AMERICAN UNION,

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The American Union circulates amongst Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen, and Business Men Generally, in this and the adjoining counties and in Delaware, 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.

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☞ The Orphan's Court of Caroline co. will be in session on Tuesday next.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTH.—Since the truth of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency has become a fixed fact, the extremeists of the South have become more violent and are resolved to do something to wreak their vangeance on the North, because of their support of a Republican candidate for the Presidency. Their whole movement evidently betray emotions of bitter disappointment and a hopeless defeat. Their course reminds us more of the VIPER, which on being teased, works itself into a rage, and in very spite will turn and thrust his fangs into his own person. They seem to have lost all common sense views of men and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and in their political frenzy and distempered brain, immagine the whole Northern people, and even the people of the border States, to be their most hostile enemies.—It is strange that our Southern brethrra, (we mean the masses of the people of the Southern States) do not take time to reason and deliberate for themselves.

Let us who are far removed from the scenes of this wild excitement, and where better counsels prevail, even at the risk of being denounced as Republicans and sympathysers with rank Abolitionists, look at this question from the only true stand point of the Union, where we can impartially judge this question, and draw just conclusions in regard to the eventful future.

What, we ask, are we to expect from the administration of Mr. Lincoln. Certainly not secession or disunion. We cannot believe that any man possessed of a sound mind and well balanced judgment, could so far forget his constitutional obligations, his solemn oath of office, the welfare of thirty millions of freemen, as by either act or deed, direct or indirect, do anything that would in the remotest manner weaken the bonds of our Union, or impair in the slightest degree our constitutional obligations toward a single confederated State, however weak or helpless that State might be to defend herself.

The Republican party, it is true, come into power flushed with victory, and if they were disposed to become antagonistic to the South and by public demonstrations oppose this wild and reckless crusade against the Union, on the sectional issues that have existed during the canvass, they might create in the public mind serious apprehensions for its safety. But the election over, with it the excitement has died away, and our Northern brethen, like good cititizens, loyal to the Union and the government under which they live, have retired peaceably to the avocations of private life, while our more fiery and less sagacious Southern friends are engaged in a stormy and boisterous clamor for secession. And all for what? Has there been any cause to justify such rash proceedings? Has there been any violent threats, or any act on the part of the people of the North to alarm and excite the fears of the South? None whatever that we can discover. What then, has caused all this alarm and clamor for disunion and secession? We will tell you, just nothing at all! The only pretext, and a flimsy one it is too, that we have ever heard assigned, is that of an election of a President by the people of the United States—elected, too, by the only mode pointed out by the Constitution, and in the same manner that all former Presidents have been elected. The newly elected President is not yet inducted into office, and he cannot, therefore, have done an overt act to justify secession. He has done nothing and can do nothing until he has assumed the reigns of government, and even then, is powerless, as both branches of the National legislature is opposed to him, and stand between him and the States as a formidable barrier against aggressions or inroads upon the institutions of the South, or any section of the Union.

But let us take another view of the question, aside from the party rancour of the times, and at the same time a common sense view of the subject. Mr. Lincoln is a citizen of the United States, (if he was not he would not be eligible to the office of President,) born upon the soil of Kentucky, his feelings, his interests, his associations, his kindred—all are in common, linked with the destinies of the Union, and can any man, entertaining American sentiments, be found to judge so rashly of his fellows, as not to grant unto others, that patriotism or love of country, which he claims for himself. Mr. Lincoln has served in our national councils, and by no act of his there recorded, has he ever shown a disposition on his part, to dissever the Union or destroy Southern institutions. We believe him to be one of the most conservative men of the Republican ranks, and it was this that gave him the nomination over Mr Seward.

In view of the facts here stated, and others that might be urged, we think our Southern friends have acted unwisely and more in a spirit of hatred toward their Northern brethren, than with an intention to secede from the Union. If secession is to be the result, we do not see that their condition would be at all bettered—nor can we really bring our mind seriously to believe that such is their intention.

Negro Suffrage Amendment.—In New York there was a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to give the negroes a right to vote. This proposition was voted upon at the election on Tuesday, and was defeated by a large majority. Jamaica, L. I., gave 28 votes in favor of free negro suffrage, and 849 against it. The proportion is about the same in other portions of the State.

NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey has gone for the fusion ticket by about 2000 majority. Some of the electors, a Trenton paper says, will have 8000 majority. In regard to the State Legislature, the Republicans have one majority in the Senate, and the Democrats four in the House, giving the latter a majority of three on joint ballot.

It is rumored, that Judge Douglas, will make, in a few days, a great Union speech in the South. It is stated he will visit Columbus during the session of the Legislature.

"A Voice from the Border" is received but owing to its length, we must pass it over till next week. We would also say to the writer he must be more brief in future if he wishes them to appear regularly.

SPECULATIONS AS TO MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—A despatch from Springfield, Illinois, (the home of Mr. Lincoln,) to the New York Times, says that speculation is rife among prominent politicians, most intimate with the President elect, and supposed to be well informed as to his probable course. The composition of his cabinet is freely canvassed, and the following are the names most prominently mentioned:

For Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, of New York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. For Secretary of the Interior, John Bell, of Tennessee. For Secretary of War, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. For Postmaster General, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; ——— Chandler, of Michigan. For Secretary of the Navy, John Minor Botts, of Virginia. For Attorney General, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

LINCOLN STATES.—The following table of majorities for Lincoln in the free States foot up 341,500. The majority in Massachusetts and Indiana alone—two States—is about equal to the entire vote of Maryland:

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

Connecticut,	10,000
New Hampshire,	9,000
New York,	45,000
Ohio,	32,000
Pennsylvania,	50,000
Rhode Island,	4,5000
Vermont,	11,000
Wisconsin,	10,000
Illinois,	15,000
Indiana,	25,000
Iowa,	10,000
Maine,	20,000
Massachusetts,	70,000
Michigan,	20,000
Minnesota,	10,000
Total electoral vote for Lincoln 169.	

Mr. Lincoln at the Polls.—A letter from Springfield, Ill., thus speaks of the arrival of Mr. Lincoln at the polls, to vote, on Tuesday:

His friends almost lifted him off the ground and would have carried him to the polls but for interference. Each man was desirous of having the privilege of handing Lincoln his ballot. One fellow yelled out, "You ought to vote for Douglas, Uncle Abe: he has done all he could for you," and the cheers were perfectly deafening.—Old Abe, Uncle Abe, the Giant Killer, and other remarks abounded, and altogether, the scene was one of rare interest.

K. F. Page, an examiner in the U S. pension office, has resigned his position.

Election Returns.

MARYLAND.—The following returns embrace each county in the State, together with the city of Baltimore, and as we have made them up with much care, they may be regarded as near correct as it is possible to get them until the vote is officially announced. We do not think the official count will change the majority, named below, more than 20 votes either way.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES

	Bell maj.	Breck maj.	Doug. vote.	Lin. vote.
Alleghany,	632		1,042	496
A. Arundel*	24			
Balt. county	76		450	36
Balt. city		2354	1505	1081
Calvert	50			
Carroll	560		305	56
Charles*		293	38	6
Caroline*	96		100	12
Cecil	285		391	158
Dorchester	87			
Frederick*	447		438	
Harford	340		82	80
Howard	300		189	
Kent	157			
Montgomery	37		76	50
P. Georges		164	32	
Q. Ann's	29		87	
Somerset	175			
St. Mary's		652	201	
Worcester		100		
Washington	81		285	95
Talbot*		105	98	2
	3276	3668	4319	2074

*——Official.

Breckinridge's majority over Bell 392.

Combined opposition maj, over Breckenridge 9277.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Nov. 9.—The Gazette sums up the returns from 106 counties in Virginia, showing that Bell gains over Goggin 12,522; Breckinridge gains over Letcher 8,310.

Richmond, Nov. 9—Returns from thirteen counties in the Southwestern portion of the State gives Breckinridge 2,700 majority. The Democratic gain is 3,300, and the State is now considered certain for Breckinridge.

ALABAMA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says that Breckinridge's plurality in that State is fully 10,000.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from Atchison, Kansas, elect all the Democratic members of the Legislature, and all the county officers, by about 200 majority. Large Democratic gains are reported.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Lincoln has nearly 20,000 majority in this State. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, securing the return of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate.

FLORIDA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8.—Returns from Florida indicate that Breckinridge will have a majority of 4,000 in that State.

MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Scattering returns from Mississippi give Breckinridge a majority.

ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Fort Smith, Bell 260; Breckinridge 231; Douglas 164.

Fayetteville, Bell 355; Breckinridge 336; Douglas 70.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.—Official returns from 67 counties in this State give Breckinridge 30,000; Bell 29,500; Douglas 9,000.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 9.—Official returns from seventy-nine counties in this State give Breckinridge 35,130; Bell 34,180; and Douglas 10,004.

There are 136 counties in the State, of which 57 are yet to hear from.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Breckinridge's plurality in this State is about 3,000.

NEW YORK.

The full returns of New York city foot up as follows:

For the Fusion ticket	62,328
" Lincoln and Hamlin	33,097
Fusion majority	29,321

TENNESSEE.

A dispatch to the Lynchburg Virginian, dated Knoxville, Nov. 8, says that "in Tennessee, Bell's net gains as far as heard from are 5,700. Three-fifths of the State are yet to hear from. The democrats have given up the State.' [The democratic majority in the State last year was 8,008.]

Another account says the vote of Memphis is as follows:

Douglas,	2,550
Bell,	2,500
Breckinridge,	500

In the county of Shelby, including Memphis, the majority for Bell over Breckinridge is about 2,000, which is a gain of 2,700 for the Union men since the last Governor's election.

Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us. True progress acquires either faithful friends or severe enemies.

The heart is a book which we ought not to tare in our hurry to get easily at its contents.

There are trees in Wisconsin that take two men and a boy to look to the top of them One looks till he gets tired, when another commences where he left off

Dr J. L. Porter was shot and killed at Lumpkin, Ga., on the 22d inst., by J. M. Cain.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The "Palmetto Flag" Hoisted.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The bark Jas Gray, owned by the Cushings of Boston, now lying at our wharves has, under the instructions of its owners, hoist d the Palmetto Flag, firing a salute of fifteen guns.

An Incendiary fire.

Fort Gaines, Ga., Nov. 7.—A fire has consumed the agency of the Bank of Columbus, at this place, with several stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Minute Men at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—Placards have been posted about the city calling a Convention of thos favorable to the organization of a corps of Minute Men.

The Virginia Volunteers Tender their Services to South Carolina.

Columbus, S C, Nov. 8.—The Speaker of the House last night received a despatch from Virginia, tendered the services of the volunteer corps raised in that State, in the event of South Carolina seceding.

Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, spoke here last night. He said that Southern independance had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. The speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made.

Immediate Secession of South Carolina.

Efforts were made, yesterday, in the Legislature to wait for Southern co-operation in the secess on movement, but they failed.

A State Convention will be called, and the secession of South Carolina seems inevitable.

The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention will meet on the 17th.

Congressmen Boyce, Bonham and Keitt urge the call of the Convention and immediate action.

Resignation of Federal Officials.

A large body of citizens called on the federal officers, last night, at which time the latter took occasion to announce their resignation of the offices they held under the Government. This was hailed with cheering demonstrations. The officers returned thanks in a spirited address

Charleston, S. C, Nov. 8.—James Conner, Esq., the U S. District Attorney has resigned. Mr. Colcock, the Collector, and Jacobs, the Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignations.

The Charleston Courier publishes a despatch from Washington, which states that President Buchanan will resist nullification but not secession.

A fire in Anderson District, yesterday, destroyed the Williamston Springs Hotel and furniture. Loss $60,000. B. F. Marsden's store was also destroyed, with the stock of goods. Loss $10,000. There is an insurance of $12,000 in Northern Insurance Companies.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Special Message of Gov. Brown—He does not Recommend the appointment of Delegates to the Secession Convention, but advises Laws for the State Protection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 7.—Gov. Brown to-day sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the Constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States, to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government and protrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts committed by sister States.—He consequently is pointedly severe on the Massachusetts laws, saying if the laws of Massachusetts cause the plunder of the property of Georgia, the citizens of Massachusetts should be compelled to compensate them. He advises a system of reprisals, and says, "Let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation."

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such an amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State as will indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia.

He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandise 25 per centum introduced after the 1st of January which are manufactured in or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or other unfriendly States—the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation is repealed.

Should such legislation prove ineffectual he would recommend the repeal of all parts of the penal or civil code protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

He says: "In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he would be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Georgia, who refuses to vindicate her honor and, at any cost, maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard."

He believes the legislation he has recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of States It will destroy the sectional controversy and narrow the issue to a contest between individual States.

He says if the legislature fails to enact the laws he recommends, the people should rise in their might, and at the ballot box demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself; but so long as all the States abide in good faith to their constitutional obligations, one State cannot withdraw from Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties, and the right of secession for cause is only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of States.

The message occupies twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. It contains a full review of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus:

For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must sooner or later be met, he recommends that the sum of a million dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year; and that prompt provision be made for the raising of such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury, as the public expenditures require. 'Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute,' should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or the compromise of our rights, we should reply—"The argument is exhausted and we now stand on our arms."

Mass Meeting at Savanah—Secession Resolutions.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—The mass meeting of citizens to right was the largest ever held here.

Captain John A. Anderson presided, with Charles H. Way as Secretary.

The following resolutions were moved by Captain F. Bartow, and seconded by Coloner Henry R. Jackson. They were supported in an eloquent speech by Hon. W. Law, and were adopted unanimously, with great enthusiasm:

"We, the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignore all past party names and issues, and cordially unite in the following resolutious:

1st. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States ought not and will not be submitted to.

2d. Resolved, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practicable moment, and to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-ooerate with the Governor in calling a Convention of the people to determine on some measure of redress.

3d. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will belikely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4th. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

5th. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senators and representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the houses of which they are respectively members.

The Colonial Flag of Georgia Raised.

The Colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon, on Gen. Green's Monument in Johnson's Square, in presence of an immense multitude, which was addressed by several speakers.

The Administration—Position of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Numerous letters from respectable sources, continue to be received by the Administration, communicating statements respecting the condition of affairs in the South, and asserting that, according to present indications, South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union.

As yet there has been no formal consideration of the subject in the Cabinet, and therefore no course of action in view of such a contingency has been adopted.

Notwithstanding the reserve of the Cabinet officers, it is known that on the distinctive legal question of secession they do not all agree. The difference among them has revived the rumor that Secretaries Cobb and Thompson are on the eve of resigning their positions; but we have their authority for saying that, it is without foundation.

No military have recently been sent to Southern military poste, nor is any movement of this character contemplated.

A Good Paper to Edif.—If any body wants to edit the Vicksburg Sentinel, he will be edified by the following brief history of some of the men who have figured in that position:—Dr. James Hagan took hold in 1837, had a number of street fight fought a duel with his brother editor of the Whig, and was killed in 1842, in a street fight, by D. W. Adams. His assistant had a number of street fights, in one of which he was badly wounded. Jas. Ryan, next editor, was killed by R. E. Hammet, of the Whig. Next came Walter Hickey, who had several rows, and was repeatedly wounded; he killed Dr. Maclin and was soon after himself killed in Texas. John Lavins, another editor, was imprisoned for the violence of his articles. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, was killed in the street by H. A. Crabbe, and Crabbe was murdered in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but soon afterward drowned himself.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Mr. Lincoln having received electoral votes enough to elect him, it becomes important to know how the next Congres will stand. The following comes as near the fact as the state of the case will warrant at present:

U. S. SENATE.—It is altogether probable that when all the elections are held which are to take place during Mr. Lincoln's term, the Democratic majority in the U. S. Senate will be materially reduced.—There will be in that body, next session, 24 Republicans and 30 Democrats and Bell men. Vacancies will occur before 1865 as follows: California, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1. There are 12 vacancies to be filled for the next session, of which California, Indiana, Illinois, N. York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin will elect Republicans, making 6, which added to the 24 elected, makes 30; the Democrats will fill the vacancies in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Louisiana, making 6, giving them 36. But other vacancies will follow in California, Indiana, New Jersey, Minesota, where there are now Democratic Senators, who will be replaced by Republicans, giving them 34 and leaving the Democrats 32.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is probable that there will be a majority against Mr. Lincoln in the next House of Representatives. Congressional elections have been held in nineteen States.

The following, as near as can be ascertained, is thought will be the position of parties in the next House of Representatives:

Opposition,	128
Republicans,	108
Majority opposed to Republicans,	20

A Thriving Swedish Colony.—At Bishops Hil, in Henry county, Illinois, is a colony of persons from Sweden, now numbering 7,000 souls. At present it is a communist affair. The domain of the colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 2,000 of which are under cultivation. To men who are accustomed to farming on a small scale, the operations of the colonies seem to be immense. Broom corn is a specialty with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a ton to four acres, and the price about $100 per ton; upon which estimate this year's crop will be worth about $75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms annually, and the ballance of the crop is sold at the East. Of other crops, they have now on the ground about 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; say 2000 of various other crops, such as sugar cane, potatoes, &c. and 1,000 acres of grass, Hungarian and timothy. The whole estate is in admirable condition, showing unwearied care and excellent judgment on the part of the managers. The stock of the domain is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom corn are of monmouth proportions.

"Murder will Out."—A man, named Fox, has been arrested at Attica, Indiana, charged with the murder of Col. Davenport, at Davenport, Iowa, about 14 or 15 years ago.

Gen. Scott.—General Scott is the largest man in the service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds He is 74 years old, yet his health is good and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is doubtless owing to his temperate habits.

Sad Accident.—Mr. Sewell H. Brown, civil engineer on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and who is a son of David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, while out gunning on the 2d instant six miles this side of Greensborough, on the line of the new road, was accidentally shot, one of the particles of which penetrated the eye from the effects of which, it feared, he will lose the sight. Several others also entered various parts of his body, but producing no very serious wounds. It was purely accidental, his brother, David Paul Brown' Jr., discharging his gun at a partridge, not knowing that he was in that direction.

Rev. R. S. Maclay, late missionary in China, and the Rev. Dr. Dunbar are delivering lectures in Cincinnati this week.

Colonel A. L. Sheppard, editor of the Calhoun (Ga.) register, died on the 2nd inst.

John Hall committed suicide in Fluvanna county, Va., last week.

One penny a day will buy food in China sufficient to enable a man to live comfortably.

The notorious yacht wanderer is at Havana, preparing for another African voyage.

Married.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, Princes Ann, by Rev. A. Wallace, Mr. R. Reese Morgan, Esq., Editor of the Salisbury Sentinel, to Miss Louisa A. Collier, of Shaftsbury, Somerset co., Md.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Mr. Wm. Sorden and Miss Sarah Dickerson, both of this co.

On the 1st. inst., by same Mr. Wm. Wright and Miss Susan Davis, both of this county.

Died.

At his residence in the 3d District, on the 4th inst., Short A. Willis, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

BOOTS & SHOES—a large lot both home-made and Eastern work, always on hand & for sale at extremely low prices by WM. T. ELLIOTT,

July 17 Hillsborough.

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