The American Union.

DENTON, MD.

R. H. BUSTEED, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT. 4, 1860.

NOMINATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

State at Large—
ALEXANDER EVANS.
J. DIXON ROMAN.
1st Dist.—JAS. U. DENNIS.
2d do. JNO. E. SMITH.
3d do. SAMUEL M. RANKIN.
4th do. WM. PRICE.
5th do. JAS. T. CARPER.
6th do. ALEX. B. HAGNER.

☞ The Orphan's Court of Caroline co. will sit on Tuesday next, 11th inst.

The following gentlemen are the Judges of the Court.

WM. G. NICHOLSON,
WM. A. FOARD,
BEENNETT TODD.

Wanted.—Every Bell and Everett man in Caroline county to subscribe for the "American Union." We will not object to them if they reside in other counties. We will endeavor to make room for them on our books.

Wanted, correspondents in every portion of the county, to furnish us with all the local items in ther respective neighborhoods. Well written articles on other subjects, will also be acceptable.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.—We take this opportunity to return our thanks to the Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the "Constitutional Union Party," Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, for a copy of John Bell's Record.

His Record is the best platform now presented to the people for their serious consideration. Every day of his political life has been devoted to the preservation of the Union of these States, and to bind them ten-fold tighter on a principle of *compromise*, as it was understood to have operated in the formation of the Constitution, between the conflicting interests of the North and the South, by dealing out even-handed justice to each.

He holds fast to the "Constitution as it was written," in regard to which, he says, "the most zealous and active of the partizans, on both sides, never abandoned their creeds; both parties became sufficiently powerful to propagate their opinions; and as one or the other predominated in the administration of the Government; a tincture of the favorable notions of each was infused into its measures. Both have sought by construction, to make the Constitution what they wished it to be in fact: the one by enlarging its powers beyond its letter and spirit, the other by narrowing them down to the standard of their wishes, but *the Constitution as it is written*, we are bound by the most sacred obligations to support. I shall hold fast to the Constitution until I see that it no longer interposes a *barrier to the absolute aggression*; and I trust, that some final adjustment of all these distracting questions will yet be devised and adopted upon a basis so *just* and *reasonable* as not only to stay the progress of disaffection, but to furnish to the world the highest evidence that no diversity of local institutions, or of sectional interest, or any other cause of occasional dissension, will ever be so powerful for mischief as to sunder the ties which now bind us together as one people."

The enforcement of the Laws he considers essential and necessary to the protection of every citizens property, and to the peace and tranquility of the country; no man would be sooner "to buckle a knapsack to his back and put a musket on his shoulder" than John Bell to enforce the rigid execution of the Law.

"The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws," always have been and are now, the commandments of Mr. Bell's political faith.

The Black Republicans continue to wage an unrelenting war upon the South and her domestic institutions, and denouncing slavery as "a moral and political evil; as a grievous wrong and oppression to the race which are subjects of it; as a blight and curse to the country which tolerates it, and a sin upon the consciences of the master individually," while the squad of extreme Southern Disunionists, "*who are friendly to the Union, but to a Union on their own terms*," for the sake of political capital, continue to agitate this inflamable *slavery* question, and putting some sections of the South in a state of mental conflagration; Mr. Bell says, "is it not manifest that this is a contest between two extremes, equally distant from the *true medium point* of the Constitution? What to-day is only a breeze of popular discontent, may to-morrow swell into a very tornado, threatening to overthrow and prostrate in the dust all the sacred edifices dedicated to freedom on this side of the Atlantic."

"Those shallow and false guardians of Southern interests," ought to receive the frowning rebuke of the people, by casting their ballots for Bell and Everett in November next.

This slavery question is *now* confined to the Territories, and inquiring politicians ask the question, "where does Mr. Bell stand on this slavery question?" We cannot answer the question any better than he has done it. "I maintain that the Constitution, *proprio vigore*, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of *every* description, recognized as such in any of the States, on every sea, and in every *territory of the Union*. If the principles of the Constitution would be left to their full and fair operation, the South might look with confidence to the protection of slave property in the territories *through the Courts of the United States*." Standing upon that firm basis, this slavery agitation must cease—we will take this *deadly weapon* out of the hands of the sectionalist and secessionists and bury it in oblivion.

We publish, for the information of our "Sheriff, Coroner, Elisor, Constable or other officer," the following from the 8th Section, Article 83, Maryland Code Public General Laws, vol. 1.

"In every case in which notice by publication in a newspaper is required to be made by any Sheriff, Coroner, Elisor, Constable or other officer, the defendant shall have the right to select the newspaper in which such notice shall be published, and upon his refusal or neglect so to do, the officer *shall* make publication in the nespaper *making the lowest charge* for the advertisement."

Now it must be clear to the mind of every one, from the reading of the above section, which relates to county advertising, by all county officers, that there has not been a Constable's, Sheriff's or other sale by any of those officers, since the establishment of this paper, but what has been made in violation of this act. We have never been called upon to know upon what terms we would insert a sale, and therefore, conclude the officers consider our charges exhorbitant. A call at our office will convince them to the contrary. This is a violation of the law, because without asking they cannot know which of the two papers will make the "lowest charge." And, again, we ask, when did ever an oficer in this county, call upon a defendant to "select a paper" in which his advertisement should appear. These are evidently violations of the act in question, and sufficient gronnds to set aside any sale, made by any county officer. And we further say, that there has not been a sale by any county officer, since the establishment of this paper, that will be ratified by the Court, if the defendant make objection thereto.

The American Union is looking up.—Our subscription list is on the increase almost daily, and we anticipate before we are six months old, to number as many subscribers as some of those of our contemporaries of as many years. This is an age of progress and improvement. Neutral papers and those advocating old worn-out issues, and who still agitate the negro question, must be of little interest to the public mind. The people are heartily sick of such balderdash, re-hashed and set before them week after week. They want to know more and more, every day, of Bell and Everett—of their patriotism—of Bell's manly firmness—of his love for the Constitution and his devotion to the Union, and of his chances for the Presidency. These we shall continue to give them with every succeeding number of our issue, until Bell and Everett shall be hailed as the nations chief executive officers in November next. They evidently have the inside track now, and will be the next President & Vice President of the United States—elected by the people—the sovereign people,—and when they speak tyrants tremble. Bell and Everet are in favor in this county, and before the Ides of November shall come, they will be in a majority here. Every day from now till then will but add strength to the strong tide of public sentiment—and that sentiment will be expressed at the ballot-box, by a majority unequalled since 1840. Is it any wonder, then, that our paper is looking up. We are in good spirits. The American Union must succeed—it shall succeed—an all-wise Providence giving us health and strength, we will devote our energies to the accomplishment of this object. Let our frihnds then aid us in our enterprize, and while we labor unceasingly for the common cause, let them strengthen us with their support, and if we should ever feel discourged, cheer us on by your approval of our course. Ours is a common cause in which the whole party may unite as one man. Will you do it?

The "Easton Monitor" is adverti ed for sale, on the 11th inst.

EXCURSION.—The Talbot Blues, Capt. Haddaway, accompanied by the Home Guards, of Easton, Capt. Strandburg, and a large number of citizens of Dorchester and Talbot counties, made an excursion to this place on Wednesday last on board the steamer Kent. Both companies were very handsomely equipped, and went through the drill exerceises in a handsome and creditable manner, especially the Home Guards. This company has been formed only a few months, yet their drill exercise was very good, their movements, and the whole manoevere commendable, for so short a practice in manual exercise. Each order was executed with a rapidity and regularity of movement that elicited the praise of all who witnessed their performance. They were accompanied by the Easton Cornet Band, which 'discoursed sweet music,' the enlivening strains of which made merry the hearts of our citizens. The whole company was well behaved, and the utmost good order and decorum observed.

Mr. J. B. Austin, of Easton, was elected a few days ago by the Trustees of Denton Academy, a teacher for the next cholistic year.

Miss Marien Bailey, of Baltimore, but formerly of this town, was also elected as a teacher in the female department for the same term.

Both teachers entered upon the discarge of their duties yesterday.

The American Farmer.—The September number of this old, established, and deservedly popular agricultural publication, is received. It is now, as it ever has been, replete with instruction to the farmer. It is one of the best agricultural journals in the United States, and is worthy of liberal encouragement.

Aid to the Salisbury Sufferers.—Over one thousand dollars has been collected by the citizens of Baltimore in aid of the suffers by the late fire at Salisbury. Philadelphia has contributed eighteen hundred dollars for the same noble purpose, and additional collections are still being made.—The citizens of Easton have also called a meeting for the purpose of contributing their aid.

Out for Bell and Everett.

Hon. Wm. T Goldsborough, of Dorchester, heretofore an old line Whig, but acting with the Democratic party since the American party sprang into existence; declared himself for Bell and Everett, on Monday week at a Union meeting held in Cambridge.

We notice that some of our farmers have commenced fodder saving. Notwithstanding the excessive dry and hot summer, there will be a fair crop of corn raised in this county. Forward planting i hurt considerable, but the late planting wil do well.

Facts to Ponder Upon.—Col. Clemens stated one fact in his masterly speech here on Monday last, that should open the eyes of the people: a fact that should be pondered by every man that loves his country.—Slaveholders in particular should think of it.

In 1828 the abolition vote was but a little over 7,000.

In four years, under Tyler's administration, who was elected as a Whig but turned Democrat' it increasd to more than 62,-000!

In four years, under Polk, it increased to more than 286,000!!

In four years, under Fillmore, it fell off to less than 158,000!!

In four years, under Pierce, it increased to more than 1,341,000!!!

Such facts as these need no comment.—Sensible men can read and understand.—*Huntsville Indpendent.*

A Democratic Estimate.—Hon. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, conceeds to Bell and Everett, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina. Tennessee, Kentucky, and perhaps Louisiana and Florida. Who is the Hon. B. F. Perry? He is one of the ablest members of the Democratic (Breckinridge) party in South Carolina, and his opinions are entitled to as much weight as are those of any member of the party in that State. Yet the "Constitution" claims Kentucky for Breckinridge by 40,000 majority and all the South besides! The difference between Mr. Perry and the Constitution consists simply in this—that Mr. Perry knows what he is talking about, and the Constitution does not.—*Union Guard.*

One of the Advantages of Winan's 'Ocgar Steamer.'—A New York correspondent, describing the Winans steamship, says "her exterior is so built, that in a gale it may be hermeticelly sealed, and, in event of rolling bottom up, her hull would still go screwing through submarine depths, frightening dolphins, and scaring small sprats into spasms, while the passengers would be as snugly comfortable and as well preserved as sardines in a box."

The Result in Missouri.—Returns from one hundred and seven counties have been received, in which the vote, as officially announced, foots up:—For Governor, C. F. Jackson (Douglas,) 73,372; S. Orr, (Bell,) 65,991; H. Jackson (Breckinrrdge) 11,091; Gardenhire (Lincoln,) 6,124. For Lieutenant Governor: T. C. Reynolds, (Douglas) 73,359; T. F. C. Fagg (Bell,) 59,512. [illegible]

handsome and accomplished daughter of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens." She is said to be very pretty, below the ordinary height, and heiress to quite a large estate."

Political.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Haddonfield, N. J. by the friends of Bell and Everett; Hon. Jacob Broome of Philadelphia, addressed the assembled multitude. He opened with allusions to the advice of Washington to beware of the influences of party and of faction. His patriotism is embodied in his farewell address.—Is there one in the assembly who will deny that party influenee has excited, for the last ten years, a baneful influence upon the nation's career. The time will come when we must listen to the warning of Washington. Ours is the original party. John Bell is known to be one of themost patriotic men in the nation.

'An honest man, no sordid platform needs,
He follows right, and goes where duty leads.'

With other parties it is the negro first, and the patriotism afterwards.—With John Bell, patriotism first. and no negro at all. The Supreme Court is to give the interpretation to the Constitution—the only one we ask.—Turn your Constitution over to the Black Republicans, and you will find in them no sacred keeping. If the laws be not enforced, Constitution and Union are worthless. There is no higher law than the Constitution.

The perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union is endangered. The strife for spoil has been made. The negro question likewise agitated our fathers. They settled the question.—No power was deferred to the Federal Legislature. The Constitution is only a delegation of power to the Federal Union and the States. To the States properly belong the power of decreeing. If the Federal Government have no power, why this disruption. Federal legislation fluctuates. The wild impulses of Federal politicians, therefore would continually agitate the people. Why don't we step forth to lay our hearts upon the common altar. It has been boldly asserted that the negro is the equal of the Caucasian. In Massachusetts this was tested. The following Legislature was flooded with petitions from colored women. The black men had all gone after the white women, and the colored ladies had no male followers. (Laughter.)

The labor of naturalized followers has supplanted the labor of the black man. Let true philanthropy dictate the weal of the free white man, and not the good of the slave.

The Republican party claims to be national. How so? Are not both of their candidates from the North? The grand moral action of the people will secure free territory and keep back slavery extension. It is, therefore, useless to revive the question of extensirn and non-extension. Since 1844 I have been a Native American, but I would do no wrong to the naturalized foreigner. Will I, then, sustain the Dutch Plank, which sells me to the Dutch, just as the other party would sell me to the Irish. No!

The Democratic party has aggrandized itself by foreign votes, but it has not gone so far as the Republicans.—The Democratic cannot be consolidated. The strife for this campaign is put thus:—John Bell on the one side, and Abe Lincoln on the other. With me, anything to beat the Republicans!—We are told that for Bell and Everett there is no chance. 'No chance' was not a motive to enter the bosoms of our revolutionary sires.

Mr. Everett's Position.

The Florida Sentinel says the illiberal and unjust course pursued by parties of the present day, particularly the Democratic party, is a sad commentary on the politics of our country. But recently, Mr. Everett was the pride of every American, North and South, and his name a part of our national glory. Men of all parties delighted to honor him as the most classic orator and accomplished scholar of the age, a statesman of the loftiest character, a patriot of the purest sentimerts, with an intimate knowledge and just appreciation of our government and institutions, having a proper regard for the Constitutional rights of every section, and ready to 'shoulder his musket and knapsack' and march to the protection of any portion of the country from whatever violence may be offered, whether from external foes or internal discord. Now that he is a candidate for the next highest office in the gift of the people, brought forward by a party endeavoring to rescue the country from ruin, he is assailed by the Democratic and Black Republican parties with the utmost virulence, with none in either 'so low as to do him reverence.' And why is this? In the North he is assailed for his regard for the consitutionrl rights of every section. In the South, for having in years long past entertained opinions *then held by a large portion of Southeon people*, which at this excited state of the public mind must naturally give umbrage to citizens of this section.—It matters not with Southern Democratic political demagogues that he no longer entertains these views, as evidenced by his endorsement of the compromise measures of 1850, and his present hostility to the Republican party. In their fanasical zeal to prejudice the Southern mind against him, they purposely lose sight of the abuse cast upon him by the common enemy and hold him up as one unfit to be trusted by the common country. The Republicans in defence of their cause may well assail him, but the assaults by Southern Democracy, can only have their origin in one of two things, or both; a factious party opposition, or reference to past opinions no longer of practical import, as an excuse to carry on their treasonable design of disrupting the government.

"Coming Home."

At a grand outpouring of the friends of the Constitution and Union at Roxbury, Mass., last week, George S. Hillard, Esq., closed a thrilling speech by saying:

"I see here, I see around me old friends who used to stand shoulder to shoulder with me in many a well fought field in former times. They have not of late taken part in the political struggles and contests that have moved the minds of men in this our State of Massachusetts. There are here to night, some of them after years of retirement. One of them, whom I took by the hand in the antechamber, said to me:—'I feel as if I was coming home.' Simple words, but they came from his heart—they went to mine. (Applause.) Have we not come home?—We have wandered far away—we have passed by one or more doors which opened themselves wide. We passed the Democratic door—that was not our home. We passed the Republican door—that was not our home. We wander d on, sometime a little faint, but we have now just climbed the brow of the hill, and are looking down upon our home (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) There is our political home-stead—the school-house—the old well, and the well sweep—the medow, the meeting-house, bell in the belfry—(shouts of applause)—the good old church-going bell flinging wide its mellow tones far over hill and dale, and seeming to speak as it falls in tones of music on the ear, "Weary wanderer, foot sore and spent, welcome—WELCOME HOME!" (Prolonged and hearty applause, followed by three cheers for Mr. Hillard, the audience rising and shouting as with one voice)

THE UNION IN NEW YORK.—We have good news from New York. The merchants, and mechanics, in short, the People of that conservative Metropolis are to be heard on the 10th of September, in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. We predict that it will be the greatest gathering ever witnessed in the city of New York. On that occasion men of all parties will unite in a pledge against sectionalism, and for the overthrow of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Eloquent speakers from all sections are to address the assembly.

"UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—The New York Journal of Commerce (Breckinridge,) no longer relying upon the strength of its favorite nominee, declares that the people demand union. It thus enforces the necessity of such a measure:

"From every quarter of the State we bave assurances that the demand for a union of the conservative elements, to defeat Lincoln, is too strong to be resisted by politicians who have been opposed to such a policy."

The *Journal of Commerce* further says:

"We have news from Connecticut of a cheering character. A well informed writer from Hartford says: "We intend to show next November that Concecticut, too, is loyal to the Union and the Constitution. Thousands are throwing off the shackles of party, and manfully fighting for our noble leaders. We know that 'Lincoln's defeat is our success,' and we act accordingly."

The 'Higher Law.'

Mr. Seward made a speech recently in Boston, and said:

'The people of the United States who hurled him from power and from place, are calling to the head of the nation, to the very seat from which he was expelled, Abraham Lincoln—whose claim to that seat is that he confesses the obligation of that higher law—which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed and that he avows himself for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery This gentlemen, is my simple confession."

In 1850 Mr. Seward first announced his Mohomitan doctrine, when opposing Mr. Clay's great Compromise—Mr. Clay then denounced it in these memorable words:

'Sir, there is one opinion prevaling—I hope not extensively—in some of the non-slaveholding States, which nothing we do will conciliate. I allude to that opinion that asserts that there is a higher law—a divine law—a natural law—which entitles a man, under whose roof a runaway has come, to give him assistance, and succor, and hospitality. Where is the difference between receiving and harboring a known fugitive slave, and going to the plantation of his master and stealing him away?

* * * * * *

'But there are persons in this age often lightenment and progress and civilization, who will rise up in public assemblages, and, denouncing the church and all that is sacred that belongs to it—denouncing the founders of the religion which we all profess and revere—will tell you that, notwithstanding the solemn oath which they have taken by kissing the sacred book to carry out into full effect all the provisions of the Constitution of our country, there is a law of their God—a divine law, which they have found out and nobody else has—superior and paramount to all human law, but the divine law, of which by some inspiration, by some meant undisclosed, they have obtained a knowledge. That is the class of persons which we do not propose to conciliate by any amendment, by any concession which they can make."

EXCITEMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS—*A Son of James Gordon Bennett Mobed by Negroes.*—The Rochester Union and Advertiser of Monday gives the following particulars of an affray which is said to have occurred on Friday last at Niagara Falls between some of the guests at the International Hotel and the colored waiters employed there.

On the evening in question Mr. James Gordon Bennett's son was in his room at the hotel with a number of friends, having a friendly chit-chat. The bell was rung for some wine, and a colored waiter responded to the call. While in the room the man gave Mr. Bennett offence, and he ordered him down stairs. The waiter did not go as directed, but called some of his friends to his assistance, and a regular set to was had. Mr B. went in on his muscle, and knocked down one of the waiters several times. The proprietor here interfered, and the disturbance was quelled.

During the night, Mr. Bennett, in company with a friend, went over to the Canadian side of the river, being followed by five or six negroes, who were intent on chastising the 'white folks.' The guests staid in Canada as long as they wished and then recrossed the Suspension bridge. Just as they stepped from the structure the negroes assailed them. Bennett and his friend defended themselves manfully, and two or three of the "darks" "kissed the earth." One of them somehow got behind Mr. B. and levelled him with a stone, which was thrown against his back. The darkies had knives in their hands, which they flourished with impunity—The white men, by the assistance of friends got home to the hotel without sustaining any serious injury.

The next day a Southern gentleman escorted Bennett around town, prepared to make quick work with the negroes if they attempted to play any more of their 'tricks.' The affair caused considerable feeling in the town, and it is feared that blood will yet be shed.

News Items.

At Norfolk this week about 2,000 bushels of flaxseed have been sold at $137.146 per bushel.

A man named Hines, from Baltimore, was fined $20 at Norfolk on Wednesday for selling liquor by sample.

Mr. Wm. H. Gorsage, who is connected with the establishment of M. Tracey & Sons, of Baltimore, was in Paris August 10th.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist church, at Woodstock, Va., was laid by the Masonic fraternity last week.

It is said that thirty men have been killed or wounded for life by thrashing machines in Indiana during the present season.

The hull of the burnt steamer Pennsylvania having been raised, was towed into Norfolk on Thursday.

A little son of Mr. Samuel Cooper of Norfolk, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday night by falling in the dock.

The chaplain to British and American seaman at the port of Havre Francis, Rev. E. N. Sawtelle, D. D., is now visiting this country.

Charles Williams, from Baltimore, has been convicted at Harrisburg, Pa., of robbing the store of Mrs. Brenizer.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler advertises her cottage at Lenox, Mass., 'The Peach,' for sale. She has purchased another.

Miss Catharine Sedwick, he well-known authoress, has recently been ill with the croup, but is now recovering.

Hon. Millard Fillmore heads the committee of citizens of Buffalo which is to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Some of the admirers of Hon. John Sherman, in Sandusky, Ohio, have built a splendid yacht and named it after him.

Rev. Dr. Cahill is lecturing in Rochester, N Y. The Irish gave him an enthusiastic reception there on Monday evening.

The Minot Ledge lighthouse, at the entrance of Boston harbor, will be illuminated for the first time on November 15th, and not September 1st.

Manchester, N. H., has 20.136 inhabitants. It had 13,838 in 1850, and 3,235 in 1840.

Gettysburg, Pa., was lighted with gas for the first time last Saturday night.

A new Methodist college, under the auspices of the Church South, is in rapid course of erection at Bowling Green, Ky. It is to cost $30,000.

The State of Kentucky has declared in favor of assessing a public school tax, by a majority of 26,000 votes, at the late election.

The tobacco crop of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, it is thought, will only be a half one this year.

Rev. Mr. Cramer, of Cumberland, Md., has received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Havre-de-Grace, Md.

The Free Press says a large grain dealer at Charlestown, Va., has failed for $30.000 or $50,000.

James Chapman, Esq., of Orange county, Va., died recently at the White Sulpher Springs, of apoplexy.

Hon. W. Porcher Miles, M. C. from South Carolina, is improving in health at Newport.

Population of New York.—From the returns of the census marshals, it is estimated that the population of New York City will amount to 863,225. In 1850 it was, 515,547. The value of real and personal property, is set down at 702,000,000. The population of Brooklyn is said to be about 300,000.

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