The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

Tuesday Morning September 25th 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 to-day.

☞Remember, that the Bell and Everett men of this county meet to-day and organize for the campaign.

WHO IS JOHN BELL?—This question was frequently asked immediately after his nomination by the Union Convention at Baltimore in May last. The question may now be asked in sober truth, who is John Bell? And it is an important querry from several considerations. And first in importance, arises from the fact, that at this time, he stands out prominently before the American people as likely to be the next chief executive officer of this country. But there are other considerations, which at this time render his name conspicuous, and causes every patriot to pause, reflect and deliberate—to look about them and see if there is not some "old noble Roman," who will in this evil hour, when the important destinies of this Republic are in jeopardy, forego the peaceful pursuits of private life, and come up boldly to the defence of his country and her institutions.

At a time like this, when party intriegue and corruption stalks abroad at noon day, sweeping over the land like a great political Simoon, threatening the future prospects of its peace and general prosperity, it is natural for the public mind to look for one on whom it may repose with implicit confidence, and in whom it may confide its future trust. There is now in this country a set of political gamblers and stock jobbers who wield a potent influence in the affairs of this government, and will never permit any man to receive a nomination at the hands of either of the old parties for the Presidency, unless there is a fair prospect for them to fatten at the public crib. The question with them is not the advancement of our common country—her present glory and future greatness—but speculations are entertained as to how much they can make by the advancement of this or of that man to a nomination. These are the mechanitions of a party grown rank and rotten on the corruptions of government patronage.—The great mass of the American people are not blind to these things. In public, as in private affairs, they take thought for the public weal, and will condemn as unworthy of public trust, all who abuse their confidence.

The people of this country—the American people—seeing that there is a necessity absolute, for a change in the executive branch of this government, instinctively turn to read the lessons of the past, and are now looking about them to see if there is not one who can bring the administrative policy of this government back again to its pristine beauty and original purity—one who will not be influenced by political gamblers and jobbers, nor pander to the vile and debased politicians, who swarm at the nation's Capitol worse than flies around a dead and decaying carcass.

Is it, then, very surprising, that the question has been often put, who is John Bell? We propose to answer briefly, that John Bell is a patriot; a lover of his country; has held high posts of honor with credit to himself and honor to his constituents; that he hails from the land of a Jackson, lives upon a soil where patriotism flourishes and where hearts beat strong for the Union. He is the man who Felix Grundy, an Andrew Jackson democrat, endorsed as worthy and competent to fill any office within the gift of the American people, a man who, among the floors of Congress, declared for the Union of these States, and that not one star should ever be stricken from the bright constellation which makes us a happy and united people, while he had an arm to strike in her defence, or a tongue tell how a Sumpter bled or a Warren fell, struggling for her her independence. He is the man, who stands to-day before the American people, not as the embodiement of political heresies or mere abstract political dogmas. He comes not before the people, asking their suffrages upon local issues or exciting isolated questions. He claims not your support because you are a Northern abolitionist, or a Southern fire-eater. He seeks not to agitate any of these exciting questions which only inflame the passions and exasperate the public mind. He makes no set speeches to his fellow-countrymen, nor has he any sterreotype phrases nor false or delusive ideas with which to deceive them.—He has no clap-trap platforms nor explanatory resolutions, with which to prop his present fame or catch unwary votes. He is plain, practical and honest. He is open hearted and generous. Because some of his fellow citizens differ with him in regard to minor questions of policy, he does not condemn them to eternal pains, or call down the divine displeasure upon their heads, but with a magnanimity worthy of imitation, is perfectly willing that all men should entertain their own political faith. In short, he is the model candidate, and a comparison with all the others in the field, will not cause him to lose any of those good qualities which go to make an honest man and a patriot.

At the present moment, a fierce and terrible conflict is being waged in both extremes of the Union, and should these extremes meet, woe to the country. But this we do not apprehend. John Bell, of Tennessee, stands between the opposing hosts like a wall of fire, backed by the conservative masses of enlightened freemen, and they will speak in November saying, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

We are no alarmist, and therfore entertain no fears for the safety of the Union. There always has been an Omnipotent power that has guided, upheld and defended the Union, and we believe John Bell will be an instrument in the hands of an All-wise power, to preserve and perpetuate it for at least four years longer.

Daily the news of party meetings and political excitements are brought to us through various channels. The country is moved from its centre to its circumference—and why is it? A President is to be elected—yes, and the Constitution has so ordained it. Why, then, does it stir up such strife and commotion? Ah! in the present aspect of parties, it is a question of moment. In the North, there is a faction, whose only object is to exclude from the common territory of the general government, a class of citizens, known as slaveholders. In the South there is a factional party, whose warcry is to fight this Northern faction. Such is the issue between Breckinridge and Lincoln, and the result of that issue, if not stayed in its further progress, leads us precipitately into a revolution. There was a time when the country was quiet on this question, and why is it not so now? Is it because our political institutions are imperfect? Is it because the people are not fixed and stable in their attachment to the government? or is it the product of demagogues and hollow-principled politicians? The slightest retrospective glance into history, will convince all unclouded and impartial minds of the cause of the present disturbances of the country's peace. After the passage of the Compromise acts of 1850 the strifes and factions, which had been preying upon the vitals of the government before the passage of those measures of peace and justice, ceased their ravings and lashings, and once more permitted the good "old ship of State" to lie at her moorings in the harbor of the Constitution, unmoved even by the ripples of the political storm which had but then just swept over the country. The truth of the above position is fully attested by the platforms of the Whig and Democratic parties of 1852. In those platforms, they both accepted the Compromise measures as a finality, upon the great slavery issues of the country; and the people (the honest masses of American freemen) reposing confidence in the pledges of the parties which accepted those Compromise measures as a finality, contented themselves with the illusive hope, that that angry and exciting question was laid to rest by the common patriotism of the country, to be no more dragged into the political arena and made the evil genii of their country's peace and prosperity. Alas! how soon were they to be startled from their willing repose, by the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to repeal that plain measure of thirty years standing, which was the work of their country's brightest intellects and most sacrificing patriots. That motion was made by a Northern man with Southern principles, and the South through her representatives, caught with exultant joy, at the idea of having an opportunity offered of extending the area of slave territory, and with one voice almost, accepted the proffered repeal. There were however, a few sagacious sons representing her interest, who thought the repeal injudicious and impolitic, and who believed and declared at the time, that it was a step, though seductive, yet in its ultimate results, would lead to commotion and strife, and they feared, to a conflict between the non-slaveholding and slave-holding States. And they were indueed to oppose the repeal, and the bill proposing the repeal, with all their influence. John Bell was leader of the few Southern members who thus acted, and the wisdom of his opinions and actions are verified by the results which have followed and grown out of the repeal of the great Missouri Compromise and the workings of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

THE AMERICAN UNION.—To our readers we have a word to say this week. We regard every subscriber to this paper, if not a political, at least a personal friend.—Some of them, we know, differ with us in our political views, but we think none the less of them on that account, and although we differ politically, it is from honest convictions of right. But we are about to digress from our present purpose.

We have been questioned frequently as to our prospects of success in the establishment of this paper. Almost every day we meet with a friend, who accosts us with the remark—"Well, how does the Union succeed?" For the information of all who feel an interest in the enterprise, we would say, that judging from more than twenty years experience in the busines, (and during that time we have established two newspapers,) we have never yet had a more flattering prospect of success presented than we have now before us. The paper is well spoken of, read by all who can get hold of it, whether subscribers or not, and we hear of no objections to it from any quarter.—The subscription list is daily on the increase and if it should continue at the same rate for the next six months, we will have the largest list on this Shore. Our motto is "*Excelcior*,"—upward and onward—and as we are no laggard in the great struggle of life, as soon as our list of subscribers and other patronage will justify it, we will enlarge our dimensions by adding four columns more to the present size of our sheet. We have arleady ordered a new lot of type, &c., with which, we expect to add greatly to the appearance of our next issue. The paper must succeed. We have never yet seen that community, that did not appreciate energy, industry and perseverance. There is no such word as fail, or if there is, all future lexicographers should never insert it in their American editions. As Daniel Webster once said, the idea has become "*obsolete*."

GRAVELLY BRARCH CAMP.—The Gravelly Branch Camp meeting, near Potter's Landing, commenced on Saturday morning last. On Sunday, there was a large concourse of people, and every available space around the encampment, was literally jamed. Everything passed off very pleasantly until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a fight and a row ensued, some two hundred yards from the encampment. The parties were arrested and brought before Esquire Loockerman, who committed them to jail. Immediately upon the arrest of one of the parties, considerable excitement and confusion ensued. The Rev. Mr. Rich had just concluded a very interesting sermon to a large and attentive congregation, and another minister had just risen to conclude the exercises, but was prevented, as the services closed in a summary manner, his congregation leaving and rushed to the scene of excitement. Sheriff Redden, Constable Evitts and a number of private citizens, deserve the thanks of the community for their prompt and energetic action in quelling the disturbance. It is but right to say that the ground-work of the whole disturbance originated from the too free use of intoxicating drink.

POLITICAL.—A joint political discussion is to come off at Greensborough on Saturday next, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Geo. M. Russum, Esq., will address the people in behalf of the Union, and J. W. Bryant, Esq., on the part of Breckinridge.

DECLINED.—Chas. M. Keyser, who received the nomination of the Union Convention of Baltimore city for the office of Mayor, has declined to serve upon considerations of a purely private nature. Samuel Hinds, Esq., has been nominated to fill the vacancy.

A Bell and Everett Club was formed in in this place on Tuesday night last. See proceedings in another column.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. Mathiot & Sons, in another column. It is the largest furniture establishment in the United States, and every article is made of the very best material, and as for finish and durability, is not to be excelled by that of any other house in the country. We advise those of our readers, who may be in want of any thing in their line, to either visit their establishment or send their orders, which will be filled promptly and with as good an article as though they were present themselves to make a selection.

MD. AND DEL. RAIL ROAD.—The grading upon this road from Smyrna to the Delaware line is completed. The remaining portion, from the Delaware line as far as Greensborough, is under contract, and the work is progressing with all possible despatch. It is contemplated to have that portion of the road from Smyrna to Greensborough, completed by the first of January next, and the cars running on the road. Success to the enterprise, says the Union.

We ask the attention of our merchants' who will soon visit the city for their Fall supplies of Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, to the advertisement of R. B. Griffin & Sons, in another column. We doubt not they offer great inducements to purchasers at their place of business. Call and see them.

Our subscriptions still continue to come in. Since our last issue we have received 3 at Fredcrica, Del., 3 at Preston, 2 at Union Corner, 6 at Denton, 4 at Greensborough, 2 at Preston, 1 at Felton, Del., 1 at Federalsburg, and 4 at Potter's Landing—total 26, and there is still room on our books for hundreds more.

The Circuit Court for Caroline county will commence its October term on Monday next.

Hurrah for Bell and Everett.

Correspondence of the Union.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 18, 1860.

J. H. EMERSON:—*Sir.*—I will venture to give you an unvarnished account of the progress of Bell and Everett in our little "Diamond State."

A Club was formed in Smyrna last week, the first night were enrolled sixty odd names.

In Camden on Saturday night last, a Club was also formed, the number of members enrolled I am not prepared to state.

In Dover we have a delightful Club.

Your excellent little paper reached us to night and cheered us on—your editorial being full of truth and spirit we appreciate as "Bell and Everett" men should.

I feel almost inspired to write, but for an article in your paper, I am afraid it would not be acceptable, *i. e.*, for publication.

The article to which I allude is, "wanted correspondents in every portion of the county to furnish us with all the local news in their respective neighborhoods. Well written articles on other subjects will also be acceptable."

Now, the question with me is, whether you want any correspondents outside your county. [Certainly we do—so fire in and let us hear from you every week.]

I am sorry that Mr. Commegys can't address your meeting on the 25th, as requested—our Court of Chancery is on at that time. Respect. &c.

The Denton Bell and Everett Club.

Pursuant to a call, the friends of Bell and Everett in the Town of Denton, met at the Court House, on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. On motion R. J. Jump, Esq., was elected President and John D. Kemp, Esq., Sec'y pro. tem. A committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers, viz; R. J. Jump, President; George M. Russum, Vice-President; J. D. Kemp, Sec'y, and D. Blocksom, Treasurer, which report was adopted. Committees for a thorough and permanent organization of the Club were adopted.

On motion, the chair was invested with power to invite gentlemen to address the Club whenever it may be expedient.

A committee of five, viz:—Thomas H. Kemp, D. Blocksom, Thomas Numbers, Dr. A. M. Corkran and Jas. B. Austin, was appointed, and directed to draw up resolutions stating the reasons why we support Bell and Everett.

On motion, it was agreed unanimously that Club be known as the "Denton Bell and Everett Club."

By order, the Secretary was directed to have these proceedings published in the *Union* and *Journal* newspapers of this town.

Messrs. Blocksom and Russum being called for, addressed the Club in their usual good and happy style.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet again to-night at 7 o'clock.

R. J. JUMP, Pres't.

JOHN D. KEMP, Sec'y.

The Lottery War.—There seems to be an unrelenting war raging just now between the members of the Lottery Firm that has so recently burned itself, like the "curse of Cain," into the fair honor of our State, and hence they are, like the Kilkenny cats, set too to devour each other. The Broadbents (three in number have published a card, in which they charge all manner of meanness upon France for ejecting them from the office in Wilmington.)—The Baltimore correspondent of the Phila. *Inquirer* has the following in reference to the contest:

I learn that quite a fierce dispute has arisen between Col. Richard R. France and his partners, the Messrs. Broadbent, who are interested in the Delaware Lottery grant. France very unceremoniously, a few days ago, went to Wilmington, and formally—illegally, as is alleged—took possession of the entire lottery concern there, and announced a dissolution of partnership, without mutual consent. I do not profess to understand the nature of this chancery quarrel, but of one thing, those who are best informed seem certain, here, as well as in Delaware, that had it not been for the great energy, personal popularity and indomitable perseverance of the Messrs. Broadbent, some years ago, France would have had no participation in the valuable grant he now claims from little Delaware. Vigorous litigation will doubtless ensue between the parties.

The Spread of Revolution.—The intelligence of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty in the Two Sicilies is accompanied by rumors of scarcely less importance.—An insurrection had broken out in Pesaro, in the Roman territory, and the people had defeated the Papal troops. The advance guard of the Piedmontese army had entered the Marches to preserve order.—In Venetia, too, a formidable Garibaldian conspiracy had been discovered. Austria is making immense defensive preparations in her Italian territories.

A Pretty Little Allegory.—When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said: "I will nourish you, charming plant." He brought three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them, one after another, near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly. That is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, 'Who is like me?' and talks of stupenduous things. When he drinks more his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mud. Need it be said he resembles the hog?

Political.

THE UNION BELL.

Cheerful tidings, auspicious to the cause of the Union, continue to reach us from all parts, and we continue our weekly summary of favorable indications, as follows:

LOUISIANA.—A stampede in favor of the Union, appears to be taking place in Louisiana. The Bee says, "according to the most authentic advices, Breckinridge and Lane are daily losing ground, while Bell and Douglas are gaining. Mr. Breckinridge was stronger the day he was nominated than he has ever been, and since then he has been waxing weaker and weaker."

The Commercial Bulletin, within the past fortnight, gave the names of eighteen papers in that State which have lately declared for Bell and Everett; and to the list, we are enabled to add the Louisiana Signal, just started at N. Orleans.

The Hon. E. Ewing, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana from the parish of Vermillion, and a Democrat, like a sensible man and patriot announces himself a supporter of Bell and Everett over either of the Democratic nominees.

It is rumored, that the Boston Traveller is about to espouse the cause of Bell and Everett; but that paper has not yet announced the purpose.

VIRGINIA.—Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, a popular, talented and influential orator, has taked the field in Virginia in behalf of the Constitutional Union party.

WISCONSIN.—The Mirror, a spicy journal, published at La Crosse, is the name of a new advocate of the Union cause.

CALIFORNIA.—The Union Press, a new paper, published at Mariposa, has hoisted the flag of Bell and Everett, and is vigilant and zealous in behalf of the Union party.

FLORIDA.—George T. Ward, Esq., a leading democrat, has declared for Bell and Everett. The influence of his example will be felt extensively.

ALABAMA.—The Limestone News, a Breckinridge paper, published at Athens, Ala., has been converted into a Bell paper, with A. B. Hendren, Esq., as editor. The "Breckinridgers" are played out in Alabama.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette has the most cheering accounts from the Western part of the State.—It says that "Hon. David Walker, one of the truest, purest, and most eloquent men in the State, has taken the field for Bell and Everett, and his efforts have had a very telling effect. Gen. Thomason, Union elector, is out with a list appointments. He is one of the best speakers in the country, and disunionism will fly or fall before him.—In the hands Walker and Thomason, and Spring and Gunter, and Bedford and other good and true men, the Union banner in the West will wave high in victory over all disunion opposition.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard (Breckinridge,) the Central Democratic organ after summing up the election returns in the State, frankly says:—"A separate Douglas electoral ticket in this State would in all probability result in giving the State to Bell and Everett."

WISCONSIN.—At the State meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, held at Milwaukee on the 6th inst., there was a large and enthusiastic attendance Delegates were present from all parts of the State; a State Executive Committee, with R. Chandler, Esq., as Chairman, was organized; and a full electoral, straight out Union ticket nominated.

New Jersey.—The various State Committees of the parties opposed to Lincoln were to have met on Saturday to perfect a fusion of all the conservative elements in New Jersey upon a single electoral ticket.

Coming events cast their shadows before. At an election for Alderman in one of the wards of Jersey city, on the 12th inst., Henry F. Cox, Union and Dem., beat Isaac Houston, repub., 98 majority.

Great Strength of Douglas in the Northwest—Lincoln's Election Doubted by Black Republican Staticians.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, decidedly the ablest and most conscientious of the Black Republican organs, writing from Macomb county, Michigan, on the 11th inst., significantly, and we believe truthfully, says:

The first thing that strikes an observing Republican, who is fully aware that he occupies no position of such eminence as to enable him to overlook the political field with a General's *coup d'œil*, and accordingly endeavors to make up for this disadvantage by keeping his eyes open and his mind as free from prejudice as he can, is the appalling strength of Douglas.

For the past month I have been travelling in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, mingling with political audiences, hearing bar-room discussions, reading papers, lounging in committee rooms, doing committee business myself, distributing documents, speaking from the stump at large meetings and at small, and canvassing actively and minutely—in short, informing myself by every method I knew; and although I still believe that Lincoln will be elected, and will carry the Northwest, I am by no means so sure as I was when I left New York.

Further on he writes:

In Illinois and Indiana the Republicans labor under two disadvantages; they are short of money and have been fighting too fast. Their tremendous pace cannot be kept up; they must fall off, and it will be seen that they are falling off.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK—*A Fusion Electoral Ticket.*—One of the largest political demonstrations of the campaign took place at the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Monday. It was a grand rally of all the opponents of Lincoln favorable to a "fusion" electoral ticket. The Herald estimates the number present at from 25,000 to 30,000, while the Tribune puts it down as high as 45,000. The meeting was composed of Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas men, and in addition to the thousands who thronged the large Institute buildings, addresses were delivered from five different stands on the outside.

J. J. Henry, Esq., an eminent merchant, presided over the meeting in the building, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents for the city, and one for each State in the Union. Hon. John P. Kennedy was named for Maryland, and Gen. Leslie Coombs for Kentucky. Gen. Scott, Wm B. Astor and Henry Grinnell were also on the list of vice-presidents.

Among the speakers were the Hon. F. Wood, J. J. Henry, Esq, the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, F. Holmes, Esq., of Boston, the Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Mr. Wright, of Missouri.

The substance of the resolutions adopted was that the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas ticket in the State of New York should all be thrown overboard and a new tieket formed that shall be pledged to no candidate, and whose only duty shall be to vote so as to defeat Lincoln. The president of the meeting, Mr. Joshua J. Henry, was authorized to form this new ticket and promulgate it for the suffrages of the people.

The meeting was wound up by a grand torch-light procession, which was participated in by some six or eight thousand persons, bearing varicolored torches and banners, and presenting one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed in New York.

From the N. Y. Herald, of Wednesday

The professions of the Republican party are smooth and silky. They tell us that they will preserve the Union, that they will respect the rights of the States, that they will maintain the Constitution, and all that; but they also admonish us that there shall be no more slave territory—no more slave States, that slavery is sectional, while freedom is national; that the two systems of free labor and slave labor cannot co-exist under the same government, but that the one or the other must be exterminated from the length and breadth of the land, because there is an "irrepressible conflict" raging between the two systems which is beyond the power of man to arrest. They tell us too, that the federal Constitution is an anti-slavery charter; that it contemplates the extinction of slavery, and that the Supreme Court, prostituted to the interests of the slave power, must be remoddled on the side of freedom. They admonish us of all these things, and there is no danger to them?

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that thisr epublican programme means the beginning of a war by the federal government against the Southern institution of slavery with the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, which must speedily be followed by the secession of some of the Southern States, or the subjugation of the South to the decrees of an active anti-slavery administration. We know that the people of the South will not tamely submit; we are sure they will resist the federal authority and the federal forces, when directed to weaken their present securities and safeguards against abolition emissaries and servile insurrections. We may safely predict, too, that the republican party, once in power at Washington, will lose no time in bringing the South to a settlement.

Barns Burnt—Suspected Incendiarism.—The Hagerstown *Torchlight* of Wednesday contains an accout of the burning of three valuable barms in that section within the past seven or eight days. It is suspected that in each instance the destruction was occasioned by the incendiary's torch.

The first was Mr. Jacob Eakle's, residing near Bakersville, which was fired on Monday morning, 10th inst., and entirely consumed, including Mr. E.'s crop of wheat, oats, hay, &c. Loss about $1,300. Insurance, $900.

A little after nightfall on the following Saturday evening, Mr. Jos. Funk, who resides a short distance beyond the "new bridge" on the Cavetown Pike, discovered his new brick barn enveloped in flames. It was entirely consumed, together with 240 bushels of wheat, thrashed and lying on the barn floor, a quantity of hay, straw, some harness and other articles of property. The total loss is estimated at $1,600, upon which there, is an insurance of $900.

A little later the same evening, the barn of Mr. R. Lemon, residing opposite Williamsport, in Berkeley county, was also set on fire, and entirely consumed, with one thousand bushels of wheat, six hundred of rye, fifty tons of hay, &c. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

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