SPEECH OF

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have had the good fortune to know Mr. Bell for more than twenty years, and have been an humble witness to his labors and services in the Cabinet, and in both branches of Congress. Shame, shame upon the perversions and misrepresentations which would implicate him in the ultraisms or extravagances of either section of the Union. There is no truer friend to his whole country than John Bell; not one who would be more anxious or more able, to administer the Goverment with an even hand upon the true principles of the Constitution, without fear or favoritism; not one who is less disposed to give any undue preponderance to the peculiar institutions of the section from which he comes; not one whose record contains nobler evidence of his courage to stand up singly and alone, if need be, against the South as well as against the North, whenever a sense of justice and of duty should call upon him to do so; not one, whose election at this moment would do so much to restore harmony to our national councils, and give us four years more of assured prosperity and peace at home and abroad.

As to Mr. Everett, it is for others in other places to speak of him. He needs no commendations here. His spotless character, his unrivalled accomplishments, his matchless eloquence, his ardent patriotism, are all too familiar to us to require an allusion. But it is not here alone that he is known; it is not here alone that he is appreciated. I express no offhand, unconsidered, individual opinion, but the deliberate judgment of thousands at home and abroad, when I say that the result of a Presidential election which should place Edward Everett in either of the two highest offices of the National Government, would do more even than his own masterly address, on the 4th of July—more than any words or any acts of any or all other men—to vindicate our country in the estimation of the world from the impression which has been so lamentably prevalent of late that our free institutions have proved a failure, that our national career, are already marked by degeneracy and decline, and that all honorable, accomplished and virtuous men are practically excluded from the management of our public affairs. He [illegible] people, my friends, than they are to satisfy those who have nominated him. When one of our own Massachusetts Delegation of that day moved a summary resolution, or bill; for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Lincoln gave a bold, plump, manly negative to the proposition, and he repeated his *Nay* to the same substantial measure when it was presented in another form by Mr. Joshua Giddings. I commend this record to those who are dealing so critically and so calumniously with the record of Mr. Bell on the same subject.—They may find that these old records are two-edged swords. I should like to hear them read these votes of Mr. Lincoln fairly and squarely to their Abolition friends in New England.

But the question is not where a man was twelve years ago; but where he is now—with whom he is now acting—in what direction he is now moving—to whom and to what he is now committed. Old records are nothing. Names are nothing. Men are nothing, in a campaign like the present. There is but one, simple, but all-sufficient, and all-embracing consideration, certainly which will govern my own vote at the coming election, and if it could govern the vote of every other man in the Union I should have no fears for the result. It is no consideration of slavery or anti-slavery. It is no question of personal or of party triumph. It is the conviction which has taken possession of my whole heart, and soul, and mind, that the best and highest interest of our country, and of every human being who inhabits our country,—yes, I will not scruple to include black as well as white, bond as well as free,—that all our dearest moral and religious interests, as well as our highest political and social interest, demand a truce, a long truce—if possible, a final termination—to the fanatical strife which has been so long waged between the North and the South. Peace, concord, the restoration of national harmony, of mutual goodwill and of individual good nature, this is the one great want of our land, in all its relations, at this moment. Nothing, nothing but mischief has thus far resulted from the sectional criminations and recriminations which have so long formed the whole web and woof of our public debate. Extravagant and untenable doctrines have been advanced and advocated, both at the North and at the South, in mere spite towards each other, and measures have been set on foot which would never have been dreamed of, except in a spirit of retaliation and revenge. Bad blood has been engendered, bad language has fallen from lips educated to better utterances, and blows have followed words. But the Northern and the Southern mind need rest and repose, in order to recover from the fever and frenzy which recent domestic struggles have produced. A four years truce to all these dismal and dreary and wholly abstract disputes and bickerings about squatter sovereignty, and Dred Scott decisions, and Southern obligarchies, and sectional aggressions, would do more to restore and advance just views of freedom, and just views of slavery, too,—then all the harangues and phillippics which have been composed and uttered since the days of Demosthenes and Cicero.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Battle of Volturno.

The King of Naples in the Battle,

Mizzini Expelled from Naples.

St. Johns, N. F., October 23.—The City of Washington left Liverpool at 3 40 P. M., of the 10th, and Queenstown at 6 P. M., of the 11th.

Passed at 9 A. M. of the 11th, the Kangaroo, bound up the Channel.

The ship Andrew Foster arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The City of Washington encountered strong N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage. She has 618 passengers for New York.

The news by the City of Washington is mainly confined to the details of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans, estimated at 30 000 strong, attacked the Garibaldians on the first, under cover of a thick mist and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs.

Garibaldi went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua. A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains.

The Garibaldians took five thousand prisoners, and it was estimated that the Neapolitans had three thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the Garibaldians was stated at between twelve hundred and two thousand men. The Royalists subsequently made a sortie from Capua to the reason of the German brigade, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brothers were present at the battle.

Rumors were current that Capua had surrendered, and that the bombardment of the town was progressing, but neither had been confirmed.

The line of the Voldurns was still strongly protected, and it was said the Neapolituns were prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians in the battle.

Garibaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and to send him fourteen thousand men immedia ely.

The Piedmontees troops had entered the Neapolitan territory.

It was reported that three of the great Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Naples.

Mazzini had quitted Naples, by request of the pro dictator.

Advices from the Papal States indicate no charge in the state of affairs there.

The Pope still remains at Como.

Gen. Lamoriciere has returned to France. The French troops had occupied numerous places near Rome. It is reported that a third division of the French army will be sent from France.

Military movements on a vast scale are reported in Austria.

The English funds were depressed by the heavy exports of gold to France.

News from Pekin to the commencement of July had been received at St. Petersburg, but there was nothing of importance.

A Good Paper for Every Family.—All our readers may not be acquainted with one of the most valuable agricultural and family journals in the country, now in its nineteenth volume: We refer to the American Agriculturist, which is a large and beautiful journal, devoted to the practical labors of the Field, Garden, and the household. It is prepared by practical men (and women) who know what they write about, and it gives a great amount of valuable information, useful not only to farmers, gardeners, stock raisers, fruit growers, and those who have little village plots, but also to every family. We advise our readers to send $1 to the publisher, Orange Judd, 41 Park-Row, New York and try the Agriculturist a year. A specimen copy can doubtless be had by sending to the publisher. Those subscribing now for the twentieth volume, (1861,) will get the remaining numbers of this year without charge.

The Battle in New York.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is confident that with proper effort Lincoln will be defeated in that State. It says:

The Tribune, whose senior editor has been perambulating the State, making Lincoln harrangues, sums up his observations in the extravagant estimate of 70,000 for Lincoln North and West of Albany. No such result is probable. But taking his own estimate for that section of the State, yet Lincoln can be beaten by thousands.—The majority against Fremont in the counties excepted from Greeley's estimate was about eighty thousand; and even if the Northern and Western counties give Lincoln 70,000, which we by no means believe, the combined vote against him in New York city and the island and river counties will be such as to consign him to an ignominious defeat. The only doubt about the result in New York is, whether a full vote shall be polled. That done, and the Republicans will be defeated, and the country saved from the calamity of their political domination for four years to come.

AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, TUESDAY OCTOBER 30, 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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The American Union circulates amongst Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen, and Business Men Generally, in this and the adjoining counties and in Dellware, and is for this reason an excellent medium through which all persons having Real or Personal Property, Goods, Wares, &c., to dispose of, cannot fail to receive a handsome profit on the cost of advertising.

Terms of advertising cheaper than those of any any other paper in the State.

All descriptions of Job Printing done at city prices. Give us a call.

Address American Union, Denton, Md.

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. will be in session to-day week.

The Election.—Tuesday next is the day of election, and it is the imperative duty of every legal voter to make use of this high prerogative—to go to the polls and vote—vote their sentiments like freemen. We say to every Union man, be found at the polls, and there deposit your ballots freely and fearlessly, and show to the world that you yet value the Union of the States, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws, as a noble heritage received from the patriot fathers of the Revolution. Act with decision and firmness and show to the world that you rightfully appreciate your liberties. But withal, we entreat you, act like rational and intelligent men should do. Let there be no wrangling; no disputations—no controversy—no blows. Let all keep within the bounds of decorum, and use every means to prevent a breach of the public peace. Let peace and quiet be the order of the day, for there has already been enough of party bickerings and party prejudice fomented during the canvass. On this day work for the Union cause, but let it be done quietly, silently.

The exercise of the elective franchise is a high and holy privilege, guaranteed to us by our ancestors, who were baptised in fire and blood, that they might secure unto us its benefits and its blessings. And from the days that "tried those noble souls of the Revolution," our fathers enjoyed them, and now, at the present time, we their decendants, live in the realization of all the rights and liberties of men born free—free from monarchy, despotism or tyranny—free to think and act in reference to matters of public policy.

What a sublime spectacle is here presented to the crowned heads of European monarchs, as well as to millions of servile slaves; slaves to oppression and wrong, in whose bosoms burn the smouldering fires of liberty. We say what a sublime spectacle is here presented to European nations, beholding millions of American freemen quietly [illegible]

the ruins of a splendid monarchy, a government founded in right and justice, and which will secure to us, all the blessings of social and religious liberty.

Let us then properly appreciate our exalted priviliges and act with due consideration and reflection—act like rational men, worthy of the cause of freemen; for, into whosoever hands the reigns of government may be entrusted, we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the people, sufficient to believe that the Union will be preserved and the rights of all respected.

The Union of the States.—Dissolution of the Union is a term of significant import, and too frequently used by men in high places. Whether it be the offspring of a heated enthusiasm in an espoused cause, on the one part, and interest alone on the other, time and its results will tell.

Disunion, when applied to a dissolution of our government, means not merely a division of territory, but also, the formation of different governments, under different laws and with different interests and institutions.

It is true, the different States, act independently of each other in matters of State policy, yet are united by common consent and interest, under a general government, for mutual defence, against internal revolutions, wars and foreign invasions; otherwise the scenes of the ancient Grecian republics might be renewed on American soil; viz:—when not united in wars against a common enemy, engaged in exterminating and enslaving wars against each other.

And lamentable as would be such scenes, the hot-headed abolitionist of the north, and the inconsiderate pro-slavery fanatic of the South, insist alike upon a submission to their peculiar notions of disunion. Although slavery has divided the government of one prominent institution, yet it is to be hoped, there is enough conservative interest for the Union, to save the republic from a like calamity.

Although slavery with other causes might, yet of itself, we believe it never will produce dissolution, so long as general emancipation is left to the workings of popular opinion and individual interest, unrestrained by government interference; yet it may be as effectually and more harmoniously accomplished, than by legal means. This is evident from the fact, that though slavery was originally an institution peculiar to all the States, and each State undoubtedly recognizing a property in slaves, and the Constitution of the United States, securing to masters, "persons held to service or labor by the laws of one State, when escaping to another;" yet many of the States, not by force, but from popular opinion, mutual and individual interest, have discontinued this *rather dark* institution, while in some others it exists but nominally. And may not what is true of the past, be the history of the future in this behalf?

Again, to take from freemen without remuneration, or even with this, but without consent, what previous laws have given them a right to, would be an assumption of power, inconsistent with the spirit of our government as contituted, and unjust toward the governed; be the end either a moral or civil one. And if the Federal Union waived its right to legislate upon local and domestic institutions, and vested it in the States, to each State belongs the sole power of managing things peculiar to the interest of its inhabitants.

The Remedy.

As a safe and speedy remedy for disunion, and one which cannot fail to prove efficacious, we earnestly recommend those afflicted with this mania to vote for John Bell and Edward Everett on Tuesday next. They will give peace to the country, strengthen the bonds of our Union, promote its prosperity and preserve the rights of all—North—South—East and West

Another Accident.—On Thursday morning last, a serious accident occurred to a youth about 16 years of age, residing with Mr. Henry Holmes in the lower part of this county. He was driving a horse hitched to a cart, when he took fright from some cause and ran away, throwing the youth against a gate post and so badly shattering one arm that amputation became necessary. Dr. Atkinson from Preston, Dr. Hooper from New Market, and Dr. C. C. Cox from Easton, were each summoned and performed the operation successfully by administering Chloroform to the patient, who we learn is doing well.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Noah Murphy, aged about forty eight years, of Federalsburg in this county, died very suddenly on Saturday morning, the 20th inst., in consequence of a severe wound on his head and face, sustained the afternoon previous, on board the schooner Two Brothers, on the Nanti- Long Point, below Balti-

caught him up and dashed him with such violence against the wood on deck as to render him entirely speechless.—A physician was soon obtained, but the wounds proved fatal. He was brought up by water to Crotcher's Ferry, and buried near there, on Sunday afternoon following. He leaves a wife and four children, one of which is deaf and dumb.

Grand Union Demonstration

AT EASTON.

On Thursday last the Union Constitutional party in Talbot county, held a grand mass meeting at Easton, which for numbers and enthusiasm, surpasses all similar meetings of the kind, held since the days of 1840. We have witnessed many political assemblies, but recollect never before to have seen one to equal it in the country.—It was composed of all classes of citizens—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Professional man, and the laboring man; the bone and sinew of the country, were assembled in a common cause to do battle for the Union Amongst the assembled thousands were to be seen those, who had in former days acted with the old Democratic and Whig parties—men who had heretofore acted with every party—now willing to sacrafice every selfish motive, and every party prejudice upon their country's sacred altar and thereby restore peace to the country and again strengthen the bonds of our Federal Union.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by H. Goldsborough, Esq., when William Goldshorough, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, was elected to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, the President made a very pertinent little speech, quite appropriate to the occasion, and which was warmly applauded.

After speeches from Hon. C. F. Goldsborough, of Dorchester, and Hon. J. B. Kerr, of Talbot, both of which were argumentative and instructive, the meeting took a recess till 3 o'clock. From the adjournment up to 3 o'clock, the crowed continued to augment rapidly. At 2 o'clock the Minute Men from Baltimore, numbering about seven hundred, arrived in town, escorted by a committee from Easton appointfor the purpose. They were accompanied by Prof. Volandt's celebrated Cornet Band, Leidy's martial music and the Drum corps of Baltimore city Guard Batallion. They marched up through the town and presented an imposing scene. Large tables having been erected on the public square, loaded with all the comforts necessary to supply the wants of the "inner man," the Minute Men with others. who choose to participate, partook of an excellent dinner, served up in good style, for which the committee having the matter in charge, deserve the thanks of the entire party. It was an onorous duty but the committee discharged that duty to the satisfaction of all.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was again called to order by the President. The immense crowd having become seated, so far as they could be accommodated with seats, and silence obtained, Dr. C. C. Cox addressed the Minute Men from Baltimore in a beautiful and eloquent speech of welcome. Mr. J. M. Smith, of Baltimore, on behalf of the Minute Men, returned Dr. Cox and the citizens of Talbot, their warmest thanks.—He also recited a burlesque speech of a Western stump orator, which was received amid roars of laughter and loud applause. Mr. Smith also with keen sarcasm and lively wit pitched into the administration and dealt Mr. Buchanan heavy blows.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy was next introduced to the meeting and for near an hour entertained the audience in an argumentative speech. His voice failing him, he was obliged to conclude; he therefore gave way for Hon J. Morrison Harris. Mr. Harris is a beautiful speaker, superior to many and inferior to very few in this conntry as a stump speaker. His language is chaste and eloquent, his delivery clear and strong, his enunciation beyond criticism, his ideas clear, vivid and striking. He states a proposition and backs it up by arguments, one after another in such quick succession, that before the listener is aware of it, he has made the argument so strong as not to leave a doubt remaining. Mr. Harris' speech was well recived and listened to with profound attention by a delighted auditory.

Dr. N. Pinkney, U. S. N. was the next speaker, but owing to the lateness of the hour he soon concluded and the meeting adjourned till half past 7 o'clock.

At half past 7 o'clock the meeting was again called to order by the President, when the Hon. Jacob Broome, of Philadelphia, was introduced to the meeting, and for more than an hour spoke of the leading questions that divided and distract the people of this country. He reviewed the history of parties in reference to the agitation of the question of slavery &c., &c. Mr. Broome's speech was sound and conservative and claimed the attention of his entire audience. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned.

The speakers were often interupted by rounds of applause and the enthusiasm manifested was but an earnest of victory that awaits the Union cause in Maryland.

At 7 o'clock the Minute Men formed into procession and with lighted torches and amid a display of fire-works paraded the principle streets. They were cheered by the immense crowds in the streets, while from the upper windows, the ladies waived their handkerchiefs, the Minute Men meanwhile, giving three cheers for the ladies and three cheers for Bell and Everett. The whole town was alive with a mass of human beings and all seemed delighted and gratified.

The best order and decorum was observed, and during the entire day, we saw nothing transpire in any way offensive to any one. It was indeed a proud day for the friends of Bell and Everett, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed the proceedings.

The Cornet Band and the St. Michaels Band were present and enlivened the proceedings with soul stiring music at intervals during the day and at night.

Political Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Union and the Constitution at Federalsburg in this county on Saturday next. The meeting will be addressed by Jas. U. Dennis of Somerset, Geo. M. Russum, David Blocksom, Philip W. Downs, Thomas H. Kemp, J. D. Kemp and others. The public are invited to attend. Meeting to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Union; Now and Forever.

Tremendous Uprising of the People.

GREATEST POPULAR DEMONSTRATION EVER WITNESSED IN NEW YORK.

A Torch-Light Procession Seven Miles Long.

The torchlight procession of the opponents of Black Republicanism in New York on Tuesday night, was a grand affair, and was more brilliant, more unmerous, and more enthusiastic than any demonstration of a political character ever before attempted in that city. From the very lengthy and graphic account of the display given by the Herald, we make the following compilation:

In numbers it more than doubled the Wide Awake procession, there being up. on the lowest estimate, from twenty-five to thirty thousand men in line, while in *elan*, vim and enthusiasm it was unequalled. Cheering and cheered, it swept through the streets a mass of lights, men, music, cannon, flags, transparencies, tableau, fireworks and banners, indescribably imposing, and the shouts which everywhere responded to the cheers of the clubs from the thousands that lined the streets, showed that the Union men outside the procession were so numerous that the thousands in line were hardly missed.—The crowds upon the sidewalks were unequalled even at the Prince of Wales' reception, and so overflowed the streets that the procession could hardly pass, the men cheering and the ladies enhtusiastically waving their handkerchiefs. Torches flamed everywhere; lanterns, bell shaped, globular, circular, crescent, blue. white, red, parti-colored; lamps of every style and variety, candles enclosed in transparences, stage fires glowing in prismatic hues from carriages, wagons and platforms with tableaux, rockets bombs, blue lights and Roman candles—all blazed, smoked, flashed, twinkled flared, shone, and glowed in bewildering beauty, says the Herald. The procession was over seven miles in length, and was over three hours passing a given point.

From the *Times*, (Rep.)

The Fusion demonstration in this city, ast evening, was undoubtedly a success, in regard to the extent of the procession, and the general display thoughout the almost interminable line. In fact, it was all that those who created it had promised in point of number and variety of embellishments. At an early hour in the evening the various Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell and Everett delegations from Kings county, Queens county and Richmond county, from Jersey City, Hoboken, Patterson, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia and elsewhere, began to pour into the city, and make their way to their several rendezvous; and soon afterwards the Ward Associations of the city were under way, carrying banners with strange devices, and most of them preceded by at least a fife and drum.

At 9 o'clock the city was ablaze with burning torches, and the air was burdened with rockets, Roman candles, lampsmoke, and "I wish I was in Dixy." There were in the several divisions at this time, probably, about 25,000 persons—some arrayed in red shirts, some in white, some in uniform coats, many in their every-day apparel, and all, together with their banners, transparancies, temples of liberty, boats on wheels, and torches in hand, forming an exciting spectacle.

Votes Lincoln can afford to Loose.—Mr. Linoln, if he obtains all the free States, will have just one hundred and eighty-three electoral votes, while (the whole number being three hundred and three,) one hundred and fifty-two would be a majority of the whole. Then it appears he could only spare thirty-one, and should he lose New York, (thirty-five votes,) must be defeated, even with California and Oregon on his side. Losing these two States, having seven votes, he could not lose Pennsylvania, (twenty-seven votes,) as he would then have but one hundred and forty-nine, or three less than a majority of the college; but carrying either California or Oregon, with all the other free States, he would have a majority without Pennsylvania; or he might lose Ohio, California and Oregon, thirty-one, and still be safe. New York is the only single State which could defeat him.

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