The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

R. H. BUSTEED, EDITOR.

Tuesday Morning September 11th 1860.

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.

☞ The Orphan's Court of Caroline co is in session to-day.

Wanted.—Every Bell and Everett man in Caroline county to subscribe for the "American Union." We will not object to them if they reside in other counties. We will endeavor to make room for them on our books.

Wanted, correspondents in every portion of the county, to furnish us with all the local items in their respective neighborhoods. Well written articles on other subjects, will also be acceptable.

We publish, for the information of our "Sheriff, Coroner, Elisor, Constable or other officer," the following from the 8th Section, Article 83, Maryland Code Public General Laws, vol. 1.

"In every case in which notice by publication in a newspaper is required to be made by any Sheriff, Coroner, Elisor, Constable or other officer, the defendant shall have the right to select the newspaper in which such notice shall be published, and upon his refusal or neglect so to do, the officer *shall* make publication in the newspaper *making the lowest charge* for the advertisement."

THE AMERICAN UNION

Only 25 cents,

For the purpose of placing the American Union in the hands of every Bell and Everett voter in this county, we offer it at the low price of

25 Cents from now

UNTIL THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Will the friends of Bell and Everett in all parts of the county, take the matter in hand and get us up clubs in every neighbourhood. There is no man that will refuse to give 25 cents for a newspaper from now until the election. Friends of the Union go to work, and by a little effort on your part, we can send this paper into the hands of every voter. We want old Caroline this fall to roll up a majority of 200 for Bell and Everett. Then, send forth into every nook and corner of the county, the truth, that Bell and Everett are the only national candidates before the people. "The Union must and shall be preserved."

The politics of our country, evidence at this time, a degeneracy truly disgusting to patriotic intelligence, and are shamefully retributive upon the national and noble conservatism of the earlier days of the republic. If the fathers of our glorious fabric of government—those noble and exemplary patriots, who so nobly fought the battles of the Revolution, could rise from the tomb; could again put on humanity and become actors in the affairs of our beloved country, so far have the old landmarks been forsaken, that they would scarcely know whether they were pacing the soil on which they poured their blood for freedom, or whether they were about being placed upon the plains of Pharsalia. These wide departures from the old land-marks, omen no good to our country. To add to the grievously low condition of party politics of this Presidential campaign, three of the candidates now asking the suffrages of the American people, have taken up the Cæsarian policy of Rome, and like Cæsar in the guise of obeying the Constitution of his country, when he crossed the Rubicon, crying, "the die is cast." Thus, before the Romans were aware, or had seen their condition, they were robbed of their liberties. We are honestly convinced that the candidates for the Presidency, who are prostituting their imposing positions to the purpose of haranguing the people for the vindication of their party dogmas, or their individual claims to the Presidency, are the three Cæsars of America. The means that have shipwrecked all past Republics, come to us as God sent Pharos's, preserved from the wreck of empires for our special guidance from the rule of such men. Will we not be taught by the examples of past fallen Republics? Will we, whose rights are co-equal with these Cæsars, and whose interests in the perpetuity of our political institutions, are ten times as great as theirs, permit ourselves to hail under their banners, or be crucified on their cross? When such evidences are arising all around us as to show these men to be corrupt, and consequently the end of their means to be deleterious and dangerous to our liberties, should we not take timely warning and desert their cause? We do not believe the American people will be found in the column of such demagogues on the "Ides of November next.

These factions are the natural products of the warfare of politicians for place, and the only way to get rid of their blighting curse, is to rebuke their further progress, at the sacred shrine of American liberty—the ballot-box. To do this, is to rally under the conservative banner of Bell and Everett.

Maryland Institute Exhibition.—We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket from Geo. H. Hunt, Esq., President of the Association of the Maryland Institute. The thirteenth annual exhibition opens at the Hall of the Institute, in Baltimore city, on Tuesday evening, 9th of October, and closes on the 6th of November.

Articles for exhibition will be received up to Thursday night, the 4th of Oct., and after that time no article will be entered on the Judges list for competition or premiums.

Articles for exhibtion will be received free until Friday night, the 5th of October, after which time, depositors will be charged from 50 cts. to one dollar.

The Board of Managers are using every means to make this exhibition both pleasant and profitable, and we advise those of our readers who can make it convenient to do so, to make a visit to the Hall of the Institute during the exhibition.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Byram's Lady's Newspaper. It is the only Lady's newspaper published in this country, and we advise our lady friends to get a copy of it.

The present population of Baltimore city is 220,000. In 1850 it was 180,000. Increase in 10 years 40,000.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The exercises of this institution, at Chestertown, will be resumed on Monday the 24th inst.

The population of Annapolis by the new census is about 4,600. Increase since 1850 is 3,011.

"THE CRAFT" is the title of a neat little monthly sheet published in Baltimore by McCann & Hague No. 122 Baltimore St., at 25 cents a year.

The rumor, that J. H. Cannon the scoundrel who violated the person of Miss Griffith, near St. John's Town, Del., and then murdered her, had been taken from the jail at Georgetown and hung, is untrue. He is still in jail at Georgetown, Del., awaiting trial.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of the 8th writing from Deep Cut, Anne Arrundel county, gives the melancholly account of the drowning of three children, of Michel Scholl in a pond in the neighbourhood. Their bodies were recovered at midnight. Mr. Scholl lost five children the last four weeks—two sickened and died and three drwned.

The rumor that Snow Hill was destroyed by fire is untrue.

Professorship Accepted.—We learn that Mr. J. Gibson Cannon of this county, a gradnate of Washington College, has accepted the Proffessorship of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in Atlantic College, Va., tendered him by the Governors of that institution.

Douglas Electoral Ticket.—The Douglas party in Delaware held a meeting in Dover, on Tuesday, and nominated Abraham Boys, Eugene Ridgley and G. B. Waples as electors for Douglas. Elias S. Reed was also nominated for Congress.

The Loudest Bell.—An exchange paper says there is a bell at Quincy, Mass, which can be heard seven miles, and which weighs 3012 pounds. To which a Bell paper responds:—"That's nothing: there is a Bell in the Constitutional Union party which is being heard all over the Union, and it does not weigh over 170 pounds."

Political.

Hon. A. H. Stephens on the Stump for Mr. Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1.—An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the City Hall Park to-day to hear Hon. Mr. Stephens. He said he appeared before the people reluctantly, but could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times, he said, portend evil, and everything seems to be tending to national disruption and general anarchy.

Whether this tendency shall be annulled depends on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis of our history. He declared that he was in favor of Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

He said that whether Mr. Douglas received two-thirds of the electoral vote or not, according to the usages of the party, he received two-thirds of the convention. The two-thirds rule was adopted upon the parliamentary understanding, such as provided by the constitution to pass a law over the veto of the President by two thirds of those present voting for it. Any other construction of the Charleston and Baltimore conventions has an interpolations and wrong. And whether Mr. Douglas got 212 votes as asserted on one side or 104, as alleged on the other, he received more than two-thirds after the seceders left.

He said he supported the Douglas ticket because it was placed on the time honored platform of non-intervention, the only principles which can preserve the Union.

The objections urged against Mr. Douglas by the Seceders, were that Mr. Douglas refused to say it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. Mr. Douglas refused to say it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories. Hence they oppose him, and refuse to vote such a law themselves.

Mr. Stephens defended Mr. Douglas against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court.—He said Mr. Douglas agreed with every principle decided by the Dred Scott case, but insisted that the point, how far a territorial legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery had not been decided, no case involving the principle had been before the country. Mr. Douglas's position being perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with the rights of persons and property.

He said that Mr. Douglas believed a Territorial Legislature might by a system of laws virtually exclude slavery. He (Stephens) differed from Mr. Douglas on this point, but he said it was a matter of vital or essential importance, because if a majority of the people of a territory opposed slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed that slavery will go to the extent of its capacity to expand.—Beyond this no law of Congress or Territorial Legislatures can extend it.

He dwelt upon the advantages of the Union and the importance of preserving it. It was the best government in the world ever established, and if it falls we shall never see the like again. He concluded by calling on the patriots of all sections to unite to save it. He said the Union had enemies at the North and at the South, but he was not one of them.

He said he knew Mr. Breckinridge's ability and patriotism, and would have sustained him had he been nominated by the National Democratic Convention, but he would not sustain him in his present position, which divides the party and increases the chances of the Republican candidate, so fearfully close before. He did not regard Mr. Breckinridge as a disunionist, but his running endangers the Union notwithstanding, and he has no chance of an election before the people.

Ever Onward.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce, a Democratic paper, writes as follows:—"Demcrats who are not office holders or expectants, there is a growing feeling in favor of Bell and Everett, and a hope that New York or Pennsylvania will with-hold its electoral vote from Lincoln, and thus permit the South to send Bell and Everett to the Senate. No one honestly claims the election of Douglas or Breckenridge by the people. The only question is shall Democrats conspire to elect Lincoln, with a view to spite each other." Upon this the Richmond Whig comments: "We think there is not only the 'growing feeling' of which this Democratic correspondent speaks to send 'Bell to the House and Everett to the Senate'—but to do something safer and better, namely, to snatch them from the contingencies of the House and Senate, by electing them by the popular vote. The concentration of conservative sentiment now rapidly going on, promises this glorious result.—The tide of the public will is settling irresistably in that direction, and like that of the Propontic sea, it will know no retiring ebb." We add our convictions that the result is already foreshadowed. Neither Douglas nor Breckenridge can by any possibility be elected. Either Mr. Bell or Mr. Lincoln must be elected. The Democrats, by supporting Bell, can defeat Lincoln, and insure the election of Bell and Everett. Upon them, therefore, will rest the responsibility of the election of Lincoln and the consequences if he should be elected; but we do not anticipate this result—Lincoln is already more than half defeated, and the election of Bell is already almost a certainty. If the work goes on sixty days longer, as it is going on now, John Bell and Edward Everett will be the next President and Vice President of the United States, as surely as November's sun shall shine.

Stirring News from Alabama.

TREMENDOUS SOUTHERN REACTION.

They have had some little local elections in Alabama lately, which ordinary times would pass unnoticed outside of the State, but which at this crisis are as important as the first desultory skirmishes to a grand and decisive battle. What is the meaning of all this? Is Alabama the State which led off the secession movement at Charleston under Mr. Yancy, revolting against her governing fire eaters? So it appears. 'And if this thing is done in a green tree what will not be done in the dry?' Indeed, it would seem that this late Kentucky election speaks the sentiment of the whole South, and it would not be surprising, from all the signs of the times, if Bell and Everett were to carry every Southern State including even South Carolina. This is the way the people of the South are rising against the disunionists of their section.—Let the practical business men of the North who have a solid interest in the country emulate their example, and, against our Northern disunionists, rally to the standard of Bell and Everett, and they may still break this sectional, disunion, Republican party into pieces on the decisive day of November.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The High Horse.

That immortal sheet, the N. Y. World, strives hard to show that it is not a Black Republican paper. Though a very moderate one, it may possibly convince itself, but never convince its readers. It says, however, some sensible things occasionally, for instance:

"The Breckinridge men have heretofore ridden the high horse, because they felt that they were backed by a powerful and uncompromising Breckinridge sentiment throughout the Southern States. They have taunted their Douglas opponents with creating a schism by forcing the nomination of a candidate against the wishes of the "certain Democratic States." It now turns out these 'certain' Democratic States are likely to go almost *en masse* for Bell."

Important Rumor.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial, (which journal has been persistently making war on the Union party and the Union Electoral ticket in N. York,) writes the following:

"It is rumored here that the President and Secretary Cobb have begun to despair of the election of Mr. Breckinridge, either by the people or in the House; or even of sending General Lane to the Senate, and that they have consulted a certain well known politician, who acted as their adviser, to take up the cause of Bell-Everetts in Pennsylvania."

We know the fact that this rumor prevailed in Washington last week; and indeed, it were idle to suppose, that a man of so much political tact and experience as the President, could be blind to the utter hopelessness of the election of Breckinridge and Lane, or either of them, in any contingency. It was therefore a curious enquiry to ascertain Mr. Buchanan's object in permitting the Breckinridge faction to hold out, to the manifest advancement of the Republican fanaticism, and the consequent peril to the Union; and the only probable solution was a secret sympathy on his part with Abolitionism, or a design to perpetuate Sectional agitation. Bad as Mr. Buchanan's record is, it was almost incredible that any one, who occupied the Executive chair of Washington, could thus conspire against the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union; and we are therefore, too glad to believe the part of the rumor to his credit, that he at length feels disposed to promote the success of the Union party, for the sake of the Union. It is the last act of recompence, in a partizan character, that he will have in his power to render, for the benefit of his country, and if he uses the Executive influence,—so often wielded by him for partizan purposes,—to promote the safety of the Union by electing Bell and Everett, a grateful posterity may yet look with leniency upon his interference in popular elections.

When the Union is Dissolved.

The Charlestown Mercury, commenting on a recent article in the New York Herald, predicting a dissolution of the Union, in the event of Lincoln's election, draws the following picture of Southern prosperity as a result:

"The trade of the North will be superseded by the more lucrative and direct trade between the South and their natural customers. Other ships than their's may carry our cotton across the Atlantic.—The ports of the South, and the merchants of the South, will carry on the commerce of the South. Will the credit resources of the South be injured by such an operation? They will be increased. The North only will suffer embarrassment and loss, and these embarrassment and losses will be the criterion of our gain. Commercial relations with them will be dissolved, because more lucrative and advantageous relations can be established with other customers. Will this injure or ruin the South?

The Nashville Banner rejoins:—This is a beautiful picture with which to lead the Southern people into the support of Breckinridge, in order that the election of Lincoln may be secured, and the Union dissolved. But we have no fears that so shallow a device can deceive any Union-loving man. Southern prosperity can be attained *in the Union* much more surely than under any other auspices, especially under the auspices of fire-eating and will abstractionists. The interest of North and South are one, and the greatest amount of social prosperity for both is only to be reached by pursuing those interests together, in the bonds of the closest union. We believe that the South and North contain plenty of people who believe thus, and who will always so act as to preserve the Union intact. Let them but once understand fully the plans and purposes of these Disunionists, and they will summarily put the seal of their indignant condemnation upon them.

A Life-long Democrat for Bell.

The Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Monitor, in an account of a meeting at that place, says it was addressed by Mr. Wm. H. Morton, Esq. The Monitor says of his speech:

"Mr. Morton said he was a Democrat, and expected to die in the faith—but that he was for the Union of the States, and he thought the man who could preserve it one day would be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his country and humanity everywhere. That he had no sympathy with the disunion schemes of Yancy & Co., who had taken posession of the Breckinridge Democracy, and he would have no affiliation with them: and he gave these disunionist schemers an excoriation as we have never heard—he handled them without gloves, and showed them up in their true colors. All over the country, North, South, East, and West, the honest patriotic and reflecting Democrats are flocking to the standard of Bell and Everett, by hundreds and thousands. What will they do in Caroline? Neither of their candidates has the least chance of an election, why not then vote for the Union candidates?

Breckenridge Meeting.—The Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party, had a meeting on last Saturday night, in front of Barnum's, on Baltimore street. The attendance was not large—the utmost decorum was observed. The meeting was opened by a speech from Col. Schley, who having concluded, introduced Ex-Governor Lowe to the meeting—Mr. Lowe spoke for about an hour and a half.

Both these speeches charged Mr. Douglas with the breaking up of the Democratic party—both claimed that the Breckinridge wing was the true Democracy, and both admitted that the Democracy would be defeated in the present contest. When Mr. Lowe concluded, the audience had dwindled down to a very small number, and little or no enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—Further negotiations are in progress to bring about a grand mass meeting in this city, of all the conservative elements opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin—not simply in opposition to them, but to the sectionalism which they appear to represent. The success of the movement seems certain, and the only difficulty appears to be with the officials; who do not yet feel authorized to make a movement of so much importance without consultation with those who have the dispensation of patronage. There is one thing which has not escaped observation, and that is that the Breckinridge National Committee at Washington do not seem to be making war upon the great sectional army—they have not sent out a single document in opposition to the Republicans; they have not even attempted a response to the damaging expositions of the Covode Committee, not a word of defence of the Administration. Their last effort is a mere lampoon upon Senator Douglas for declaring in Rhode Island that he preferred clams to negroes! And this is one of the side issues.

This, best evidence that the late 'coalition' in New York of Union men against sectionalists, is found in the fact, that the leading Republican presses are concerned about the 'honor and good faith' of the contracting parties. They are grieved at the idea that the Bell and Everett men have "sold out," and still more grieved that 'somebody is to be cheated.' Such tender concern for adversaries is wonderful.' It looks as if there is a thorn in somebody's flesh.

Vermont Election.—The State election in Vermont came off on Tuesday last, for Governor and other State and county officers, and for members of Congress.

Twenty-nine towns have been heard from, which give the following vote for Governor:—For Erastus Fairbanks, (rep.) 6,885; for John G. Saxe, (Douglas) 2,664; for Mr. Harvey, (Breckenridge) 487.

This vote shows a Republican gain of 669, and indicates the election of Mr. Fairbanks, as Governor, by a majority of 20,000.

Legislative returns indidate the election of 43 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Latest from Vermont.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 7.—Returns from one hundred towns give Fairbanks for Governer, 18,024; Saxe, 6,268; Harvey, 1,380. Fairbanks' majority will exceed 20,000. The House stands, so far, 133 republicans to 13 democrats.

Municipal Election at Wilmington.—The Municipal Election at Wilmington, Del., took place on Tuesday. The People's party elected their candidate, V. Gilpin, Mayor, by five majority, Hansem Harman, Alderman; Dr. J. W. Wilson, City Treasurer; W. B. Scoutt, Assessor; and three out of the five Councilmen.

Libel Against the Secretary of War.—"Observer," the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, was arrested in Washington on Wednesday last, at the instance of a private citizen; charging him with a libel on the Secretary of War, contained in several recent letters to that Journal, in connection with the Degroot claim. He waived an examination before a magistrate, and gave security for his appearance at court.

THE COMING COTTON CROP.—From the New Orleans papers we learn that it is very doubtful whether any definite statement, that the crop will be short one-third, or one half, should be relied on. That the drouth has dimished the crops of many plantations is admitted. The extent of the diminution is another matter, to be decided by the nature of the coming fall. But this admission does not give data for a reliable estimate for the whole crop.—How much more land is under cultivation this year than last? To what extent has the force in the cotton field been enlarged? These questions must be answered before a comparison between this and last year's crop is instituted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

INTERESTING ITALIAN NEWS.

LATER FROM CHINA.

St. John's, Sept. 5th.—The steamer Prince Albert, from Liverpool, via Galway, on the 28th, has arrived here.

The steamers Asia, Australasian and Great Eastern, have arrived out.

Nothing decisive in Garibaldi's movements has yet taken place, but his progress has been steady.

The Garibaldians were masters of Reggio and Fort Delpizzo. Also, after a short fight, they occupied the villa San Giovanni.

A defection in the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was believed that Garibaldi would enter the city in triumph without bloodshed.

Conflict had occurred between the Neapolitan troops and some Garibaldians, who had landed from Sardinian vessels.

The English steamer, "The Orfal," from Hull, with passengers for Messina, was seized ashore at Genoa. It is supposed the passengers were friends of Garibaldi. The vessel was chartered under a penalty of £5,000 against seizure, and the inference is that she was designed for Garibaldi.

Sardinia probibits any more volunteers embarking at Genoa for Sicliy.

Lord Palmerston had announced in the House of Commons a suspension of the relations between England and Paraguay, pending the negotiations touching the wrongful imprisonment of a British subject.

He also denied the statement that Austria threatened to support Naples. She adheres to non-intervention till her own frontiers were threatened.

Napoleon has issued a decree opening French ports for the free admission of all kinds of foreign grain irrespective of flag.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Wurtemburg are about to have an interview.

The China mails had reached England with later intelligence. Large bodies of rebels who had taken refuge in a jungle, had been routed.

Lord Elgin and Count Gros had gone to the Gulf of Pecheli. It was suspected that they would attempt to renew futile negotiations, while everything indicated the intention of the Chinese to fight.

The steamer Canadian arrived at Londonderry on the 28th.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

St John's, Sept. 5.—The weather in England though finer still continued showery. Flour closed buoyant at 30a33s. Wheat closed firm at full prices. Corn closed with an advancing tendency—mixed and yellow 34s.a 35s. 6d.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs closed buoyant. Wheat has an advancing tendency; all qualities have considerably advanced, say 5s. Sugar quiet.—Coffee steady. Rice firm with a large speculative inquiry at advancing prices.

American securities are unchanged.

Still Later from Europe.

Arrival of the City of washington Off Cape Race.

Further Success of Garibaldi in Naples—Reported Flight of the King of Naples.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 7.—The steamer City of Washington, with advices from Liverpool to the 30th ult., has been intercepted by the news boat of the Associated Press, off Cape Race.

The steamer Canadian arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

Garibaldi has had additional success in Calabria, and has been proclaimed dictator.

It is rumored that the King had quitted Naples in a frigate.

The English Parliament was prorogued on the 28th. The Queen's speech says the relations sustained with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts there will be no danger of any interruption of the general peace of Europe. Her Majesty believes if the Italians are left to themselves they will settle their own difficulties. She hopes the independence of Switzerland will be maintained; laments the atrocities committed in Syria, and will cheerfully concur with the other powers to re-establish order there. Her Majesty experiences heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction at the warm reception which the Prince of Wales is receiving in her provinces in North America.

Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency—sales at 5d advance on the week. Holders demand an advance, but not conceded.

Sam Houston's Withdrawal.

We have already noticed the fact of Sam Houston's withdrawal, as a candidate for the Presidency. To show how cordially the General hates sectionalism and how strong is his love for the Union, we extract the following from his letter:

There must be an abandonment of specious, clap-trap platforms, and electioneering cant; and a concentration upon a common principle, for a common purpose, or else the factions which, united, would constitute a majority, must make up their minds to the elevation of a sectional President, whose claim to suc-

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