The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

R. H. BUSTEED, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING AUG. 28, '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.

☞We would remind our patrons that our terms are $1, payable within sixty days from the issue of the first number.—There is but ten days left before that time will expire, and we mention the fact to keep them in rememberance of it. If not paid within that time $1,50 will be charged.

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES.—This is the time when great questions are pending and when great events depend upon their issue. The election of a President always involves to no inconsiderable extent, the public welfare and the progress of our Government, and the importance of the struggle always increases in proportion to the character of the times, and the character of the questions depending before the people at the moment. Perhaps there never has been a time when questions of a more critical character were depending than those which are now before the people. We have before us a variety of candidates, unknown on any former occasion, and these are, to some extent, brought before us by the variety and interest of the questions involved. We have before us a party that would extend to this distracted country the olive-branch of peace; the "*Constitutional Union Party*" with its candidates, Bell and Everett.

Let all candid men look at the other parties and see what must be the consequence of their victory. Suppose the Republicans succeed—what then? Mr. Lincoln may be a very honest, worthy man, but, in a political point of view, he must be regarded as the representative of the party that has made him its leader. He is a Republican leader, and, like all political leaders, he must obey the party that brought him into existence or be put down and crused out by it. He must be governed by the political influence and voice of the party.—He is at the head of the great anti-slavery party, a purely sectional party, which according to all its antecedents, threaten the existence of slavery every where, and the apprehension which this threat excites is increased by the fact that although the leaders and wise men of the party may not proclaim such sentiments, there are enough among them in their camp who do hold and proclaim such Abolition doctrines as must make every man South feel uneasy in his condition and in his property. The mere fact of Lincoln's election would be, therefore, a great calamity to the country, though he should never do an act offensive or injurious to any interest of the country. His election would create and continue an alarm that would keep the country agitated and unhappy, if not create an opposition and resistance to the government itself. It is greatly to be desired that he should not be elected. It is hardly necessary to say that we should be forced to apprehend from his election that impulse which the anti-slavery feeling would receive therefrom, would go farther than it has yet gone, and create still greater dangers to the peace and security of the South. This pervading apprehension would necessarily make his election a great calamity. It therefore enters into no competition with the election of Bell and Everett on the score of benificence. From them there is nothing to be looked for but peace and security, with all the sanction that a manly, brave and determined Administration can give to both.

Mr. Douglas and his party come next. Now what is to be apprehended from Mr. Douglass if he is elected President?—Would not the Breckenridge men continue to make war upon him? Would not the Republicans continue to make war upon him? We feel heartily assured such would be the case. Mr. Douglas represents an old party, at feud, in the first instance, with the Republican party, calling its bitterest opposition, and now at fued with the Southern wing of his own party that has rejected him for another. His would be an administration of continued conflict. The country could hope for no restoration of peace and good government. And hence, all Union loving men, who desire the peace and perpetuity of this Union, should come out like men and give their hearty support to Bell and Everett.

A third candidate, alike odious to the people of this country, is John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. We do not object to Mr. Breckenridge as an individual.—We would hope that he was not a disunionist. He ought not to be; but he has been seduced away from the path of his duty; far from the path in which all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a disunionist. *But* Mr. Breckenridge has made himself the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party; and, as in the case of Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent. Who are they?

There is not a disunion man South of Mason and Dixons line that we know of that does not belong to that party. We have for a long time herd mutterings of disunion in the South—more than mutterings—more than whisperings of such sentiments. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen conventions assemble for the purpose of promoting the cause of disunion, we have seen it first assume the character and name of nullification—the State claiming the right to annul the Laws passed by the whole people of the United States, to annul acts of Congress—and from that day to this we have seen it assuming one form and another form, one face and another, one pretext and another, by this man, and by that man, by conventions assembled for the purpose, by open negotiations carried on between the United States, and by public declarations that the movement was postponed because not enough States in the South could be got into the enterprise to make it successful. We have seen all those evidences of a spirit of disunion; which are becoming more and more evident every day. We ask the people throughout this great Confedracy, can you? will you go blindfolded any longer and suffer yourselves to be duped into voting for any one of the three candidates, viz; Lincoln, Douglas or Breckinridge; which must still continue to keep this country in commotion. We are pursuaded they will not; but, will lay too a helping hand, and put in the Candidates of the Constitutional Union party—BELL and EVERETT.

POLITICAL.—The political excitement in our midst is up to its highest point—the political thermoeter standing as high as 96 morning, noon, and night. Especially is this the case with both wings of the Democracy. The Douglas and Breckinridge men are at dagger's point and the war is waged with the most relentless fury. All hopes of reconciliation is at an end and the division and distraction of the party is past all hopes of a reunion. All the political *doctors* in the land cannot heal the wounds. Every effort to heal it but serves to irritate and make it worse. But it is not our purpose to discant on the division and distractions that prevade the ranks of the once harmonious democracy. It was our intention when we began to pen this article to notice a little excitement that took place on the street a few evenings since, in which all parties were represented, except the Republicans. The principal actors, (though only in words), were the Douglas and Breckinridge men. They pitched into each other without mercy and charged home on each the cause of the disruption of the party and advocated we thought strange democratic doctrine. Our advice to them is

Lay on, Macduff
And damn'd be him that first cries, hold, enough.

It the midst of the "war of words" a vote of the strength of parties was proposed and agreed to, the Bell and Douguas men agreed to fuse, which they did and the vote resulted as follows:—

Bell and Douglas,	24
Breckinridge,	12

An equal division and the parties would have stood thus:

Bell	16
Breckinridge	12
Douglas	8

The friends of honest "old Abe" being engaged in attending to their own business, he was not voted for. We have, however, some 25 or 30 Lincoln men in this county who go it "blind" for the "rail splitter."

GRAND MILITARY EXCURTION.—The "Talbot Blues," Capt. S. H. Haddaway, Trappe, Md., have chartered the steamer "Kent," and will make an Excursion to this place, on Wednesday next 20th inst. They will be accompanied by the 'Home Guards' of Easton, Capt. Strandburg, and the 'Easton Cornet Band,' which is engaged for the trip.

The steamer will receive the Excurtionists at all of her wharves as she makes her regular trip up the river; commencing at Clora's Point.

This will afford the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester an opportunity to visit our town and return the same evening, for 50 cents. Those of our citizens who choose to avail themselves of the pleasures of a moonlight excursion will have an opportunity, as the steamer will return, to her wharf at this place the same evening.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—According to the census report of 1850 the total population of Caroline county was 9,692. The census report for 1860 is not yet completed, but the present population of the county will not fall short of 13,000. Increase in the last ten years, a little upward of 3,000. The total population of the State in 1850 was 583,034. The present population of the State will reach 720,000. Increase in the last ten years, 137,000.—Should the increase in population continue in the same ratio for the next 40 years, in 1900 the entire population of Maryland would be 1,268,000.

Below we give the relative increase in population for each decade from 1790 to 1860:

Increase from 1790 to 1800; 2,820.
" " 1800 to 1810; 8,992.
" " 1810 to 1820; 26,810.
" " 1820 to 1830; 39,690.
" " 1830 to 1840; 22,979.
" " 1840 to 1850; 113,025.
" " 1850 to 1860; 136,966.

Total increase from 1790; 400,282.

The aggregate vote of the State in 1840 was but 62,280, and in 1844 the increase over 1840, was but 6,800, but in 1858, four years after, the vote was increased 20,000; the entire vote of the State for that year running up to nearly 90,000. It is therefore, not an extravagant calculation to say the vote of Maryland this fall will reach 96,000.

DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET.

The Douglas State convention met in Baltimore on Thursday 16th. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Front st. Theatre platform, endorsing the nominations of Douglas and Johnson, and denouncing those of the electoral ticket who support Breckinridge. A new electoral ticket was nominated, consisting of the following named gentlemen:

Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, of Frederick, and John B. Rowan, of Cecil, for the State at large.

1st Congressional District.—G. W. P. Smith, of Worcester.

2nd District.—Wm. E. Stephenson, of Harford.

3d. " Dr. M. N. Taylor of Baltimore city.

4th " Hon. H. May, of Baltimore city.

5th " Wm. Walsh, of Allegany.

6th " Henry E. Wooten, of Howard.

Alternate electors were appointed for the State at large and for each District. J. Hopkins Tarr, our fellow townsman was appointed for this, the first Congresional District. A committee of six was appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the State.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY AFFAIRS.—We copy the following items from the Maryland *Citizen* of the 23d inst.

THE ARTISIAN WELL, which was commenced in this town about four years ago, was finally completed one day last week, not, however, by obtaining a fine overflow of water, but by the contractors leaving their drill and a portion of one of their rods in the well, and throwing up their contract and returning home. We understand the committee intend to put a force pump in the well with the balance of the unexpended appropriation.

Contemplated Improvements.—The site of the old frame hotel, with the ground attached thereto, in this town, has been purchased by Mr. A. S. Godwin, who contemplates erecting thereon during the present year, a block of excellent dwelling houses, which will be for rent the next year. Their erection will add greatly to the appearance of that part of our town.

Charged with Shooting his Wife.—George M. Deshiells was arrested this morning, about 10 o'clock, by Sheriff Story, and taken before Justice Wm. H. Dyott, charged with the shooting of his wife. It appears that Deshiells and his wife were alone in their house, about the hour above mentioned, when the report of a pistol was heard in the house by several gentlemen, who rushed in and found Dashiells standing with a double barreled pistol in his hand, while his wife was lying on the floor, bleeding profusely about the head. It was soon discovered that she was shot above the right ear, near the top of the head, the ball making a wound of about an inch and a half in length, and then glancing off and striking the ceiling. The wound was dressed by Dr. Goldsborough, and the patient is now doing well. Justice Dyott committed the accused to jail until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when he will have a farther hearing.

"SILENCE THAT BELL."—Some of the brawling demagogues are getting angry and excited at the noise that our independent Bell is making over the country and say it is begining to excite too much attention. Keep your temper, gentlemen, and if the deep sounding tones of our great Bell awakens you to a sense of duty to your country, so much the better.

Foreign News.

QUEBEC, August 21.—The North American brings the following additional news:

FRANCE.—The Emperor, after reviewing the troops destined for Syria, addressed them as follows:—

"Soldiers, you leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to trimmph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience subjects, who are deluded by the fanaticism of a former century. In the district you have great reminiscences. Fulfil your duty; show yourselves worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ.—You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige are a supply to the deficiency; because whenever the French flag is seen to pass, the nations know that a great cause preceeds it, and great people follow it."

ITALY.—Signor Farini had succeeded in preventing the departure of an expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, Aug. 10.—A fatal accident to the Artillery Volunteers, of Dover, occurred on Thursday evening. While the corps were engaged in gun practice at Archicliff Fort, one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. G. T. Thompson, one of the lieutenants, and a sergeant were killed on the spot, Several other members of the corps are seriously injured.

Letters from Palermo, dated the 2d August, report that some parties had been attempting to create trouble. Hitherto the Government had acted with a certain generosity, but it had now arrested a great number of persons of all classes, and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

The North Atlantic Telegraph.—The Commander of the Fox has written a letter from the Faroe Islands on the operations of the expedition at that point. He designates the strong currents, of which so much has been said, as bugbears altogeth er. The letter gives reason to hope for a favorable result to the survey.

The Council of State is discussing at Naples the programme of Leotoria Romano. The Queen's mother is to leave instantly, that is if the programme is accepted.

Vienna, Friday.—The Austrian Government intended as soon as the principle of intervention in Syria had been agreed upon at the Conference, to despatch a battalion of Tyrolese chasseurs to Aleppo.—The Porte, however, having officially assured the Austrian Cabinent that according to the latest information received Faud Pasha had guaranteed to pacify Syria without the aid of foreign troops, the project was abandoned.

A correspondent at Naples, writing on the 4th, says that appeals to arms have been publicly posted up. The reactionary party, whose headquarters are at Gaeta, hesitate in presence of the attitude of the country and are alarmed at the very populace which was formerly its instrument. The Court, however, spares no pains to excite the zeal of the populace and of the inferior classes of citizens in its favor.

Volunteers to Garibaldi are so numerous as to embarrass him, and he has requested that no more be sent at present.

A recent interview between the Kings of Denmark and Sweeden gave rise to a report that the two Scandinavian Kingdoms intended to form an alliance against Germany. The Sweedish press, however, combats the idea of any aggressive policy, and the Sweedish people are represented to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst., in the cathedral at Drontheim.

The Democratic party having presented two candidates for the Presidency, each of whom is claimed by his friends as the *regular* nominee of the party, the question arises, to whom is the support of the Democracy due? We are told by the friends of Mr. Breckenridge that the State Convention has settled that question so far as Maryland is concerned by endorsing Mr. Breckenridge as the nominee of the National Convention. But it should be remembered that there have been *two* Democratic State Conventions, and that the Convention of the 16th instant declared as emphatically that Douglas was the regular nominee of the Democracy of the country, as did that of the 9th, that Breckenridge was the only candidate that the Democratic party could recognize as its standard bearer; that the latter Convention declared as firm adherence to the organization of the party as did the former, and that those who did not recognize Mr. Douglas as the nominee of the party, were secessionists, and sought not only the disruption of the Democratic party, but also that of the confederated Union. This, then, leaves the question still unsettled, or raises another equally as difficult of settlement—which Convention was the regular State Convention of the party? This question will, of course, be answered according to the personal preference of each individual member of the party, and thus the Democracy of the State is still left at sea, and there are no obligations of party fealty which bind the members of the party to support either nominee of the National Convention.

FOURNEY.—The Philadelphia Press, the organ of the independent Douglas men of Pennsylvania, repudiates and condemns the arrangements for fusion recently made in that State. The Douglas men will hold a meeting at Harrisburg to-day to nominate an independent electoral ticket. (Salem Standard)

Why? Because Forney seen in fusion the defeat of Lincoln and as he expects to go over to the Republicans before the election he wishes that party to be successful of course.

THE TARIFF.—The following resolutions was passed at the Chicago Convention, and we ask the people to say candidly what it means:

"That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts *as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country*, and we commend the policy of national exchanges which secures to working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independance."—*Del. Republican.*

If the Republican meant—as they claim to mean, but which they do *not* mean—the old whig Tariff doctrine, why did they not, simply and honestly, say they were in favor of "Protection to American Industry" which all could understand?

STRAWS.—*A* gentleman travelling from Hannibal, (Mo.,) to Philadelphia, during the present week, had sufficient curiosity to endeavor to ascertain the political preferences of his fellow passengers along the route, and has obligingly furnished us with the following result of his inquiries:

On the Indianapolis and Cincinnatti R. R. on Monday—Bell, 53—Lincoln, 27—Douglas, 31: Breckenridge, 18.

Hamilton and *C*incinnatti R. R., Monday—Bell, 17; Lincoln, 17; Douglas, 20; Breckenridge, 3.

*C*incinnatti to Xenia, Ohio, Tuesday—Bell, 18; Lincoln, 16; Douglas, 10; Breckenridge, 1.

*C*incinnatti to Cleaveland—Tuesday—Bell, 18; Lincoln, 16; Douglas. 14; Breckenridge, 7.

Central Ohio R. R. to Wheeling; Wednesday—Bell, 12; Lincoln, 12; Douglas, 13; Breckenridge 7.

Wheeling to Cumberland—B. & O. R. R.—Bell, 19; Lincoln, 6; Douglas, 4; Breckenridge, 6; Houston, 1.

*C*umberland to Harper's Ferry—Bell, 30; Douglas, 4; Breckenridge, 9; declined voting, 2.

Harper's Ferry to Baltimore—Bell, 30; Douglas, 6; Lincoln, 3; Breckenridge, 9; declined voting, 1.

Our informant states that the person who "declined" was none other than the venerable and respected Secretary of State, Gen. Cass.—*Balt. Clipper.*

THAT'S THE TALK.—It will disgust multitudes of Democrats who are unable to unite with Native Americans of the school of the New York Express.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A question or two, in reply. Would it be more acceptable "for Native Americans of the New York Express school to support Lincoln on his German plank, and his denuneiation of the Legislature and people of Massachusetts for their amendment to the naturalization laws?" The Union electoral ticket here is more digusting to the Republicans than to any other class of persons we meet with. If the old Bostonians can stand the Advertiser's support of Lincoln and Hamlin, rather than Bell and Everett, we think Americans here will be able to tolerate our support of Bell and Everett, in the only certain way to defeat Lincoln.—*N. Y. Express.*

OUT FOR BELL AND EVERETT.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* of the 10th runs up the names of Bell and Everett, and pledged itself warmly to their support. We make the following extract from the able article of the editor, giving the reason for his course:

"We once thought the Constitutional Democracy were actuated by love of principles; we now fear that we were mistaken. We will not *now* say what we believe controls them, for we may be wrong, and have no desire to widen the breach between us so long as there is a vestige of hope remaining that we may come together. The developments of the future will determine whether our conjectures are correct. If they be, then we will give them to the public for what they are worth.

"It was with the hope that those, in Georgia at least, who were seperated by names alone would be united in defence of our common cause against our enemies, that we have waited thus long before announcing our adherence to the nominations of the Constitutional Union party. This hope has nearly expired. We see nothing to be accomplished by further delay. We therefore take our stand upon the side of principles, and, if it be necessary, are willing to go down fighting for them. Those who prefer a wrangle for party names, party organizations and party ascendency, can do so. We do not envy them their occupation, and will not join them in their unprofitable work."

A NEGRO LAW.—At the coming presidential election the people of Baltimore county will vote on the adoption or rejection of a negro law, requiring all free negroes to hire themselves, &c., and appointing three commissioners to take charge of them. The law also extends to St. Mary's Calvert, Howard, Kent, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's Prince George's and Charles counties.

REPUBLICANISM DYING OUT.—A correspondent of the Newark Evening Journal, writing from Rahway, N. J., says, "the Lincoln in Rahway is fast dwindling away, and ere the ides of November roll round, it will number but a handful of men."

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns from the several counties, remote from telegraph and rail-road conveniencies, are exceedingly tardy in coming in. In Kentucky one hundred and four counties have been heard from, which give Combs 67,506; McClarty, 43,579; Bolling, 10,165; Hopkins, 520; Kelly, 284. Combs' plurality over McClarty, 23,927. His majority over all is 12,958. The twelve counties to be heard from will not materially vary this result—if anything will increase the majority of Combs.

In Maryland the returns are complete in except sixteen, there being one hundred and eleven, all told. In 1856 Mr. Buchanan had in the State, 58,161, and Mr. Fillmore 48,424. In the counties heard from the vote stands:—C. F. Jackson, (Douglas) 66,541; Orr, (Bell and Everett) 60,347; Jackson, (Breckinridge) 8,569. In 1856 the counties still to be heard from gave Mr. Buchanan 1,615 majority; but it is not possible to judge how they resulted in the late election for Governor. It is probable that the regular nominee received a majority of the votes, and that his majority in the State is about 8,000.

Full returns from North Carolina gave Gov. Ellis a majority of 6,580 over Pool. His former majority was 16,257.

This shows the sealed virdict of Mr. Breckinridge in November next.

REMOVED WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE.—A despatch to the New York *Herald*, from Washington, states that a report is there current that in a letter to parties in that city, Mr. Breckinridge has called a consultation of his friends to decide upon the propriety of his withdrawing as a candidate. The prospect of his withdrawal occasions consternation among republicans, who deprecate it as most probably fatal to Lincoln. The leading New York politicians mentioned above approve the conduct of Mr. Breckinridge as highly magnanimous and urge his withdrawal.

The result of the recent elections in Alabama, Kentucky, and Missouri have had a wonderful effect towards bringing about some accommodation of matters among anti-republicans. The powerful Union sentiment manifested in these results shows the secessionists that they are weaker than they anticipated, even in the extreme Southern States.

"I KNOW HE IS HONEST"—A friend informed the Nashville *Banner* a day or two since, that he heard a veteran Democrat say to a Bell and Everett man substantially: "Sir, my party is broken up and its prestiged destroyed. I am for the Union and for my country, and I shall vote for John Bell—*I know he is honest.*' Thousands of patriots all over the country, who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, will follow the example of the gentleman, who has voted the Democratic ticket for thirty years

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, at Chicago, a bricklayer named John Ryan was upon the top of a building, engaged in loosing the head rope of the derrick used in hoisting stone. He had wound the rope eight times around his arm, and was upon the roof some thirty feet from the front of the building, when the strain upon the guy ropes, leading from the top of the derrick to the opposite side of the street, became so great from the shrinking they experienced by the shower of rain that had just fallen, that the derrick was drawn from its perpendicular, and thrown across the street, toward the Tribune office. Ryan endeavored to hold the derrick up with his rope, but it dragged him with irresistible power over the wall, dashing out a stone as the unhappy man struck it, and threw him with terrific violence across the street, landing him upon the curb stone of the opposite pavement, breaking his skull, and killing him instantly. The distance through which he was hauled must have been seventy five or eighty feet. The gutter where he fell was filled with his blood.

A Fatal Accident.—A very distressing affair occurred in Centreville on Thursday evening last, which resulted in the death of Mr. Henry Bryan, a farmer living a few miles from town on the Ruthsburg road. He was engaged in hauling lime, and being about to get in his wagon, which he had stopped opposite the drug store of Messrs. Hopper & Wilmer, one of the mules kicked at him. Mr. Bryan started back and spoke sharply to the mule, which started his team, and before he could free himself, he was knocked down and both wheels of his wagon heavily loaded with lime passed over his body, crushing in his ribs and fatally injuring him internally.—He was conveyed to the drug store of Mr. James A. Dickson, where he was attended by Drs. Emory and Holton. Their efforts were of no avail—life was gone in less than an hour after the accident occurred.—*Centreville Times.*

The Texas Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—According to the news from Texas, published in the New Orleans papers of Tuesday last the excitement appears to be on the increase. A young man has been hung for giving strychnine to the slaves to put into the wells. Another man, a preacher, was similarly treated for being an active abolitionist. Two others were hung for inciting the slaves to an insurrection. These events were in different parts of the State. Frequent incendiary and poisoning attemps are reported.

Although the town of Henderson was nearly consumed by fire, the people put no faith in the reported conspiracy, and neglected to appoint a patrol.

The Abolitionists run a great many things into the ground. As for railroads they run them clear under ground.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc2929_scm3526-0031