina at the last Governor's election the Democratic vote was 56,222, Opposition, 39,965, now divide the Democratic between the two Democratic candidates, and how can they hope to defeat Bell.

In Tennessee the majority of the Democrats is much smaller, being at the last election for Governor 76,073, Opposition 68,042, the Democrat vote divided there which would give the UNION candidate a beautiful success.

In Delaware at the last election the Democratic vote was 7,868, Opposition 7,452, two Democratic condidates in the field there, who can doubt Bell carrying that State?

In Maryland at the last election the Democrat vote as counted was 38,682; Opposition 47,141, can the majority against the Demecrats here be reduced, when Breckinridge and Douglas divide the Democratic force between them.

In Georgia the vote for Democratic Governor was 63,806, for the Opposition 42,195, now divide 63,806 in nearly equal parts and where will either of them be.

In Louisana the vote was 24,434 for the Democrats, and 15,587 for Opposition. The half of 24,000 is less than 15,000, and take in consideration the energy and vigor with which soule and his friends evil presecute the campaign, it is more than probable Douglas will get one half of the Democrat vote.

And in Alabama put three candidates in the field, as there truty is, and the 20,000 majority which the Democrats got over a fire eater, and what chance does either of the Democratic condidates stand?

In Florida at the last election the Democratic majority was only about 2500, two candidates in the field they will be badly beaten.

At the last election in Missouri the Democratic candidate only had 344, let the Democracy be divided, and they are gone certain.

Now in addition to the probable success of the Bell and Everett ticket in the South, there is two tickets running in the North equally objectionable, in the North and the probability is the Union ticket will carry some of the Northern States, enough to make their election sure.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

On Tuesday last (24 inst;) a grand ratification meeting of the Constitutional Union Party, was held at Easton, Talbot county. It was one of the largest meeting we ever witnessed in old Easton, early in the afternoon the town was literally crouded, accompanied by the Brass Band of the town, playing some happy tune as they marched to the Court House. After which the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. Wm. Goldsborough to the chair and appointed eight Vice Presidents and two secretarys. The chairman then arose and made a short speech appropriate to the occasion, at the close of which, the Band entertained the audience for a few minutes with the old and popular song "Hail Columbia's Happy Land."

Next folowed the Hon. Mr. Pearre and made a very able and el gant speech, in favor of the Bell and Everett party, proving to the people, that it was the only conservative party in the field. Resolutions were then offered, by the Hon. John B. Kerr expression of their satisfaction of, and determination to support the *Constitutional Union Party*, which were unanimously adopted. The same gentlemen made a short and excellent speech, expressive of his determination to support Bell and Everett; claiming them to be the only conservative men now before the people.

The Hon. J. Morrison Harris then appeared and entertained the crowd in a able manner, setting forth the present aspect of political affairs.

Dr. Pinkney then appeared, and gave one of his deep and soul stirring speeches which called forth great acclamation of the croud.

Dr. C. C. Cox being loudly called for came forward and took the stand, and said he was not one to back out; but was always ready to defend the principals of the great National Union party, his remgrks were brief and eloquent, after which the meeting adjourned.

This meeting was of a peculiar character, we saw men there, who have for years been laying dorment in politics, taking hold and urging the people to take hold and elect Bell and Everett the great National Candidates.

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES, ESQ.—Our exchanges announce the demise of the venerable Joseph Gales, of the firm of Gales & Seaton, of Washington, publishers of the National Intelligencer, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Gales has been for many years known to the public in his editorial capacity and career; and from his position and labors was possibly one of the best informed men in American politics in the Union. He had indeed a comprehensive knowledge of affairs in Europe as well as America, and with a well-balanced mind, large intelligence and dispassionate habits of investigation, he was a most reliable journalist. As a man, his integrity, suavity and high moral character endeared him to all who knew him, and he will be lamented by a large circle of personal friends, and his memory be long honored and revered.

THE METHODIST TROUBLES IN KENT COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Methodists of Still Pond, Kent county circuit, attached to the Philadelphia conference, it was the sense of the gathering that while "slavery were to be considered a great evil, they could not, as Christians and citizens of Maryland, continue permanently to abide under ecclesiasticul rulers who have so far disregarded the rights of others, as well as transcended the obligations and duties of their official position, by unnecessary and improper intermeddling with the subject more legitimately appertaining to the civil authorities" thus repudiating the action of the Buffalo conference.

[COMMUNICATED]

Beaver Dams, July 27th 1860.

MR. EDITOR—Your very kind favors (a few copies of your two first issues of the American Union) have been received and examined with pleasrue.

On the first reception of these you sent me first I was induced to defer an acknowledgement on account of some objections made to their typhographical execution (a hasty objection indeed, I consider;) but the better execution of the last in this respect being satisfactory I am frank to acknowledge that the "American Union" not only exemplifies all that your prospectus gave reason to anticipate, but should command the patronage of every individual whose political creed it advocates throughout the peninsula, especially should it be universally patronized by the Union party in the county in which the enterprise is established.

However averse my own *private* political sentiments may be to those advocated by the "American Union," I nevertheless greatly admire the intredid boldness and independence which I have reason to suppose will distinguish it in defending its position.

But waiving all considerations with reference to its politics it possesses other merits which should render it a welcome messenger.

The many items of interesting "news" found in its colnmns; the pure healthful morality its judicious selections breathe and inculcate; and to the man of business, its already largely extended advertisng patronage, are merits which should secure for it a welcome place in every reading household in its county.

Those also who love a good "yarn" and delighght in a hearty laugh occasionally can be accomodated. And who is there that does not now and then delight in a hearty laugh, especially when it costs nothing more than a brief derusal of the "Joker's Companion?"

Here the most refined sentiment can be amused by the factious productions of humorous intellects without being offend ed by obscurity.

As my political sentiments are generally recognized here as democratic, though I am no politician, the oxhibition of a paper professedly the organ of a different party for subtcription seems to indicate a little inconsistency.

The copies you have sent I will distribute, and as many more as you may have the kindness to send to my adde ss; and I shall be pleased when opportunity favors it occasionally to contribute an article.

Many thanks for the favor you here conferred upon me, and my heartily wishes for the success of your enterprise.

HENRY.

A Georgia editor has received a basket and the following message from a lady:

"Mr. EDITOR:—I send you some BELL pears, the best you EVER ET."

THE UNION GUARD.—This admirable campaign paper published at the solicitation of the National Executive Committee, at Washington, has reached its third number. It is valuable as a campaign documents in favor of the election of Bell and Everett. It is conducted with spirit, energy, and unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, North and South.

It is gratifying to learn that its circulation is already very large, and that every mail brings in hundreds of subscribers.—Every Union man in town and county should receive it It is published by N. D. Larner & Co., at the price of fifty cents yer copy for the campaign. We recomend it to the citizens of our town and county. We would like to see what old Caroline can do for the Union Guard.

NEW JERSEY UNION STATE CONVENTION.

TRENTON, July 25.—The State Convention of the Union party organized here to-day by the election of Col. Peter J. Clark as President, who in a speech declared that the party was growing in New Jersey, and that men of all parties were coming to the support of Bell and Everett. He deprecated the splitting of the Democratic party, as it had been loyal to the Constitution.

Edward Keyton, of Kentucky, addressed the Convention, stating that he had reliable information that Mr. Bell would carry Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee and most of the Southern States.

Resolutions were adopted confirmating the nominatiens, and opposing all sectionalists. Electors weee then nominated, all straight-out Americans, including the three Americans on the fusion ticket.

OUR CANDIDATES AND PROSPECTS.

Since the election of Gen. Washington to the Presidency of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, no candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency have been presented to the country, whose eminent fitness and unquestionable ability, integrity and patriotism have been so universally conceded as have those of John Bell and Edword Everett. If all, who candidly admit the superior qualifieations of these candidates for the offices to which they have been nominated. shall vote for them on the day of the election, they will be elected by a majority greatly exceeding that given in favor of Gen. Harrison in 1840. There is no good reason why this result should not be realized. Nothing will prevent its consumation but a want of confidence.—In closely scanning, however, the aspect of all the existing political parties and factions which are to participate in approaching contest, it is hardly conceivable that there can exist anywhere among intelligent men the slightest apprehension of the defeat of the Union party nominees.

The Americans, numbering nearly one million of voters, who, in 1856, stood firmly by their nationality in the support of Millard Filmore are almost to a man rallied under the banner of this Union party. Hundreds of thousands of old Whigs, who, when their great leader died and their flag drooped, were invigled into affiliation with Democracy in the South and Republicanism in the North, have joyfully greeted the nominations of Bell and Everett, and are giving to them a generous support. Other hundreds of thousands of Americans in the North, who were beguiled into the ranks of the Republican party, have been driven from it by the insult wantonly flung in their faces by the adoption by the Chicago Convention of the foreign plank introduced by the radical, red-republican champion of foreignism, Carl Schurz, and these Americans will be found once more battling by the side of their brethren of the South upon a national platform and for national candidates. Besides all these, there are at least a million of voters, constituting the reserved vote of the country, who have not for many years participated actively in any political contest; all these are now enlisted in behalf of the Union party, and are preparing to manifest their patriotic devotion to their country, by an enthusiastic support of Bell and Everett.

These fixed elements of strength of the Union party together constitute a numerical array of voters greater by many hundreds of thousands than has been given to any candidate for the presidency since 1840. With this ascertained strength the Union party enters the contest. Its patriotic purposes, its pure nationality, its unselfish devotion to the promotion of the best interests of the whole country, and the eminent fitness and ability and honesty of its candidates are everywhere admitted. Its opponents on either side are dividnd and distracted among themselves. There is no unanimity of purpose or principle or feeling among either the Republicans or the Democrats. Neither of them entertains any confidence of success. Both are engaged in intestine quarrels and dissensions, both as to their principles and their candidates. Thus, while the opponents of the Union party are distracted and divided and hardly hopeful of success, the men of the Union party, those who believe that Bell and Everett are worthy of the stations to which they have been nominated, have now only to stand firmly together and push on the column to the achevement of a glorious victory —*Union Gard.*

The following extract from a letter of J. F. Babbit, a Douglas democrat, appears in the Cincinati *Evening Times* (Independant):

"I think Kentucky will go for Bell and Everett. I will sell $5,000 worth of real estate, for $1 if Breckinridge carries Kentucky, or $10,000 if he don't. If anybody wants to back Breckinridge's chances for Kentucky, he can get any amount here, from $100 to $100,000.

T. H Hoody, Jr, State's Attorney for Dorchester co, has resigned, and C. F. Goldsborough appointed his successor.

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The members of the State Executive Committee, of the Union party, of Maryland, met at Temperance Temple, at twelve o'clock, yesterday morning. The attendance of members was full, and the most complete harmony and unity of sentiment prevailed. Nearly all of the Presidential electors were present at the meeting. A programe of State organization and for the prosecution of the canvass was agreed upon, and the business arrangements of the committe were completed. Among the proceedings the following resolutions of public importance were adopted:

Resolved- That the State Executive Committee of the Union party of Maryland reccommend that County Mass Meetings of the friends of the Union and of the election of John Bell and Edward Everett, be held in the several counties of Maryland at the time and places following:

Aug. 21—Snow Hill, Worchester county.
" 23—Princess Ann, Worchester co.
" 27—Cambridge, Dorchester co.
Sept. 3—Ellicott's Mills, Howard co.
" 5—Hagerstown, Washington co.
" 6—Frederick city, Frederick co.
" 8—Westminster, Caroll co.
" 12—Cockeysville, Baltimore co.
" 15—Bel-Air, Harford co.
" 18—Cumberland, Allegany co.
" 20—Annapolis, Anne Arundle co.
" 22—Rockville, Montgomery co.
" 25—Uppermarlboro', P. Geo's Co.
" 27—Port Tobacco, Charles co.
" 29—Leonardtown, St. Mary's co.
Oct. 2—Prince Frederick, Calvert co.
" 4—Elkton, Cecil co.
" 6—Chestertown, Kent co.
" 6—Centreville, Queen Anne's co.
" 11—Denton, Caroline co.
" 13—Easton, Talbot co.

Resolved, That the county members of this Executive Committee be charged with the duty of taking such steps as may be necessary to carry into full and effective execution the object of the foregoing resolution for their respective counties.

Resolved, That the Counties and Election Districts throughout the State be requested to orgonize Union Clubs for the coming Campaign.

The meeting adjourned to meet on the first of August.

THE CAUSE PROGRESSING.

From the first announcement of the nominations of the National Convention of the Constitutional Union party they have been growing daily in public favor. The intelligence, experience, ability and patriotism of the candidates are universally admitted. Letters are daily received from all parts of the country indicating the rapidly increasing popularity of Bell and Everett. Reliable advices from Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Missouri, and even from Alabama and Mississippi, indicating the success of the Union ticket in these important States. The conservative opposition citizens all over the South, are heartily united in its favor. The Union men of the Southern country, the Anti-Filibusters, the Anti-Secessionists and Anti-Fire-eaters all give it an enthusiastic support. In the non-slaveholding States if these names are not in the ascendancy, they are every day received with more and more favor. Many who call themselves Democrats, because they think that the strongest party many who call themselves Republicans, because they think that the strongest party, would join the Union party at once, if they did not fear the ascendancy of the Democratic or the Republican party, according to their antecedents of opposition. As a middle party it suits thousands and tens of thousands, who are only kept from joining it because they fear it may not be entirely successfully before the people.—But gradually this apprehension is wearing away. Many far-sighted and sagacious men seeing the pure sectionalism of the Republican party, and justly apprehending evil consequences to the government and country from its success, are joining the Union organization at the North, while at the South it embraces, as we have said, not only nearly the entire opposition, but large accessions from the dominant party.—*Union Gard.*

CONSIDER WELL.—If Mr. Lincoln should be elected, and there should be trouble, no doubt the plea in his behalf will be that he carried the Constitutional number of electors requisite for an election. But on the other hand, it will be contended *that a majority of the voters of the United States were against him.* Against him the South will be unanimous. In the non slaveholding States the vote will be divided. He will fall 460,000 short of a majority—and his election would be the greatest calamnity that could befal the country. In *Kansas*, the Abolitionists contend that nothing was lawful without the sanction of the majority. In the *Union*, they would abandon that doctrine.

WHEN the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson first saw there was likely to be a disruption of the Democratic party, he cried like a girl that had lost her sweetheart.—It seems, however, that he has now dashed the tear-drops from his eyes and assumed the stern mien and bearing of a warrior. He has drawn his sword for Breckinridge and Lane, and, throwing the scabbard right in the faces of Douglas and Johnson, avows his determination to to make the blade follow it.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The steamship Austin from the Brazos on the 20th, has arrived, with $80.000 in specie. A conductor, having in charge $1,000,000, had been seized at Monterey.

The revolution in Coahula and Nueva Leon was losing ground. The people of Northern Mexico generally favor intervention.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.—The reception to be given to the Prince in Canada will be conducted on the most extensive style of Canadian hospitality. For several days before the arrival of the fleet the excitement of the populace began to bubble up to fever heat. Everybody seemed to think that he had nothing to do but to aid in the arrangements for the reception of his Royal Highness. The French Canadians and the English, among whom there are some points of national difference, have coalesced and fraternized in the most complete and satisfactory manner. The appearance of the Prince of Wales, the noble son of their illustrious sovereign, is the one pervading theme that occupies their minds. That the people are in earnest there can be no doubt. The arrangements for the receiption of the young Prince have been most extensive and complete, as the particulars we supply will show.

On the first day of his arrival at St. Johns, the Governor, Bishops, Judges and Councillars will meet the royal party on Queen's wharf, and the different societies, headed by the Masonic body, will form an escort to the Government House. In the evening there will be a display of fire-works, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day the Prince will hold a levee and receive an address. There will be a regatta on Lake Quidi Vidi, and probably the Prince will drive round the Lake. In the evening there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend.

On the third day he will embark, and the arrangements will be the same as at his landing.

The House of Parliment has been handsomely decorated, and much enthusiazm prevailed,

His Royal Highness is to drop all royal state on entering the American republic. In the British colonies it will, however, be preserved; and will doubtless prove irksome enough, both to him and to those about him Col. Bruce is understood to have strict orders to see that he is treated like her Majesty the Queen in all respects, and Col. Bruce is not the man to disobey orders. Every one who is received at the Government House—that is to say, every one who occupies a respectable position in society—will have an opportunity of being presented, but as for conversation with the Prince, that is quite another matter. Nobody will be able to address the Prince until he addresses him, and as the royal youth is, to say the least of it, reserved in his demeanor, there will not be very frequent interchanges of ideas.

An unlimited number of addresses are being prepared all over the colonies. and the Governor General's Secretary had requested that early copies of them may be sent in to him, so that replies may be prepared. This will, of course, be the only way in which municipal bodies, Masonic Grand Lodges, or even Presbyterian or Synods, will be able to come within reach of their august visitor.

Of the prince himself but little, of course, can be said. He is now only in his nineteenth year, and the whole of his life, since he has been able to comprehend the first principles of instruction, has been spent amid the classic shades of oxford and beneath the affectionate eyes of a loving and a virtuous mother. On his return from America he is to resume his studies at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge.

In Pennsylvania, where the Union-splitters have not yet ventured to form an electoral ticket, the process of national sentiments is cheeringly evident.

Ex Gov. Wm F. Johnson, a prominent Fremonter in 1856, having repudiated the platform and nominees of the Black Republican party, is now supporting the Constitutional Union Ticket.

The arder of "United Sons of America," which has last a vote of about 60,000, and which last fall voted with the People's party, has now endorsed Bell and Everett.

York county, which adjoins Maryland, will give Bell and Everett, it is estimated, 3,000 votes. In the town of Bradford, where a Fillmore man was not to be found in 1856, six influential gentlemen have endorsed Bell and Everett.

The Tyrone (Pa.) Star, which had been suspended for some time, reappears in the arena of the press with the illustrious names of John Bell and Edward Everett.

Ex-Gov Washington Hunt's great speech at Albany is attracting deep attention throughout the State of New York, and promises to lead to a union of all the the opposition in that State against the one common enemy—the Black Republicans. In consequence, the Union-splitters are assailing the Ex-Governor and his positions with exceeding asperity and vindictive energy.

Two Texas papers, the Waco Democrat and the Harrison Flag, that entered the lists for Houstan as a candidate for the Presidency, have taken down his name.

A BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday afternoon last a barn on the farm of Mr. Wm. Brosius, near St. Paul's Church in the Clearspring District, Washington county, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed together with its contents. The loss is quite heavy, devolves mainly upon Mr. Conrad, the tenant; who some time ago sustained a heavy loss by fire. The barn was insured, but not its contents.

THE SOUTH AWAKING.—Among the latest evidences of Southern enterprise in the establishment at New Orleans of steam factory for brograns. The machinery used is very complete and ingenious, and it is estimated that, by its use, fifteen hundred pairs of shoes may be made daily. In Richmond, Va., a last and boot-tree manufactory; the first of the kind ever established here, is now in operation. Supplies heretofore have been received from the North.

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