The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

Tuesday Morning September 18th 1860.

NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State at Large—
C. F. GOLDSBOROUGH,
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 will be in session on *Tuesday* next.

To the Patrons of the Union.—It has been a custom from time immemmorial in the journalism of this country for its editor in assuming the responsible duties of that position, to present to its readers, the future course by which he is to be governed. In the present instance, it is not our purpose to perform this task so much in observance of this custom, as it is to place ourself in a true position before our readers. With our name flying at the head of this paper, as its editor, would perhaps, create in the minds of its readers a problem they could not solve, knowing as many of them do, that we have acted with the Democratic party all our life.

There is many responsible duties to perform in the editorial capacity of a country newspaper, and this is one we approach with diffidence—even with reluctance.—Having, however, thrown ourself into the breach, we shall not falter in our course, nor shrink from any responsibility that may arise to turn us from the plain dictates of duty. Wherever truth and right points the way, we will endeavor to follow, regardless alike of frowns or smiles.

As we intimated before, we have been a life-long Democrat, and still cherish as dear as ever, the great constitutional principles of that party. They are founded in right and justice, and wherever and whenever adhered to strictly and carried out faithfully, as in the days of a Jefferson and a Jackson, these immutable principles of right and justice, cannot fail to take a fast hold upon the affections of the American people. But in later times, the thirst for office and the desire to be the leaders of the party, by those unworthy of public confidence, and who desire not the general welfare of the country, and who care not for the principles of the party, have thrown themselves betwen the sovereign people of this country and the ballot box, and have declared, if not in word, by their acts, that they shall either support a sectional candidate or step outside of the party organization. They have struck a deadly blow at the great cardinal principles upon which rests the political safety of our institutions, and upon the merest abstractions, have divided and scattered into fragments, every conservative element of the once powerful Democracy. Once mighty as the whirlwind, marching with giant strides, it went forth to victory and all opposing parties could not stay its onward march. To-day, it is rent in twain, torn by faction, and in November the scriptural truth will be verified—"a house divided against itself cannot stand." The causes which have brought about this change is familiar to all who have taken the trouble to inform themselves. We need not repeat them here.—It is enough for us to know that it is done, and we regret that it is so.

Then, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, (and we need no better authority) "owing no fealty to the party," we think we have a perfect right to make our own selection as to whom we will support at the approaching Presidential election. We have not made up our mind hastily, nor without due deliberation. We have scanned the political horizon. We have waited patiently with the hope that those differences in the party would be amicably adjusted. But there is no hope. There is not one bright spot in the political firmament, so far as the Democracy is concerned. The two wings of the party differ as widely as the opposite poles and nothing but anarchy and confusion reigns in their ranks. To talk of the election of either Breckinridge or Douglas, by the people or the House, is but the braggadocio of the weak and enthusiastic. It is mere idle talk; mere air-castles, such as children build in imagination, that will disappear before a November's sun as does the misty vapor before his rising on a mid-summer's morn. The honest, reflecting portion of the Democratic party know this to be true, and thus knowing it, speak out their convictions every day.

Then, we have no other choice left us, but that of supporting Bell and Everett.—With Lincoln we can have no affilliation—no sympathy. There is not a tenet in his political faith to which we can subscribe—not a single principle we can cherish. In the event of his election, the safety of the Union would be involved. The exciting questions which have agitated the country for the last four years, would still remain unsettled. Agitation on the floors of Congress and throughout the country, would still continue, more angry and with a violence ten-fold greater.

What the country now most needs is peace and quiet, and we do not think, of all the parties in the field, there is any of them that could do so much to bring about this greatly to be desired blessing as would the election of Bell and Everett. They make no war upon any party or institution of the country, but occupy high conservative ground, upon which every lover of his country, of whatever political creed, may stand. They agitate no sectional issues, but with manly pride and a noble patriotism, worthy the admiration of their countrymen, know no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but their country; the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

The Meeting on Tuesday.—The Breckinridge wing of the "harmonious Democracy" of Caroline, held a great pow-wow at the Court House in this place on Tuesday last. The orators of the day were Mr. Griswold of Cambridge and James Ll. Martin of Easton. Mr. Vansaunt of Baltimore was not present agreably to the programme prepared for the occasion.

There was a pretty fair attendance of the people of old Caroline and among the number a pretty good sprinkling of the Bell and Douglas men of the county.

The first speaker was Mr. Griswold of Dorchester, one of the District Electors. We have heard him spoken of as a fluent speaker and one of the best orators on this Shore. But he was evidently laboring in a bad cause, judging from what we heard of his speech. He may be a good speaker but he most signally failed on this occasion as his effort fell still-born before his audience. What we heard of his speech consisted principally of an on slaught upon the Republican party of the North, and a few dry anecdotes and a lampooning of the Douglas wing of the Democracy.—Shortly after he had mounted the rostrum, he discovered he had a political oyster in his throat, which, he could neither throw up or swallow down; he applied pepper and salt but it still stuck; he *coughed* and *wheezed* and made complaints. At length one of his Breck. friends brought a glass of "O be joyful," thinking that would exterminate the troublesome critter; which he applied with a little water; but, all no go—and he was obliged to submit the case to his friend in the Breck. ranks, Mr. Martin of Talbot, Elector for the State at large for the Eastern Shore. If sweeping denunciations, extravagant calculations, and wholesale assertions will aid the "sinking fortunes" of Mr. Breckinridge, then indeed have this wing of the party been fortunate in selecting Mr. Martin as their leader.

He opened his speech by stating that the people of the Eastern Shore were slow to move, act and think, and this perhaps was the cause why he imposed so strong upon their credulity, thinking the people of Caroline possessed but little more discrimination or discernment than the negro slaves of the South, of whom he talked so long and loudly. But we have not time nor space to follow him in his *wild goose speech*, for he spoke of everything that came into his mind, whether it related to his subject or not—in fact, it would have been some difficulty to tell what his subject was. It was an irregular, running, triangular harangue upon negroes, John Brown, Douglas, Squatter Sovereignty, Abolitionism, murder, fire, arson, strycnine, &c., &c.

But of all assertions, that of the abolitionist sending down into Texas barrels of strycnine, for slaves to put into wells, to poison the water, we thought the most reckless for any man to make, who has the least regard for his own veracity or character for truth, the only course we can conceive for such bare and naked assertions, is that Mr Martin supposes the people of Caroline to be very *verdent* indeed, to swallow without even the single contortion of a muscle, such an untruth. For it is a truth not to be denied, and which Mr. Martin is not ignorant of, that a single barrel of strycnine could not be purchased in the whole of these United States.

Another stretch of fancy, to which Mr. Martin is subject, we cannot leave unnoticed, and in order that our readers at a distance may have the benefit of this political Solomon, we give it as near as we can remember in the speakers own words. Speaking of Mr. Breckinridge's certainty in carrying Maryland at the approaching Presidential Election, Mr. Martin remarked. "Why, gentlemen Mr. Breckinridge will certainly carry Maryland," (some persons in the crowd seemed to doubt it) I know it, I've got the proof in in my pocket and if you don't believe it, I'll prove it. Oh, gentlemen we've got the city of Baltimore all polled, and we know now as certain as if the election were held, and the polls counted, yes, gentlemen, Mr. Breckinridge will get 12,000 votes, Mr. Douglas 2,000; (though Mr Douglas's friends give him only 1,600.) Mr. Bell will only get 2,000 and Mr. Lincoln 5,000. I tell you so, Mr. Breckinridge will get 3000 majority in Baltimore city." We ask is there a Breckinridge man in Maryland, Mr. Martin excepted, that believes one word of such a Robinson Crusoe story. This out-gulls Gulliver, and we do not believe Mr. Martin himself believes it, his assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

He also came down on the Douglas men making such assisions as "a mere handful"—not enough to form "a Corporal's Guard, and such like expressions &c. He labored hard to prove that Mr. Breckinridge was not a disunionists, and in this effort expended not a little gas. Here he drew himself up to the highest pitch and labored long and zealousy to no purpose. We have never heard any one charge Mr. Breckinridge with disunion. The only charge we have ever seen made in reference to the matter, was that he was nominated by Southern men, and is supported by every disunion man in the South, and in the event of his election, those disunionists would insist upon controling his administration, and ultimately work a dissolution of the Union.

There are other things in Mr. Martin's windy speech we might notice, but our time and space will not permit to follow him in his zig-zag course and empty declamations further.

A portion of our farmers in this section of the county have been busily engaged in fodder saving for two weeks past. Some of them have their crops all down, others have theirs all secured, and there are still others who have scarcely begun, owing to late planting. We are inclined to the opinion, that the crop will be nearly an average one; much better than was supposed some weeks since.

After a dry and excessively hot spell of weather, continuing for some days, we had quite a sudden change on Saturday night week, with a thunder storm and heavy rain, The thunder at times was very heavy; the lightning very sharp & in quick succession, and during the time a heavy squall of wind which lasted only a few minutes, and up to Friday last the weather has been quite cool, so much so, that fire and overcoats were indispensable requisites for comfort. We learn from our exchanges that considerable damage was done in different parts of the country, and a number of lives lost by lightning. We regret to learn also, that our friend, Mr. Robert Jump, near Dover, Del,, lost a barn on a farm occupied by a tenant, by lightning, together with a quantity of grain.

The Camp Meeting at Gravelly Branch, near Potter's Landing, in this county, will commence on next Saturday.

Three vessels were captured in Fishing Bay, Dorchester county, on Thursday last, while dredging for oysters contrary to the laws of Maryland. Four white men and eight negroes was taken into custody by the officers. Five of them paid the fine and was released. The others were lodged in Cambridge jail.

Will our brethren of the press, who receive the *Union*, be kind enough to enter us on their lists and favor us with an exchange;

Our subscriptions to the Union are steadily increasing. Since our last issue, we have received 4 from Dover, Del.; 2 at Potter's Landing, 1 at Union Corner, 1 at Greensborough, 1 at Baltimore, Denton and vicinity 12—total since our last issue 21—without any effort on our part to extend the circulation. Will our friends in different parts of the county make a little effort to increase the list in their respective localities?

Hon. Charles F. Goldsborough, of Dorchester, has been placed upon the Union Electoral ticket of this State as an elector at large, in place of the Hon. Alex. Evans who declines serving on account of ill health

A Bell and Everett Club is to be formed in this place this evening. Every Bell and Everett man should join it.

The Union Gathering at Frederick.—The Frederick Herald says the great Union mass meeting and procession, held in that city on Thursday last, is universally conceeded to have been the largest, most respectable and most spirited political gathering ever held. The concourse was estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000.

They came by thousands, from hill and valley and mountains, from field and workshop—from village and country homes, to testify their love for their country as it is, and their devotion to the cause, which has for its object the perpetuation of the blessings which we now enjoy, and of which the Union and the Constitution are the guarantees.

At the feet of our mountain altars, on that glorious day the people of this noble and patriotic county, renewed, in solemn council, their allegience to that great covenant which has made the confederacy of American States, the pride of its people and the wonder and admiration of the world.

Such a demostration was calculated to make the heart of every patriot who beheld it bound with renewed hope, and a stronger confidence that the great conservative mass of the American people will preserve the glowing and the flashing ark of their power and glory, from the hands of the traitors and fanatics.

Eloquent and effective addresses were made by Hon. J. Morrison Harris; Hon. Thos. Swann; Senator Cooper; Geo. A. Pearree, of Cumberland; Jos. H. Bradley, Esq., of Washington; and Maj. Anthony Kimmell.

Political.

Keep the Union Ball Rolling.

Alabama.—The National Intelligencer says: The political excitement has risen so high in the town of Selma, Alabama, that some of the poltcians, unwilling to await the result of the election in October next, have canvassed the voters of that place in order to ascertain their preferences among the three tickets competing for popular support. The result was as follows: Bell 228, Douglas 143, Breckinridge 77.

Three Breckinridge electors in Alabama have declined; two of them in favor of Douglas and one in favor of Bell. So says the Rockingham, Va., Register, democratic.

Louisiana—The changes in favor of Bell and Everett continue to multiply.—We add the following to those previously announced.

The Messenger of St. James' parish, for many years a neutral journal raises the Bell and Everett flag, and comes out most ably in defence of the Union candidates. St. James promises to give an old fashioned majority.

The Civic Guard is the title of a new paper published at Honma, Terrebonne, by T. J. Hargis. It displays the glorious banner of Bell and Everett, and does battle nobly in behalf of the Constitutional Union candidates.

The Opelousas Courier having charged that Robert F. Patten, Esq., caadidate for District Attorney of Vermillion, is a Douglas Democrat, supporting Bell and Everett, is thus answered by Mr. Patton himself, extracts from which we give:

I am a Douglas Democrat in principle, I am also supporting, and voting for Bell and Everett. I do so Mr. Courier, as an American freeman, possessing the plenary right to judge and vote for myself. I see no possible chance for Douglas to carry Louisiana. I believe that I do see a chance; a fair prospect, for Bell and Everett to carry the State. Therefore, in supporting Bell and Everett, I consider that I am but helping to elect a sound and national ticket against the Abolitionist, Lincoln. As to Breckinridge, even if the party of which he is the standard-bearer was free from the suspicion, palpable and strong of Disunion, he has no chance, either South or North, against Lincoln. Rest assured, that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," I am for Bell and Everett.

That is the ring of the true metal. Like a hundred others whose names we could mention, Mr. Patten has no idea of throwing away his vote, and least of all, of helping the disunionists.

Hon. Hezekiah Thompson, one of the most influential democrats in Louisiana, has declared for Bell and Everett.

Tennessee.—The friends of Bell and Everett in this State are holding Union meetings more enthusiastic than any held since 1840. Baillie Peyton spoke for three hours last week at Maury county, and Hon. Washington Barrow for two hours previously. The crowd stood it out for five hours and never budged an inch from the ground.

Virginia.—The new Bell and Everett Club House was inaugurated at Richmond on Thursday night by a procession and display of fireworks, &c. There was an immense gathering and great enthusiasm was manifested. Among the speakers was Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, Preston of Virginia, and others.

The Norfolk Herald says:—"Ashland Hall was crowded to repletion to hear a speech from Hon. Wm. L. Goggin on the political issues now agitating the country. The people seem to be taking the matter into their own hands, for the enthusiasm exhibited on the occasion was greater than we have seen for many a day, and even the ladies are exerting themselves in the good cause. Indeed the excitement and enthusiasm were grand. Bonfires were blazing; the Junior Bell and Everett clubs of Portsmouth and Norfolk were out in full force with banners and transparencies, and many an old politician who had for years past retired from public meetings, could be seen once more lending his aid and influence to the support of the good cause of the Union and the Constitution.

The Boston Courier of Saturday says: "There is a rumor in the street, to the effect that Conservative Republicans are preparing make a movement against the Abolition ticket put forth at Worcester."

New York.—The great Union demonstration was held in the city of New York, on Monday last. It was a monster meeting, and was addressed by one orator from each State of the Union.

The Union Clubs of Scoharic County, N. Y., had a series of public meetings on Saturday, Monday and last evenings, and were addressed by Wm. D. Murphy, Esq. Egbert T. Smith has been nominated for Congress by the Union party of the First District of New York.

A large meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett was held at Niagara on the evening of the 4th., and a Union Club, enrolling eighty odd members, was organized.

The Albany (New York) Statesman, a Republicans journal, expresses the opinion that if the conservative of New York unite in November next Mr. Lincoln cannot be elected. Its exact language is, "We shall be disastrously defeated."

The Republican papers say now, that "New York is in danger;" a mouth ago, they were sure it would go for Lincoln by 100,000 majority.

The sub-committees of the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in New York have agreed to place ten Breckinridge electors on the Union ticket in place of ten of the Douglas electors. It remains to be seen, whether or not, Dean Richmand, the Chairman of the Douglas State Committee will ratify the agreement. Should he do so, the Union Electoral ticket of New York will consist of fifteen Douglas, ten Bell and ten Breckinridge electors.

An immense Bell and Everett rally took place at York, Pa., on Thursday week. The enthusiasm was unbounded. A letter from York says: "I learn from the people gathered here from the interior districts of the State, that the Union sentiment is not only daily gathering strength in the interior, but already preponderates.

A vote taken on the train which left York on Thursday, stood: Bell, 26; Lincoln, 8; Breckinridge, 7 and Douglas, 7.

Texas.—A letter from Belton, Texas, has the following:—"General Houston has withdrawn, and the entire press that supported him will at once launch out for Bell and Everett. Not less than nineteen papers will hoist their names in ten days. A number of the people who have been for Breckinridge have announced themselves for Bell.—Their names float high here on a fine flag. You will soon have good news from Texas."

Arkansas.—From the returns already received it appears that twenty Bell and Everett men have been elected to the Legislature of Arkansas.—This is a stronger opposition to the democratic party than was ever before known in that State.

For Bell and Everett,—A writer in the Baltimore Clipper of Thursdsy last, from Prince George's county, says:—

"Although I have never been a subscriber to your paper, and I must confess it was never my choice as a political paper, I beg leave, though an humble farmer, to make a few remarks through your columns concerning the present state of our political affairs. I have all my life been a Democrat, indeed my father before me. I do not mean the present so-called Democracy, but the old Jackson Democracy was that which I drank in with my mother's milk, and trained in under a tender father. But now the time has come when the great bulwark of the American people (Democracy) is no more. It has bursted with corruption, and its aim is now to do more harm than it ever did good, by causing our most sacred rights to be taken from us, and our glorious country laid waste in blood, upon a question which should never have been admitted in our halls of Congress, much less to be fanned into flame, which we now see, and which we greatly fear will be a great trouble.

I have been a close observer of the course of John Bell for many years, and can say with a true conscience that he is one of the most patriotic statesman we have. Search the pages of all history, and you will scarcely find more than a parallel to his honorable record: We are told by the Republicans and both wings of the Democratic party that Bell and Ererett are true men, they are patriotic men, and that the Union would be safe in their hands. Then we certainly have the men, and the principles upon which conservative men can stand without regard to party. Indeed the conservative, Union-loving men of all parties have now no where to go but to the banners of the Union party for hope and for success; and, indeed, they are awaking from their dreams and fleeing for shelter under the only banner that offers a peaceful administration for the future. Bell and Everett are the watchword of the Union, and are going through this and other counties like a whirlwind.

From the Charlottsville Review.

☞Two men, named Breckinridge and Douglas, having circulated the notices subjoined over their signatures, we are requested by JOHN BELL, Esq., of Nashville, to give publicity to the advertisement which follows them over his name.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the effects of the late Democratic party. The public are warned against an imposter signing himself Stephen A. Douglas, who claims to be the legal representative of said estate. John C. Brecinridge.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that the unersigned has administered on the estate of the late Democratic party, and to warn the public against an arrant imposter calling himself John C. Breckinridge. Said Breckinridge is a heavy built young man, frequently about Lexington, Ky., and has a scar under the left eye from a recent fight.
Stephen A. Douglas.

NOTICE.

It having come to my ears, that two adventurers, styling themselves J. C. Breckinridge and S. A. Douglas, have unlawfully assumed to administer upon the estate of the late Democratic party—which said party died intestate; now this is to give notice that the said parties are acting without authority, and all parties settle with them at their peril.

As the main creditor of said estate the next of kin being unable to give security; I expect myself to take out letters of Administration in November next. A good many articles of a portable nature are said to be missing, and I shall be glad to have them seized wherever met with.

Persons concerned can apply to me in Washington after the 4th of March next.
JOHN BELL.

We step on earth, we look abroad over it, and itseems immense—so does the sea. What ages had men lived and knew but a portion? They circumnavigate it now with a speed under which its vast bulk shrinks. But let the astronimer lift up his glass and he learns to believe in a total mass of matter composed with which this great globe itself becomes an imponderable grain of dust. And to each of us walking along the road of life, a year a day an hour, shall seem long. As we grow older the time shortens; but when we lift our eyes to look beyond this earth, our seventy years, and the few thousands of years which have rolled over the human race vanish into a point; for then we are measuring Time against Eternity.

News Items.

John Conrad has been convicted before Carroll County (Md.) Court of horse stealing, and sent to the penitentiary for six years and four months.

Returns from forty-five counties in Minnesota give a population of 114,214. The population of the whole State will not be less than 170,000.—In 1849 it was not quite 5,000.

The Dubuque (Io.) Herald says that some of the ministers who have arrived at that city, to attend the Methodist conference, walked in, some as far as 150 miles.

Dr. Thomas Butts, of Southampton, Va., who died recently, has directed in his will that all his servants, 105 in number, shall be freed.

Frank Hughes, of New Haven, Conn., only twelve years of age, has been sent to the poor-house, on application of his father, for being a common drunkard.

Rev. William C. Doane, son of the late Bishop Doane, has received a call to the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.

M. Brumett, deputy collector of taxes in Frederick county, Md., paid into the State Treasury this week $15,787, leaving only $5,000 due for this year.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met on Thursday, adopted Douglas resolutions, and nominated an electoral ticket.

Several disreputable females and rowdy males were driven from Martinsville, near Wheeling, Va., by a vigilance committee, a few days ago.

Six thousand dollars have been collected in California towards a monument over the remains of the late Senator Broderick.

The Vintner's Company, of London, have presented to the city of New York 48 swans to be placed in the Central Park.

The city of Alton, Ill., has just elected a democratic mayor and seven out of twelve aldermen.

At the late term of the Federal Court in Clarksburg, Va., five persons were convicted of passing counterfeit money.

Mr. Opie Staite, who recently killed W. W. Hanson, at Whytheville, Va., has been tried and acquitted.

Commodore James Armstrong has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to take command of the navy-yard there.

The complete census of New Hampshire is now published, and exhibits a population of 326,175, being a gain of only 8,211 in ten years.

The United States Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will meet on the 17th instant at Nashville, Tennessee.

Blondon gave an exhibition of his rope-walking feats at Jones' Woods, N. Y., on Thursday in the presence of 3,000 people.

An Italian journal, the Trovators, states that the number of professional singers, of both sexes, now in Italy, amounts to 1,730.

The sum of $11,336 has been sent from New York to Syria to relieve the sufferers by the late massacre.

Simon Sanborne, a conductor on the New York and Erie railroad, was run over by the cars on the 12th, and killed.

Gerard Grove, of Baltimore, has purchased the store-house of the late J. T Sullivan, at Havre-de-Grace, Md., for $2,000.

Two colored preachers from Baltimore were not permitted by the citizens to land at St. Leonard's, Calvert county, Md., last week.

During the last seven months there have been 1,916 cases of yellow fever in Havana, and only 240 fatal cases.

The Nomination of Charles M. Keyser.—It affords us pleasure to announce the result of the Mayoralty nominating convention held last night. It was composed of men representing fully and accurately the sentiments of the Americans and Whigs, and Union party men of Baltimore. In the respectability, integrity and high reputation it has never been exceeded by such an assembled in this city. In selecting as the candidate for the Mayoralty, a gentleman of irreproachable character and universally acknowledged worth and ability, they heve proved themselves eminently entitled to public confidence, and to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens.—*Balt. Blipper.*

Terreibde Calamity.—The steamer Lady Elgin, with 400 passengers, many of whom were excursionists from Milwaukee, left Chicago on Friday night at 11 o clock; and in three hours after, whilst festivity and dancing ruled the hour, was run into by a schooner. In less than half an hour she went down in water 300 feet deep, and most of those on board found a watery grave. This is the most terrible calamity that has happened for some years.

The Lady Elgin Disater.—Fourteen of the bodies of the lost, belonging in Milwaukee, were buried on Tuesday. The funeral ceremonies were very imposing; public buildings and private residences were draped in mourning; the military, firemen, and all the civic societies were out infull force. A feeling of deep sadness prevaded the whole community, and business places were generally closed.

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