

DENTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1850

NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

List of names for the Constitutional Union Party including Alexander Evans, J. Dixon Roman, and others.

OUR ENTERPRISE.

An established and long honored custom, renders it proper, for us in this the commencement of our new enterprise, to briefly set forth our views, and define as far as practical the course we intend to pursue, a duty we cheerfully perform.

The daily and weekly newspapers are the glory of America; much as they are susceptible of improvement they are unquestionably the most powerful lever now at work in our civil society.

People living in towns and cities have little idea of the value of newspapers, compared with country people, they have their associations and libraries at hand on every side which when they have not of their own they borrow from their neighbors.

There needs no peculiar sagacity to discover the fallacy of such calculations. We may as well come at once to a common sense view of the position of parties and political affairs, and not deceive either ourselves or others as to the result.

In our prospectus we set out with an avowal of our position—politically siding our paper the "American Union," and professing our intention to adhere to the principles of that party in politics which we believe to be the purest and best to the best interests of the country.

right to defend our principles and if any controversy shall arise we are determined not to use vulgar and unedifying language but calmly, honestly and truthfully discuss the matter in controversy, we have before us the common and of all such enterprises which must be of a mutual nature. And as we are now before the public we wish a happy acquaintance with them and prefer our readiness to serve them to the best of our ability.

JOHN J. CRITTENDON.

It has been said that this gentleman had declared himself in favor of J. C. Breckinridge, this is untrue Mr. Crittendon is actively engaged in the promotion of Bell and Everett's election, the only national party now before the country and the only party that can possibly claim a national support, the Democratic party being divided forming two sectional parties, the Douglas party North, the Breckinridge party South though each of these parties will have some advocates and friends in the other section, that is Douglas will have sufficient strength south to prevent Breckinridge from carrying it for himself and vice versa Breckinridge will also have sufficient strength to defeat Douglas North thus making the main contest between Lincoln and Bell.

The Union party is thoroughly organized, and in those in which any uncertainty exists, it will take measures to insure the defeat of the Republican candidate. In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, this result will be apparent, and as a consequence the masses of the people, not only in the South but in the North, will rally by hundreds of thousands to the standard of Bell and Everett, as the only one that promises a victory.

We have found, in a number of our contemporaries of all parties, calculations in regard to the result of the Presidential election. Some of them are extremely wild. Others are colored more to correspond with the wishes than with the judgment of those who make them.

As a significant and thrilling indication that the popular tide, North and South, is setting in favor of Bell and Everett, we point to the cheering fact that the Philadelphia Monitor, an old and able Democratic paper, has come out for the Constitutional Union candidates, and will battle nobly for their election.

While there is still a Union of States, it is incumbent on every loyal and patriotic citizen to adhere to a National Party. There is now only one such party remaining. The Democratic party is ruptured into sectional parties. We stem from a sundered organization to the platform of THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

The prospects of Breckinridge are not much better. He cannot possibly get an electoral vote in the North, except from the Pacific States, California and Oregon, which will probably also get the votes of Florida and South Carolina, but Texas will be in dispute between him and Houston, and Miss-

issippi and Arkansas will be undecided between him and Bell. It may now be considered certain that all the other Southern States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, will under the existing circumstances, give their votes to Bell and Everett.

The dissatisfaction of the Democratic party with the division made in Baltimore, would be sufficient of itself, to produce this result, and when it is considered that only a few thousand votes for Douglas in each State, will take on the whole Democratic majority, the certainty of the result in favor of Bell and Everett will at once be perceived.

This will bring the contest between Bell and Lincoln, and there will only be needed a few Northern votes to insure the defeat of Lincoln, and insure either the election of Mr. Bell by the electoral college or the throwing of the election into the House of Representatives. We are satisfied that arrangements are already nearly consummated which will defeat the election of Lincoln. There exists great discontent in the ranks of the Republican party in the Eastern States. In New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey, the Republicans are, beyond doubt, greatly organized and dissatisfied with the Chicago nomination.

The sky is indeed brightening in the Union party. The sentiment of the country is fast settling in favor of the election of Bell and Everett—North and South the masses of the people of all parties are rallying to their standard, and there is a prospect now that their election will be a triumph not only that of Herr's in 1840. Under the head of "For Bell and Everett the stars are brightening," the Richmond Whig says:—We are rejoiced to announce that, since the grand bust up of the Democratic party, the prospects for the triumphant election of Bell and Everett have brightened most rapidly and gloriously. We have entire confidence that the conservative Democrats, North and South, will rally, zealously and unflinchingly, to the support of the only national ticket in the field—the Constitutional Union ticket of Bell and Everett.

As a significant and thrilling indication that the popular tide, North and South, is setting in favor of Bell and Everett, we point to the cheering fact that the Philadelphia Monitor, an old and able Democratic paper, has come out for the Constitutional Union candidates, and will battle nobly for their election. We submit the following extracts from its last issue, and commend their patriotic tone to the impetuous and conservative Democrats of Virginia and of South and of the whole Union. Hear the Monitor:—We are life-long Democrats. Nevertheless we are willing to stand under the banner of Bell and Everett, who have been Whigs and Americans, but as Constitutional Union soldiers. The banner is insubstantial with the motto of the Constitution and the Union, and it floats up from the breeze in every State. We follow that banner. Its beams are statements on the right; its commanding intellectual endowments, its long experience in public service as Governor, as Cabinet Minister, and Diplomatist.

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These are objects suited to an intelligent and virtuous people—whilst, on the other hand, it is base, sly, and in derogation of our manhood, to countenance, however lightly, the corruption, sectionalism, or extreme dogma of any band of partisans. We want order, decorum, statesmanship, and perfect impartiality in the administration of the government.

But, it may be asked, why should not the national join other and older parties? The answer is not difficult. It is for no other reason, that these more ancient organizations, are exclusive in their practice, and intensely sectional in their theories. This practice and these theories have over-ridden the country with bitter animosities and fratricidal warfare.

These evils are dragging in their train a slow waste of the treasury, demoralization of the people, a neglect of the public service, with disgust at home and dishonor abroad. If they be not now arrested, the most sanguine lovers of our Constitution will look on it as a failure. They will, with heartfelt sadness, not believing the experiment of self-government as no longer worthy of their support. They will look forward to the downfall of the republic, as our inevitable destiny.

South from one end to the other, and if the hitherto conservative people of the North are not false to the obligations of duty and patriotism, and not blind to every consideration of interest—national and individual—they will carry New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and at least one half the New England States; "Awakened and for ever free!" Sound the trumpet—beat the drum—ring the bell—and rally the masses North and South, East and West, to the rescue of the Union, in the sacred name of Washington and the Constitution.

The contest is now between Bell and Lincoln. The Constitutional Union party is the only National party left in the field, to combat the Abolition party. The other factions are merely engaged in a Kilkenny cut-throat among themselves, and nothing but the small ends of their tails will be left at the end of the battle.

That is the high and noble spirit which should actuate every patriotic Democrat, North and South in the present momentous contest. Will not the Democrats of Virginia do as many of their brethren at the North are doing, and rally round the standard of Bell and Everett? The Democratic party is disorganized and dead, and there is no earthly chance for the election of either Breckinridge or Douglas; and every vote given to either of these gentlemen will be counted to a vote for Lincoln. Will our Democratic friends aid in the election of the Republican candidate, by refusing to vote for Bell and Everett? We do not believe they will—we are sure they will not—Huzar, then, for Bell and Everett!

The country has now presented to its regard the candidates for its highest offices, also a statement of the most exalted character. The moral worth is indispensible, and so also are their ability and experience. They are neither partisans nor selfishly ambitious. Their love of country is a noble and exalted sentiment, which is a noble and exalted sentiment, which is a noble and exalted sentiment.

Why then should not the conservative masses of all parties give their earnest support to these candidates? There can be no good reason for their indifference, or for their refusal. To those who live on spots, and demagogues to rage, it will, no doubt, be a sad and painful thing, to see the principles which they have so often professed, and which they have so often professed, and which they have so often professed.

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upon the minds of the most sanguine of our people, that if this frightful tendency is not now stayed, the future will only accelerate the catastrophe.

The friends of the Union, and of Bell and Everett, have every reason to be encouraged. The doubts and hesitations which lowered around the Union movement, at its initiation have all been dispelled. The "no chance" cry with which its first appearance in the political arena was greeted by Democrats and Republicans has been changed into a reluctant acknowledgment of its vitality, its enthusiasm, and its rapid progress towards success. From being the "third party" it has suddenly risen to the importance of the only party manifesting any ability to cope with Republicanism, and beat back the threatening waves of sectional fanaticism.

Everywhere, hosts are gathering to its standard. The innumerable dissections and divisions in the Democratic party, have fused into Bell and Everett nearly all of the Southern States. Even Virginia, the old and hitherto impregnable Gibraltar of Democracy, is now acknowledged by the most prudent leaders of both Democratic factions to be certain for Bell and Everett. It is evident beyond any shadow of doubt now that Maryland will not stand alone in upholding the Union party standard. She will have with her on her side at least nine others of the largest and most populous of the Southern States.

This fact is reacting upon the North. It is a source of encouragement, and inspires unwonted confidence in the Union men of the Northern States, all along the Eastern border, and in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, they are actively and earnestly and energetically preparing for the contest, and are full of hope of a triumphant success. The ball is in motion. If it should be kept rolling as it has toiled for the last two weeks, in less than two months more the whole country will be a blaze with enthusiasm for the Union party nominees, unacquainted with anything but the popular excitement in favor of the hero of Tippecanoe, in 1840.

To effect this, only organization is necessary. Our friends in every State and county, and precisely, should in ten to fifteen days, and practical organizations of the party. The national Central Executive Committee at Washington are hard at work. The members of that Committee have taken off their coats and rolled up their sleeves, and do not mean to slumber at their posts. But the local organizations in each State must be effected independently of the National Committee, and without waiting for it. In every county and precinct, the friends of Bell and Everett should address themselves to the task, and let not another week pass without establishing an organization whose influence will extend to every voter. Let no one wait for his neighbor, but let each individual commence the work with earnestness and zeal, as if the whole responsibility of the success of the Union party devolved upon him alone. Organize! Organize! Friends of the Union and the Constitution, and of Bell and Everett, in every county and State organize at once, and a glorious victory will surely crown your united efforts in November.

The Union strength in New York. The Freedom Advertiser, an excellent Whig journal, comments that "the negro question has entirely put out of sight the interests of the white man, without doing anything but injury to the cause of the colored man, and leads to a lamentable encouragement to the cause of 'The Union' by the assertion that 'there are probably one thousand truth-telling American' in this country. (Chattanooga) a thousand men who are devoted to the interests of the American Union, without regard to personal advantage or interest, who are ready to be sacrificed to the cause of a republic only of an exalted patriotism. The Union men and men, who have traced their lineage as Whites, as Pro-Slavery and as a people's saviour, are practicing a hypocrisy, as crying out in their hearts that still abide to Religionists, to convert Executive Aids into Ministers to Force Legislation, and especially to the Enforcement of the Laws."

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FACTS AGAINST HICHO. The "Constitutional Union" Ticket JOHN BELL. A State Senator at 30. Congressman at 170. Speaker of the House at 170. Secretary of War at 170. U. S. Senator at 5. Never defeat before he people will be saved.

Bell and Everett in C. The Union cause is hourly strengthening in Georgia and not a political observer expects that the support of the Empire South will be given to Bell and Everett in November next. The Republicans, the Chronicle, Reporter, and the Columbian are among the foremost advocates of Bell and Everett in Georgia.

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SAM HOUSTON FOR BELL AND EVERETT. We have received information from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, coming direct from a friend in Texas, that the hero of San Jacinto has declared for the only National ticket, Bell and Everett.

THE NEW COMET. The new comet, which has recently appeared, was noticed last week from the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. Prof. G. P. Bond says: "The present comet promises well, its nucleus is as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude, well concentrated, and has appeared to a narrow tail, but little curved and being vertically from the horizon, like a faint streamer of the Auroras. Astronomers will wait with interest the determination of the elements of this comet. The night's observations will be needed before its future path and appearance can be predicted."

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. By the steamer p North Star, from Aspinwall, July 4th, we have received later advices from New Guiana and the differ of Central and South American ports.

The steam frigate Powhatan, bound for the United States, by way of Cape Horn, had put into Valparaiso to coal.

Our relations with that republic were approaching a crisis. The United States' fleet of war Wyoming had arrived at Callao, with dispatches to our minister, requesting him to pre-emptively demand a settlement of claims growing out of the seizure of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Ge regions, and provisions for a joint commission for the settlement of all outstanding claims of our citizens. Some delay had, however, occurred in consequence of the resignation of the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, and it was not probable that our government would be compelled to resist to force before the demands would be complied with. In case of non-compliance with the demands of our government, the American minister was instructed to close the Legation. The Peruvian minister at Washington has been notified that unless his government accepts a firm ultimatum of the United States his passports will be furnished to him. The difficulty between France and Peru had been finally adjusted, though not until a bombardment of Callao was again threatened.

In Ecuador the troops of General Franco had been committing frightful excesses on unwilling people.

Bolivia was still watching Peru, no hostilities having as yet commenced between them, and the likelihood of such was being lessened by the probability of a re-formation in the latter republic.

Ohio continued her career of peace and prosperity. Congress opened on the 1st of June.

In New Granada the revolution was progressing in the usual tardy manner common to Spanish America. Neither side had made any active warfare demonstration. A new alliance contract had been made between Castro Biza and Mr. Ambré Thompson, of New York, between the ports of Bucaral Toro and Punta Mala. The line of the continental road is within the territorial jurisdiction of New Granada, and her consent to the undertaking has been already refused.

How the bite of a dog should be treated. Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony in a recent case which grew out of injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:

"In the case of the bite of a dog, whether the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cleanse it deeply with the caustic most readily obtainable, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a rabid dog would be seen varied from two to three months, as a general thing the patient might feel himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, even if the dog is mad, the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are cured where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in real case of hydrophobia nothing was said."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Peterson's Detector notifies the public of the discovery of a dangerous counterfeit \$5 note on the Pennsylvania Bank of Philadelphia. It is said to be a perfect facsimile of the genuine issue.