EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEACH OF Hon. Gustavus A. Henry,

AT DOVER, DEL.

We give below extracts from the speech of Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, at Dover, Del., on the 10th inst. From these extracts the reader can form only a faint idea of Mr. Henry's eloquence on this occasion, and to appreciate it fully, he should have been heard from the stand. The subjoined extracts are from the Wilmington Commonwealth:

Friends, Fellow-citizens, and Ladies, especially the latter. This is the first time I have ever been even for an hour in your State. I thought coming along that I was treading on revolutionary ground, and I thought I ought to have taken off my shoes to tread upon such holdly ground; ground that was hallowed by our revolutionary forefathers, whose noble deeds I know you will ever strive to emulate.

I have come here to address the citizens of Delaware on the greatt issues of the campaign and to advocate the cause of our candidates for President and Vice President. I am personally acquainted with John Bell. Two weeks ago I bid him farewell and took my leave of him. I asked him what I should say to the people?—His reply was, 'tell them to keep the Union safe." John Bell is a true man, a firm, decided man, and has always been honest and faithful in all his public services. I invite gentlemen to search his record. No one sectional word ever fell from the lips of John Bell. He loves every inch of his country. Throughout his long public life, John Bell has stood by the people, the whole people and nothing but the people. When abolition petitions were sent in to Congress, he almost alone among southern men, upheld the right to have them read, and he favored the repeal of the law passed to prevent these petitions from being read in Congress. He told the Congress that as long as that law remained on the statute book, so long there would be trouble with the abolitionits; but if the law was repealed, and the right to present those, or any other petitions acknowledged, that they would cease to pour into Congress. Through his exertions and those of other eminent men the law was repealed, and the consequence has been that the trouble about these petitions has ceased. John Bell strongly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; and as strongly opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for which he was most bitterly denounced at the South; and he told Congress that if those things were done a power would arise at the North that would sweep away the barriers of the Constitution. John Bell and Crittenden, and Houston stood up till the last against the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. Men everywhere in the south told him his sel[illegible] for those measures. He said "no," he "coud'nt not do it." He did not believe it to be right. "Here is my head strike it off if you will, but believing I am right I shall not cease to oppose them." (Applause.) He is a man of large experience; the most sagacious man I have met in 20 years. He has another great qualification—one that Washington possessed and one that every President ought to possess, and that is firmness of purpose.—Compare John Bell and Abraham Lincoln. Thirty years of public service John Bell has given to his country. Two years marks the sum total of the experience of Abraham Lincoln. He served two years in Congress. I have been informed by members who were in the House of Representatives during the same session he was there, that they did not know he was in Congress at all. Lincoln's qualifications for the Presidency are that in his youth he split 2000 rails. (Applause.) Why I have no doubt a number of these who hear me have the same qualification. (A voice, I have split ten times as many.) I have no doubt of it, and yet I venture to say you never aspired to be President.—(Laughter.) Lincoln has, however, learned a new trade. He has ceased to split the innocent timber and gone to splitting the Union. (Sensation.)

Our candidate for Vice President is Edward Everett. (Applause.) I need not speak of him, at any rate to the ladies. He is your candidate. A purer statesman, a riper scholar, never existed. As a speaker he stands alone before the world, the brightest orator of his age. As a statesman he is without a peer. As a diplomatist abroad he has advanced the interests of the country and ran her name up the ladder of fame to the topmast round. [Immense applause.] All the world knows Edward Everett. The wing of his fame cleaves the air of every clime. I will not compare him with Hannibal Hamlin, others may do it, but that is a field I will not enter. The choice is before you—Bell and Everett on one side, and Lincoln and Hamlin on the other. Is there a man here present who would not feel more comfortable when he goes home if he was certain that Bell and Everett would be elected President and Vice President of the United States? [Applause.] They are the second choice of every man of every party. Ask a Douglas man who is his second choice? He will answer, John Bell. Ask a Breckinridge man who is his second choice? He will tell you John Bell. Ask a Lincoln man who is his second choice? He will answer John Bell. John Bell's past life is an earnest of his future.

The Republican party tenders you a sectional issue, entirely. The Union party is in favor of the Union and Union measures.

You blame the fire-eaters at the South, with whom I do not affiliate. I am a Union man for life or death, for weal or woe. My flag is nailed to the mast head of the Ship of State, and if it goes down I mean to go down with it. [Applause.] You blame the fire-eaters of the South for what they say and do, but read what Mr. Seward said in a speech made a few days since in regard to keeping up a standing army. [He here read from a late speech of Mr. Seward, wherein he said the army and navy of the United States was kept up only to prevent negro insurrections at the South. Mr. Seward said rather than keep up an army and navy for this purpose he would disband them both—Rather than the sleeping woman should be protected and her infant upon her breast—or your homes and villages should be should be preserved from destruction, Mr. Seward would disband your army and navy. He who has sworn a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution would rather disband your army and navy, when that Constitution declares that an army shall be retained for the purpose of suppressing domestic insurrection. How different were the feelings of Northern men in other days. How different the feelings of those nine hundred men who in the days of the Revolution paraded upon the very ground we now occupy, before starting to fight the battles of the South to protect Southern homes, and who left eight hundred of their number upon the battle field of Camden; who fought, not in protecting free soil, free territory and free negroes, but who fought for their whole country, and bore the star-spangled banner of their native land in triumph over a hundred battle fields. How different from Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, and other Republican leaders of the present day.

Numbers of old line whigs have joined the Republicans, and I'll tell you why.—They hated the Democrats so much that they would join any party to beat them.—Why will you not, my old line whig friends come back. You are only sojourning for the time being at the hotel of Abraham Lincoln. I tell you my friends, on my honor, that is not your home. Some of these old whigs I have battled with shoulder to shoulder on many a well-foughten field are coming back. Some of them have already climbed to the hill-top, and are looking down into the valley upon the old homestead. They see the smoke as it gracefully curls above the tree-tops, giving an assurance of peace and comfort. There also is the well and the bucket—the old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, the moss covered bucket. There is the belfry, and in it is "The Bell" made of Tennessee metal, which we hope they will assist to toll and send its notes over the whole land. [Loud applause.]

We have John Bell on one hand and Abraham Lincoln on the other. Which will you have? [Cries of Bell, Bell, Bell, on all sides) I know you will—I know the ladies are for Bell. I will relate an anecdote bearing on this point. Near my residence lives a Mr. Jones. Sometime ago his wife asked him who he intended to vote for. He answered, for Breckinridge. She replied to him thus: "Jones, if you vote and don't vote for John Bell I give you fair notice that you must get your washing done [illegible] He concluded it was my fault, and came over to my house and charged me with interfering with his domestic relations. I told him I had not done so. He asked me if I had not told his wife to make that answer. I told him I had not, but, said I, if you are wise you will do as your wife wishes you to do. He replied, I would not admit the fact to any one else, but that is just what I intended to do. [Laughter and cheers.]

Major Henry went on to a much greater length, speaking in all about two hours, but we could not follow him any further; and that we have given is a mere profile sketch of his remarks, the elegance and splendor, the sublime pathos and frequent bursts of eloquence we cannot pourtray on paper. To be appreciated the speech ought to have been heard. He thanked all for their attention, the ladies especially, and said he would never cease to remember the kindness he had received at the hands of all. [Cries of go on, go on, were heard on all sides.] That he would carry the remembrance of it to his dying day. [Here several splendid boquets were placed before him.] And when far away at his home beyond the mountains he would often think of his speech, and with a number of hearty cheers the meeting adjourned about 5 o'clock, P. M.—Everybody appeared to be delighted and gratified with the speech and the speaker.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place last Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in Dupont & Co.'s lower powder works, known as the "Hagley Yard," on the Brandywine banks, near Wilmington. Three mills and a frame building were completely demolished. One man was killed, and strange to say, no other one was hurt, although there were some five or six men in the mills at the time, who, on hearing the first report, made their escape.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS—*Washington Oct.* 18.—The receipts into the United States Treasury for the past quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, are about $18,000,000. The receipts during the present week were $877,000. Subject to draft, $4,193,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas will exceed one thousand. Those for the former State are to go via the Isthmus.

General Lane has returned from Kentucky.

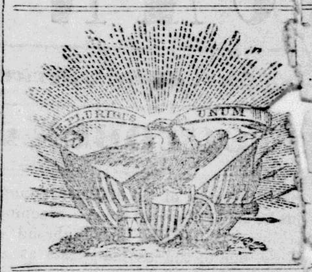
The pistol, valued as a relic by the Washington family, taken by Cook from Col. Washington, during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Thaddeus Hyatt, who recently received it from an unknown source.

The right thing in the wrong place is a love letter written on a mourning sheet.

AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.



DENTON, TUESDAY OCTOBER 23, 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.

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NOTICE.—Persons at a distance, addressing us wishing information respecting the liabilities of parties to pay, those worthy of credit, or wishing to appoint Agencies either for the towns or for the county, or for any other business whatever requiring an answer, will please be kind enough to enclose a stamp to pay postage. To all persons who will do so, we will cheerfully give any information they may desire.

☞The Orphan's Court of Caroline co[illegible] will be in session to-day.

[illegible] was in Boston on Tuesday last.

Hon. Andrew Ewing and Hon. Mills Brown, of Tennessee, passed through Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday last, *en route* for New York, to stump the State in favor of the fusion movement against Lincoln.

THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.—We are upon the eve of an important Presidential contest and we believe there is no one having the welfare of the country at heart, who can fail to see the impending storm that is gathering daily, and though at first it were no larger than a man's hand, it has spread with alarming rapidity, until it now encircles almost the entire political horizon. Good men, tried and true, whose loyalty to the Union and the Constitution has never abated, stand appalled and are ready to sink into despondency. The daily heartburnings, bickerings, and deadly political strife which foment and excite the jealousies of the sections, are waxing hotter and hotter, and are fast severing the bonds of Union which now makes us a united people.—There has never been a political contest waged with such bitterness since the foundation of the government. All past political issues seem to have been nothing compared with those which now surround us.—Former partizan questions and excitements ended, when the people by their solemn judgment pronounced upon them through the ballot-box. The present contest, judging from the signs around us, is to be [illegible] where former ones have ended. The importance of these momentous issues, and this vital question unnecessarily dragged into this contest, renders it one of the gravest magnitude, and demands serious consideration. Every man entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise, if he is informed of the threatened danger to the Union, should pause and deliberate before he casts his ballot on the 6th of November. Do you value the Union? Then it is in peril! The fierce sectional conflicts that are now being waged at both extremes of the country, threaten our nation's peace and our national Union. And what makes this contest more fierce and more hotly contested, arises from the fact that, unlike other Presidential contests, it has but one single isolated question upon which to subsist, and that is slavery. But, for the life of us, we cannot see how it is that three-fourths of the people of this country are at all immediately interested in this question. It is a sectional issue, and should therefore, never have been ingrafted into the politics of the country.

A portion of the free States, but the other day, expressed themselves in their State elections, upon this subject. So far as they have spoken, that judgment with regard to slavery, is irrevocable. In November it will be final and decisive. Every stronghold of the democracy at the North has gave way, and Pennsylvania once the Keystone of the Arch, has capitulated to the Republicans after a hard fought battle, and is irredeemably lost to the democracy. In fact, the democracy at the North are utterly powerless to accomplish anything, and even in Pennsylvania where they have elected representatives to Congress, it has been the result in a measure, of a union with all the parties opposed to Lincoln.—The prospects in that State for any other candidate, other than Lincoln, is a forlorn hope. The same may also be said of the other free States, except perhaps New York and New Jersey, and failing to receive the electoral vote of these States, Mr. Lincoln could not be elected by the people. To these States all eyes are now turned, and as the election approaches a deeper interest is felt in the political movements of these [illegible] and though the slain may not be so great as those of Thermopalæ or Waterloo, still the interest felt among politicians is none the less in reference to the result. Already each party are marshalling their hosts, preparatory to a grand decisive battle. All parties are working with a will and an energy heretofore unknown in political struggles. Immense political gatherings are being held on every convenient occasion, addressed by speakers from all parts of the country.

At the South, since the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the Breckinridge democracy have lost all hope of effecting anything. They are stronger disunionists now than ever, and we would not at all be suprised if South Carolina and Alabama were to propose to go out of the Union to-morrow. In Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, States that have been conceeded to the Southern democracy, their prospects are becoming beautifully less every day, and the Union party need not be astonished if Bell and Everett should carry those States by sweeping majorities.

View the subject as you will, it is a sectional contest between Lincoln and Breckinridge. It is this that gives to the result such vast importance, as the election of either, would for a time at least, create bitter dissensions, and might ultimately end in a dissolution of the Union.

INFIDEL CONVENTION.—A convention [illegible] session in the city of New York last week. The papers of that city speak of it as the most disgusting assemblage ever convened there, and express the hope that the city will never again be polluted with another gathering of similar character.

It is surprising to us, and we presume no less surprising to others, that any body of men, in this the nineteenth century, should so far forget their responsibilities to their God, to society and their fellow-men, as to openly proclaim to the world their disbelief in the existence of a God! We do not believe that any body of men proclnimimg such sentiments can seriously and solemnly entertuin such a belief, unless they are totally blind to their own spiritual interests, or so far steeped in crime that the finer sensibilities of their natures are steeled against all the good and generous impulses that operate on the feelings of sensative minds.

How can any set of men, with all the lights which surround us, hold to such a monstrous doctrine. We need not go back to the darker ages to prove that christianity has been the brightest boon that the world has ever beheld; nor need we pause at the middle-ages of the world's history to prove the benign influences of christianity exerted upon our race. A comparison of civilized over savage life—of christian nations over those of the heathen is sufficient to prove to the contrary. Such men are indeed blind to plain natural and spiritual truths which are presented to reflecting and contemplative minds. They, like our fellow-men, are surely endowed with reason, and are, we presume, elevated somewhat above the brute creation. If then, they are really rational, sensible men, they should act as such and not make fools of themselves in the eyes of the people in a christian land.

THE NEGRO LAW.—By an act of the last Legislatnre of this State, the People of Talbot, Queen Ann's, Worcester, Somerset, and Kent counties, on the Eastern Shore, and Baltimore and other counties on the Western Shore, are required to vote for or against the act, which relates to free negroes in those counties.

We have not space this week to notice this act at length, but as a public journalist we are bound to give it a passing notice. The act, we believe, is similar in nearly all of its provisions to the one we have in operation in this county. This law has been enforced here for several years past, and may in a few instances have operated advantageously to all parties concerned, but in a number of other instances, it has been an injury rather than a benefit. The negro has been arrested and sold or hired out for the term of one year, but in most cases, about all, or nearly all of the money arising from the sale or hiring, has gone to pay officer's fees and other expenses. The negro has received little or no remuneration for his labor, and in several instances nothing at all. The negroes thus arrested and hired out are frequently the daily hands employed by farmers during busy seasons, and has on more than one occasion, placed them to great inconvenience at those seasons of the year when their services were most in need. We are inclined to the opinion that the law, so far as its workings in this county has been brought to the test, has accomplished little or no good, either for the negro or others, nor do we think it will operate advantagously in the counties where it is proposed to introduce it. The farmer, in addition to his regular yearly force, must have daily hands, and it is unjust toward them, as well as toward the negro, to compel them to hire hands for the whole year and keep them through the winter months at an extra expense, when they cannot be profitably needed. We do not think there is any justice in the act, either to the negro or to those it designs to benefit, and this the people of those counties if they accept the act, will find out after witnessing its effect in their midst.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our neighbor, Mr. J. K. Saulsbury, we notice, has made a handsome improvement to his residence, near town, in the addition of a neat and tastily arranged two-story Dwelling, put up of the best materials and the workmanship of the best order. Mr. Jas. S. Gill and Bradford Bishop were the builders, and the structure reflects great credit upon them as master builders. The painting and papering was done by Messrs. Hull & Furnace, of Easton, and is performed in the best manner.

Mr. R. J. Jump, also, has in course of construction a neat and tasty residence, within a mile of town, on the land purchased of Mr. W. A. R. Griffith, and which will add greatly to the appearance of that neighborhood. The same builders are engaged in its construction.

We are pleased to see these evidences of prosperity in our mindst, and hope the work will progress farther, until we shall have numerous handsome residences all around us.

The Meeting at Easton—The friends of the Union and the Constitution will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at Easton on Thursday next. The adjoining counties will contribute largely to swell the ranks of our friends in Talbot. We hope to see Caroline fully represented, and would advise the friends of Bell and Everett to be present and witness the proceedings. The Minute Men, from Baltimore, will be present in large numbers; several Bands of music are engaged for the occasion, and it promises to be a grand affair. The meeting is to be addressed by Hon. David Paul Brown and Hon. Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia: Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Hon. Coleman Yellott, of Baltimore; Hon. C. F. Goldsborough, Hon. J. Dixon Roman, Hon. E. F. Chambers, and other distinguished speakers. At night there will be a grand torch-light procession which will march through the principal streets of the town, and will no doubt, present a grand and imposing scene. An Ox is to be roasted whole and ample accommodations provided for all.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—There is to be a grand demonstration of all the elements opposed to the election of Lincoln in New York city to-day, under the auspices of Capt. Rynders. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger speaking of it says:—

"One of the features of it is to be its amazing length. The Captain says it will reach from McComb's dam to the Bowling Green, a distance of fifteen miles. Then some of the transparencies and tableaux are to be of the most original and unique description, one to illustrate the supposed tendencies of the Republican party in this State to favor negro suffrage, as a preliminary towards amalgamation. A black man and a white woman, with a number of black and white children, are to be placed upon a car, under a canopy appropriately inscribed.

Another Contested Election.—Mr. Jewett, democrat, who was defeated for Congress in the 16th district of Ohio by 32 votes, intends to contest the election, on the ground that a number of colored persons voted for his competitor, Mr. Cutler, the republican candidate.

Convicted of Murder.—John H. Cannon, a negro, indicted at the Sussex county (Del.) Courts, last Wednesday, for the murder of Sarah Ann Griffith, was on Thursday convicted of murder in the first degree.

Elections in Virginia.—Several elections were held in Virginia last week to fill vacancies in the Legislatnre. In the ninth Senatorial district, A. E. Dickinson (Breck. dem.) is elected to the Senate. In Nottaway and Amelia counties Col. J. A. Crump (Bell) is elected to the House by 40 majority over Campbell, (Breck.) This is a democratic loss.

Serious Troubles in Florida.

There appears to be quite a spirit of insurrection abroad in the "land of flowers." The Merianna Patriot says:

Yesterday, a party in Calhoun, styling themselves Regulators, went to the house of one Jesse Durden, and, we learn, shot him, giving him a mortal wound. They then met and shot Willis Musgrove from his horse, who died instantly; also, mortally wounding Larkin C. Musgrove. These are the facts, as far as we have been able to gather them; but it is believed that last night another battle was fought between the Regulators and the Durdens. All this happened near Abe's Spring Bluff, Calhoun county.

Calhoun County in a State of Insurrection.—Additional to the above, the Apalachicola Times has the following:

From advices received by telegraph from Marianna yesterday, we were apprised that General William E. Anderson had ordered out the first brigade Florida militia, and they are this at the scene of tumult. By the [illegible] boat today, we are placed in possession further advices. The following order of the U. S. Marshal will explain:

H. K. Simmons U. S. D. Marshal,
Calhoun county, Oct 2. 1860.

This county has been declared to be in a state of insurrectionary war by the Hon. J. J. Finley, Judge of the Western Judiciary Circuit of the State of Florida.

It is believed that persons from other States are engaged in the commission of open hostilities against the good citizens of this State, and in violation; of the laws of the United States.

As Deputy Marshal, you are hereby required to be at my office in Calhoun county, that you may, without delay, receive and execute such process as it may become necessary for me to issue.

McQueen McIntosh,
U. S. Judge Northern Dist. of Fa.

THE LATE STORM AND THE COTTON CROP.—*Mobile, October* 13.—The rumors and conjectures with reference to the amount of damage to the cotton crop by the late storms are still the subject of much discussion.

Estimates of damage to the amount of two hundred thousand bales have been put forth but they find few believers. In well-informed quarters it is believed that the only loss the crop will sustain will be confined mainly to the quality of the cotton, which, in many localities, will be found to be considerably impregnated with sand—a mishap that will render good cottons scarce. The actual yield of the crop is put down in close calculations by planters at not less than four and a quarter millions of bales.

Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, made a speech at Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 8th, in which it is reported he made the following dignified and gentlemanly remark:—"Abe Lincoln is the great rail splitter. I own twenty boys, any one of whom can beat him at a day's work splitting rails, and give two hundred. I would prefer one of them for President, so help me God, to Abe Lincoln."

DROWNED.—We clip the following items from the Cambridge Inteligencer:

A young man named Joseph Wright aged about 22 years, a son of Mr. H. D. Wright of this county was drowned in the Nanticoke river near Vienna on last Sunday while returning from Somerset Co. The boat capsized, and he attempting to swim ashore got into the mud and was drowned.

Mr. Edward Deer, of Baltimore City, was drowned in the Choptank river near Cambridge on last Monday. Mr. Deer was sailing up the river with a man named Brown; and the boat upsetting Brown succeeded in gaining the shore, but Deer was drowned. He was apparently about 30 or 35 years of age. He was engaged in fishing up the river. He leaves a mother and sisters in Baltimore.

U. S. SENATOR FROM VERMONT.—*Montpelier, Vt., Oct.* 16.—Hon. Jacob Collamer was to-day re-elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Sam Houston for Bell.

The old hero of San Jacinto has openly thrown the whole of his great influence into the scale of the Union ticket in Texas. He made a great speech to a large assemblage of men at Austin, some of whom had ridden on horse-back sixty miles to listen to him.

At Poverty Bar, near San Andreas, California, two miners recently took out 90 pounds of gold in two weeks.

The Vote of this State at the last election, was about half a million, or one hundred and seventy thousand more than in 1859, which was a light vote. The majority for Curtin, Republican, for Governor, over Foster, in twenty-seven counties, is 13,156. It will be about 30,000 in the State.

The break bone fever is prevailing to a great extent in Memphis, Tenn. Nearly half of those connected with the Bulletin office were down with it last week.

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