The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

R. H. BUSTEED, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING AUG. 21, '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.

☞ In our last issue, we gave an account (so far as heard from) of the late elections in the Southern States. We are glad to see that the people are no longer to be gulled by party platforms and dough-faced amendments and explanations; but that they are determined, in November next, to discard and burry in oblivion the high-handed disunion position taken by Breckinridge and his leaders. In the North and in the South, meetings are being held, endorsing Bell and Everett.

The patriots of the country, men who have been pursuing the private vocations of life, men whose heads are whitened by the frosts of the winter of life, are now found supporting the Union ticket—Bell and Everett. Like Cincinnatus they have left the sweets of a home circle that they may do battle for their country; already they see that the hand of their country's enemy has unsheathed the sword, and is now ready to lay on the blow that must sever the bands of the Union. These noble standard bearers of the "Union" party, say that the *Constitution* must not be stripped of its efficacy that the union must stand unhurt and untouched. Though our whole ranks, this is the prevailing feeling. Every man stands to hold together these glouriously confederated States, feeling that he is but obeying the injunction, of the great and good Washington. There was a time when Jackson said "the Union must and shall be preserved." Remember too, that "Old Hickory said, that "the hemp had grown to hang John *C. Calhoun* with." Why were these sentiments uttered? need I ask? ah! no, nearly every school boy knows.—The time is upon us when just such a spirit is needed to put down the fanatic and nefarious doctrines which are moving the political party which is fighting in the North against the South and that party which is fighting in the South against the *North*. We know no geographical party. We are a Union party—a national party, and with Bell and Everett proudly bearing to the breeze, "the stars and stripes," we "will make heroes tremble," and patriots rejoice in November next. The Democratic party once national, has, by its own acts become two distinct factions—one Northern the other Southern. Each of these factions have their respective candidates for President and Vice President before the people; and each candidate has his political admirers and followers. How is it possible for either of these factions to succeed? The Democratic party when united found the utmost difficulty in defeating their opponents—such facts as these are plainly before them, and they know the forces that are rallying around Lincoln; yet, they will vote for their respective Candidates, and take from Bell all the strength they can, when they—all of them, admit him (Bell) to be unexceptionable to the South, or to the North.—Democrats declare fidelity and fealty to the Constitution—they avow love and preservation to the Union. To show their sincerity in either case by action, they have this to do, vote for Bell and Everett, for all admit that the Democratic [illegible] is completely powerless in this contest. Men, we ask, are the more reliable words or actions? Do men judge others by what they say, or by what they do?—Democrats, you who are good men and true; "let your actions" (in this contest at least) "speak louder than your words," and the country—yes, the helm of the ship of State, shall be snatched from the grasp of of Lincoln, Seward, Greely and others.—All admit that Lincoln is a sectional, candidate. His avowed purpose is, to exclude slavery from the territories and to change and alter the Constitution so soon as power will permit. Should such a thing occur, it must result in a dissolution of the Union. The South will not succumb to it.

Unitewith your assistance, fellow Democrats, can turn this tide of Abolitionism—we can cause those in the North who are working to secure the election of Lincoln, to feel that there is no virtue in that party, no power in any faction whose object is to proscribe any portion of this free country of ours. We are sorry that Breckinridge has by his letter of acceptance to Mr. Erving, the Chairman of the "Richmond Southern Convention," placed himself among the Southern disunionists. Certainly, this puts him where no conservative men can dare go, in a place where no Constitutional, Union loving man would think of voting for him. He must be governed by those who nominated him and all know that they are avowedly disunionists.—Surely, "these are times that try mens' souls," but with Bell as our Leonidas the victory must be ours—the Constitution will be preserved intact and the Union will be safe.

Local.

FIRE.—We see by a correspondent in the Maryland Citizen that there was a fire in Chestertown a few days a go, which destroyed two or three dwellings and one store. The loss is estimated at about $5,000.—It is supposed to be the act of an incendiay.

CAMP.—The Camp Meeting on Hillsborough Circuit is now in progress in the beautiful grove at St. Pauls church, about three and a half miles from Hillsborough. A camp is also in progress at Pippins woods about eight miles from Greensborough.

We regret to learn that the schooner "Anna Leonard" owned by Thomas D. Case, sank a few days ago, at the mouth of Sassafras river. The schooner is loaded with Lime and Guano, and it is stated that they will not be able to get her up.

The Resolutions adopted by the Kent and Milington circuits, with the Abolition petitions of the Methodist Episcopal church, also the resolutions adopted at the second Quartly Conference of Denton circuit, will appear in our next. The above articles were unavoidably crowded out

MASS MEETING.—We see by advertisement in the Easton *Gazette* that there is to be a Grand Mass Meeting of the Constitutional Union party, in that place on Tuesday next, (the 28th inst.)

Messrs. Gilmer, Butler, Kennedy, Harris, Roman and Peare, are expected to address the meeting. We anticipate that they will have a fine time. Let the friends of the Union turn out in their strength.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A LADY SEVERELY INJURED BY A COW.—

The wife of Mr. Charles M. Jump, living in the Chapel District, came near losing her life on Tuesbay last, by the gore of a cow. We learn that Mrs. Jump went into the yard to look at a cow and young calf which were going at liberty, when the cow made at Mrs. J. and before she had time to escape, the enraged animal struck her with her horn, the lick taking effect about the middle of the abdomen,—lascerating it nearly to the hip. It must have been a terrible blow to cause such a wound. Drs. Rose and Derney, of the same district, were called in, and soon after Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton, was sent for to hold consultation. At last accounts Mrs. Jump was doing remarkably well, and with her great endurance and the good attention of her skilful physicians, great hope is entertained for her recovery.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN DELAWARE.—One of the most brutal and fiendish murders of which we have ever heard, was perpetrated in Sussex county, Del., about eight miles from Milford, on Sunday evening last—a daughter of Zachariah Griffith, Esq., aged about thirteenth years, being the victim, and a negro lad, aged about eighteen, slave of Daniel Curray, of Milford, the the murderer. It seems that about an hour before sundown on the evening above named, the girl left her home to visit a neighbor, and in doing so had to pass through a skirt of woods.—When in the woods she was met by the negro, who assaulted her with the intention of outraging her person. Failing in his fiendish designs, and in order to avoid exposure, he deliberately murdered her, by first passing a strong cord tightly around the neck, and subsequently beating her about the head and breast with a cudgel. Her body was then thrown into a deep ditch near by. In this condition the body was accidentally discovered about an hour after the murder by a neighbor who happened to pass that way. Investigation was at once instituted, and on Tuesday morning the negro in question was arrested. He at once confessed to being the murderer, and related in detail all the circumstances attending the Shocking tragedy—remarking to a gentleman [illegible] present that he had similar de[illegible]

[illegible] pieces of brass ordnance, [illegible]ico, have been taken from [illegible] York, Pa., to be used at [illegible] encampment next month.

[illegible] the new Advertisements, in another column.

Dreadful Conflagration!

SALISBURY IN RUINS!!

Property Destroyed to the Amount of Nearly $200,000.

Some 60 Houses Consumed.

No Lives Lost.

The dire conflagration which befell the town of Saulsbury on Thursday morning last must have been sad in extreme. It is one of the most thriving towns in our State, is the centre of a large inland commerce, and is at present the terminus of the Delaware Railroad. This fire, so unexpectedly happening in the very heart of the town where the principal business houses are situated, must not only have reduced many families to poverty, but will paralize for some time to come the enterprising spirit which was fast making it a town of note.

The citizens held a meeting on Friday evening lost to investigate the origin of the fire, and to adopt measures to relieve the sufferers. Their investigations have not yet reached us. The following we clip from the Salisbury Sentinel:

On Thursday morning last, between three and four o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the startling and alarming cry of fire! It was some time subsequently to the first alarm ere the inhabitants generally were awakened, it being that period of time for sleep when persons generally slumber most soundly. In consequence, the fire had made considerable progress before much effort could be made for its extinguishment; but after assembling in full force, and putting forth the utmost exertions of which they were capable with the restricted facilities for its suppression at their command the raging element speedily and rapidly extended from the building in which it originated to those adjacent, and from thence to others more remote, until nearly sixty tenements were consumed, covering an area of some two and a half acres, and involving a loss in personal and real estate of some two hundred thousand dollars!—By this dreadful calamnity a large portion of the business part of our town is destroyed, and a number of our most worthy citizens deprived of shelter and support.

The desolation is complete, naught remaining but the denuded chimneys of the consumed buildidgs, except in one, solitary instance, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church; its wals, which are brick, are still standing.

This dreadful fire originated in the building occupied in part by F. Newman as a clothing store, and situated on Main street, about the centre of the town.—From thence it completed devasted both sides of Main Street, extending from Mr. Oliver Tilghman's on the South side, to the corner of Boundary street, and thence to Mr. Vance's inclusive; and on the North side from Mr. John White's to the corner of Boundary street, and thence to Mr Chal. Whitelock's dwelling. On the east of Boundary street, the buildings included between Col. Leonard's dwelling and Mr. J. Bird's hotel were consumed. Also on the street immediately north of Main, several buildings, including the Protestant E. Church, were destroyed.

Three of our principal Dry Good Merchants were burned out, namely: Wm. Birkhead, whose probable loss is about $5,000, partially insured; Rider & Toadvine lost the most of their goods, amounting to between 8 and 9,000 dollars, insured about one half., S. C. Seabreaze' loss very considerable, though insured to the amount of $5,000. Mr. C. Whitelock lost almost the entire contents of his store, saving as we learn little or nothing whatever. The furniture generally was removed from the burnt buildings, but much of it was injured in the removal, and we regret to learn that there is reason to suppose that much of that which was removed, as also the goods removed from the stores, was subsequently stolen. Mr. P. Toadvine and Dr. Wm. Rider were two of the largest property holders who sustained loss. Both were insured to a considerable amount, yet nothing near sufficient to cover their loss. Mr. Toadvine's, it is computed, will not be less than $12,000.

Some 60 houses were consumed, among which were numbered the finest and neatest dwellings in the town. The Post Office was destroyed, with its contents.

This calamnity doubtles will excite the sympathy and condolence of the cities, soliciting some substantial manifestation of their benevolence. Many of the sufferers have lost, in the destruction of their property, their entire dependence, and without foreign aid it will be almost impossible for them to replace their lost possessions. The citizens of Salisbury, whose property escaped the ravages of the devouring element, promptly extended their hospitality to the homeless sufferers, and all they can do further for their relief will most certainly be done by them. But so large a proportion of the community are sufferers, that it cannot be expected that much home assistance can be extended.

There is one feature at least in this calamnity which imperiously demands sincere gratitude and thankfulness, and that is the wonderful preservation of human life.—No life was lost and no one seriously injured, although those who were laboring to extinguish the fire and save property were surrounded by the devouring flames, and exposed to failing, burning fragments.

POPULATION OF GREENSBOROUGH AND DENTON.—Wm. A. R. Griffith, Esqr., Deputy Marshal, has furnished us with the following population statistics of Greensborough and Denton:

Population of Greensborough—whites. 53; free blacks, 52; slaves. 46—total, 51.

Population of Denton—whites, 300, [illegible] blacks, 56; slaves, 47—total, 413.

We are unable to make any comparison ween the population of these towns now and in 1850, the number of their inhabitants not being separated on the schedule from that of the whole county. There may have been a small increase in Greensborough—but little. If any, in Denton.—*Journal.*

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—We are gratified to learn of the admission to the practice of law in this county, of our young friend and fellow-townsman, Thomas C. Hughey, Esq., who, for the past two years, has been a student in the office of P. B. Hopper, Esq., of this town.

Mr. Hughey was examined openly in the Chancery Court, convened in Centreville on Tuesday last, and was regularly admitted an attorney at law. From an intimate personal acquaintance with him we are compelled to say that we have never known a young man starting in life under more favorable auspices. Possessed as he is of much talent, an able and eloquent speaker, and enjoying a good moral character we predict for him the attainment of a proud position among his fellow men.—*As a writer he wields a pen with an ease and grace seldom enjoyed by one so young.* We have no doubt his usbane and gentlemanly deportment will be the means of adding many more to his already large list of friends. We wish him abundant success in his profession.—*Maryland Citizen.*

How is it? that the Republicans feel so sure of Lincoln's election; and other men say there is "no chance" for Bell and Everett, when we see and know that in all the elections that have been held within the year, not a Republican has been elected; while in several of these elections the Union ticket has triumphed? Beginning with the town election in North Elba, the home of the late traitor, John Brown, and a hotbed of Republicanism, and coming on down through the State elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island; the city elections in New Haven and Stonington, in Connecticut, the State elections of North Corolina, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, we find that in none of these have the Republicans succeeded in electing a solitary candidate; while, in a majority of them, the Bell and Everett ticket has been, in whole or in part, successful. This is a significant fact, and is worthy the thoughtful consideration of those who have heretofore considered Lincoln's election a certanty, and that Bell and Everett have "no chance."

WALKER'S FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans *Delta* verifies the statement that Gen. Walker left the island of Ruatan on June 21, but denies that the coast of Central America was his immediate destination. When he found that Ruatana was in possession of the British authorities, he very prudently determined to avoid becoming involved in any disturbance with the government of Honduras or of England, and to set sail for another island in the vacinity, whence the Delta intimates, it was his intention to go up the San Juan river. By this time, in all probability, he is in Nicaragua.

TWINS.

Joe Lane says he "was nurtured at the breast of the old democratic party."—Whereupon, Prentice says, "he must have sucked the old thing's dugs dry."

We say that must have been pretty hard upon the 'old hag' and weakened her exceedingly, so that having been delivered of twins at Baltimore, she never recovered from the effect of her confinement on that occasion.

Where will he get them? Horace Greely says, in the Tribune, in order to elect Lincoln, he must receive not less than Two Millions of votes. That is so. If every vote that was cast for Fremont in 1856 throughout the country; and every vote that was cast for Filmore in the free States—he will of course get none in the Slave States—be cast for Lincoln, he will then lack more than three hundred thousand votes of the two million necessary to make him president. Where will he get them?

At the Democratic State convention held in Baltimore on the 9th inst., all the counties were represnted, and the proceedings are represnted, to have characterized by harmony and good feeling. Henry May Esq.; and Dr. Taylor, the two Douglas electoral candidates, were dropped from the ticket, and Hon. Joshua Vansant, and T. Parkin Scott, Esq., were nominated in their stead.

BLONDON ON FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE.—Mons. Blondon, the celebrated tight-rope performer met with a serious accident a few nights ago during his exhibition at Chilicothe, Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire works which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces permaturely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below in consequence of the continued emissions of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing she flames, but not before his back was very badly burned

The rope was stretched across he street, at a distance of 75 feet from the ground and none save Blondin could have withstood the pain he must have suffered. We are inclined to the opinion that the Mons. will not attempt any more tight rope performances with not pyrotechnic concomitants. It is very well to hazard the surging waters of Niagara, in handbaskets, coffee sacks &c., but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of burning to death, added to that of falling, smacks a little a too much of the dangerous to be much relished even by the intrepid Blondin,

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Anglo Saxony—Letter from Europe—European Intervention in Syria.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 14.—The steamer Anglo Saxony, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., passed here this morning, going up to Quebec.

The steamer Golden Fleece had arrived at Galway, and the steamer Glasgow arrived at Queenstown on the 2d.

The news by this arrival is not important.

A Genoa correspondent reduces to six the military execution said to have been ordered by Garibaldi after the capture of Melazzo. They were shot as assassins, not as combatants. The loss of the Sicilians and Italian volunteers is now estimated at little short of one thousand men.

At Paris, on Friday, all the representatives of the great Powers agreed upon the conditions of the proposed European intervention in Syria. The Conference was to assemble again the same day, to sign the convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common.

Provisions—The market is dull, but prices generally unchanged.

Produce—The market generally without change.

London Market—Friday—consols 93¼ a93⅜ or money and account.

Ship News.—Arrival at Liverpool, ship Hampton, from Savannah.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA BY PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH'S, August 13.—The pony express has arrived with San Francisco dated to the 1st inst.

Arrived, July 19, ship Witchcraft, from N. York, July 30th, ship Mary E. Balsh, from Boston, bark Hamet, from Bordeaux; July 31st, ship Pampero from New York.

The steamer John S. Stephens sailed from Panama to-day with 202 passengers and $876,000 in gold. Among the passengers is Lieut. Gilles.

The arrival of the two late pony expresses has restored confidence to the enterprise.

Meetings of the Democratic State Central Committee were held at San Francisco on the 30th and 31st. A long discussion occured on nominating only one electorial ticket, which resulted in a split, twenty-six being for Breckinridge and ten for Douglas.—Both wings have called nominating Conventions, and both published addresses to the Democrats. One wing claims Douglas as the regular nominee, and the other denies that either was regularly nominated.

At the Breckinridge ratification meeting at San Francisco, the Douglasites outvoted the former, which has encouraged the latter. Six of the State Senators who hold over and voted Gwin as United States Senator, are all for Douglas.

A Bell and Everett Convention is also to be held.

Gen. Shields arrived at San Francisco on the 31st.

CHIPS FROM PRENTICE'S BASKET.

All the Democratic papers exclaimed that the nomination of the Bell and Everett ticket fell still-born. Well, if it did, the breath of life was breathed into it after its birth, and it has been growing stronger and more active ever since. All the other tickets, on the contrary, kicked briskly enough at their birth and have ever since been dying.

We take it for granted the Douglas men will not vote for Coombs.—*Courier.*

And do you take it for granted that they will vote for McClarty? Do you imagine they are so mean-spirited, so abject, that they will vote for the nominee of a Convention, which, you warned them beforehand, would kick them indignantly from its doors if they should dare to present themselves there for admission?

"The animal with long ears, after having drunk," says an Italian proverb, "gives a kick to the bucket." Jack the Giant Killer is no Jackass, but he certainly has given the Democratic bucket a kick, after having taken a tremendous swing.

He has kicked the Democratic bucket, and the prevailing opinion is that he kicked his own at the same time.

A Washington letter-writer says that the editor of the President's Washington organ deserves a coat of tar and feathers. We hope his tar and feather coat, if he gets one, will stick to him. According to an old adage, he will, if well stuck to, be as good as the truth.

Being rather a poor man, we almost envy some of our paragraphs, for folks say hey are "rich."

WHO CAN INTERPRET?—The following is one of the resolutions which were adopted at the late Democratic State Convention which was held in Baltimore. Can any one explain its meaning?

Resolved, That in order to prevent the diversity of action which may arise in the democracy of Maryland, that the tickets for the election of electors throughout the State, some be headed by Douglas and Johnson, and others by Breckinridge and Lane, and that the democratic electors, if elected, be required to vote for Breckinridge and Lane and Douglas and Johnson.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—A gentleman of the Second district of this city was on board of the ill fated steamer Arctic when she got lost on the 27th of September, 1854. The sad news reached here that he was among the missing, and cast a gloom in his household for he had a family—a young and pretty wife and a child. He was well to do in the word, and left property sufficient for their maintenance. The young widow mourned her lost husband sincerely, doubtless, but sorrow is not everlasting, and as the long years rolled past, the mourning weeds disappeared, the roses on her cheeks bloomed again, and smiles played on her rosy lips. She was young and pretty, and suiteas were not wanting. She married again. Several years of quiet bliss have passed since the day she took a new companion in life and suddenly the electric spark of the telegraph; flying with the speed of lightning, has struck the edifice of her happiness—struck at its base, so as to make it totter and crumble. A dispatch from the Balize, received day before yesterday, announced the arrival of the long lost first husband. Clinging to some piece of the wreck, he had floated to distant shores, where for six long years he lived with the hope of meeting once more the beloved ones he had left at home, but unable to obtain some particulars concerning his Crusoe life., and of the many hardships he must have suffered—all of which dwindle into mere nothingness at the thought of the disappointment that awaits him on his arrival home. The feelings of the twice wedded wife may be better imagined than described. —*New Orleans Courier.*

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING.—A large Bell and Everett ratification meeting was held in Frederick city at the Court-House square on Saturday last. Speeches were made by J. Dixon Roman, Alexander Cooper and E. H. Webster. The latter spoke for an hour and a half with great ability to an immense crowd.

Died.

In Centreville on the 4th inst., MARY ELLADORA, infant daughter of Edward T. and Mary N. Willis, aged 6 months and 17 days.

On the 16th inst., MARY ANNA daughter of John W. & Hester Christopher, aged 11 months and 5 days.

Baltimore Market.

From the Clipper of Saturday.

WHEAT.—20,000 bushels offered,
WHITE
Common to fair $1.10a1.20.
Good to prime $1.35a150.
Choice $168.
Red 1.22a133.
CORN—about 5,700 bushels offered,
White 80a83 cts.
Yellow 62a75 cts
OATS.—4500 bushels offered,
Maryland and Virginia 31a35c.
Pennsylvania [illegible]c.
RYE.—250 bushels offered,
Pennsylvania 75c.
Virginia 70c

Philadelphia Markets.

White Wheat $1.35a140
Red $1.29a1.33
Corn 66c.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, the undersigned, as Trustee of Israel Paris, Insolvent Petitioner, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, 11th day of Sep., next,

(the terms of a former sale of the same property not having been complied with) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of that day, the following real estate to wit:

All that Farm, tract or parcel of land whereon the said Paris now resides, situate, lying and being on Tuckahoe Creek, in the Second Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Mrs. Lockerman, dec'd., Doct. P. G. Cherbonnier and others, called and known by the name of "Green's Clove," or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called or known, and containing the quantity of

198¾ Acres of Land,

more or less.

The improvements on the above farm are unexceptedly good—all sufficient for farming purposes, and the neighborhood is one of the best in Caroline co. It possesses not only the benefit of being well located for the advantages of good neighbors, but also all of which makes it a desirable property.

The terms of sale are ten per centum of the purchase money cash on day of sale, and the balance to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser, with security to be approved by Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable in one and two years from the day of sale.

Aug. 21 -ts THOS. H. KEMP, Trustee.

Valuable Tavern For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell his Hillsborough property on reasonable terms. If not sold it will be for rent for the year 1861.

jy 24-6m. P. S. REYNOLDS.

BOOTS & SHOES—a large lot both home-made and Eastern work always on hand & for sale at exremely low pri[illegible]

[illegible] T. ELLIOTT
[illegible]ugh.

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