



Tuesday Morning October 9, 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.

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

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.—Since the organization of the government there never has been, perhaps, a Presidential canvass fraught with such momentous issues as are at this moment, presented to the consideration of the American people. There is no disguising the fact, that unless wise councils prevail, a spirit of concession and forbearance is cultivated, the country is in danger! Yes, in imminent peril! Her institutions, the best ever devised by the wisdom and foresight of statesmen, who have preceded us, are at this moment, in imminent peril, and those who can see nothing of evil in the future, are either so blinded by party prejudice, or so short-sighted to the important questions at issue, that they heed not the approaching storm, which is at this moment, brooding over the country.

We have before the country, four Presidential candidates, asking the suffrages of the people, and each professing a strong attachment for the Union. They have, each of them, served their country in the councils of the nation—each have been honored with the confidence of their fellow citizens to important places of public trust, and this would seem to present some favorable hope for the future. But let us examine this subject closely.

At the present moment, the country is divided and distracted on the exciting subject of slavery, and for the second time in the history of the country this subject is engraved into the political platforms, of at least two of the Presidential aspirants for political honors, and to the exclusion of every other question, they seek an election to office on this question alone. If there are other questions demanding controversy, they are lost sight of or forgotten in the excitement of the moment, or of so little importance, that they are entirely overlooked.

The Republican party at the North, announce to the country, that there shall be no more slave-territory, and that if they are successful in the election of their candidate, Congress shall admit no more slave States into the Union, while Mr. Seward, who is the body and soul of the Republican party, goes even farther, and contends that his "irrepressible conflict doctrine," shall prevail, and in his late speeches, proposes a war on the slave States, where slavery already exists, and says that slavery is "a curse, a blot and a mildew" upon the institutions of the country—that the States "must either be all free or all slave"—that "the Union cannot exist as it is." He spurs the Constitution of the country, and appeals to the "higher law" as a justification of his course, while Garrison, Phillips, & Co., denounce the Declaration of Independence as a "diplomatic dodge," our revolutionary air as "an accomplished humbug" and hypocrites, who said one thing and meant another, our "revolution as a mean Yankee trick and the most impudent imposition ever practiced upon the world," and our Constitution as "a league with slaveholders and a covenant with hell." These are the open and avowed sentiments of the Republican party, with Abraham Lincoln as its head.

As we have already said, Mr. Lincoln has held a position in the government that would seem to present some hope for the future, but then, he did not now, stand upon a sectional platform. It was in the days of the old Whig party, and no one ever denied its allegiance to constitutional principles. Mr. Lincoln's principles and

fluences that surround him are different.
In juxtaposition to these openly avowed strivings of the Republican party, on the slavery issues of the country, stand those of the State Rights wing of the Democracy, with John C. Breckinridge as its leader.— Between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Breckinridge it is an open question, at direct issue, standing on the Northern platform of the non-slaveholding party of the North. Mr. Breckinridge is a South-western man standing on the Slavery platform of slavery men

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, addressed a large audience at San Francisco, California, on the evening of the 18th ult., on the occasion of the anniversary of the fire department. The speech was a strong appeal to the Union sentiment.

Large Catch of Herring.—One night during the latter part of last week, Mr. U. S. Treat, of Eastport, Maine, caught in his weir one hundred and thirteen hogsheds of herring.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, made his first speech during the present political campaign at Norfolk on Wednesday evening last. About 3,000 persons were present, and the speech occupied more than four hours in its delivery.

Mrs. Adah Isaacs Meaken, alias Mrs. Isabella Isaacs Meaken Heenan, has commenced a suit for a divorce against John C. Meanen.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden had a brilliant reception and made an eloquent speech at Asheville, Tenn., on the 24th ult.

To our list of subscribers, we add this: 1 at Chesapeake City; 2 at Laurel; 1 at Greensborough; 10 at Easton; 1 at Crisville; 1 at Queenstown, and 5 at Denton. Total 22.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis made his 12th speech during the campaign, on Thursday night last in Baltimore, in which he energetically advocates the election of Bell and Everett.

Out for Bell and Everett.

We publish below, the following communication from Mr. A. J. Willis of this county from which it will be seen, that Mr. Willis, like an honest, sensible man goes the election of Bell and Everett. Mr. Willis was elected a State Senator from this county, in 1850 by the Democratic Party, and was last fall a candidate on the Democratic ticket for this county, and his own district, received a heavy vote, out of 100 majority. We give his letter in his own words:

POTTER'S LANDING Sept. 28th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Union:—
It is with feelings of the deepest regret, while I acknowledge the profound respect I entertain for men who act with the distracted democracy, that I am compelled, from a sense of duty, which I owe, no less to myself, in my country, to give my support to Bell and Everett, as the most available candidates to defeat the Republican factions of the North and the seceders of the South. I believe the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge equal-sectional with that of Mr. Lincoln, was made in direct conflict with all usages of the Democratic party, and nomination cannot be considered other than a sectional illegitimacy. Every man who values the Union, and who cannot but see the perilous condition of the country, should exert self to defeat the efforts of the two lions, thereby burying in one common political grave forever, these principles of disunion. If it was right for Ex-Governor Pratt and Jas. A. Pearce, to call on the old line Whigs in 1856 to save the country from Northern fanaticism, how much more apparent must it be now, when the seceders are proclaiming a dissolution of the Union by precipitating the cotton States into a revolution, the result of which would be civil war; from which human blood would flow, as it did from the slaughter of the Jews, and which history tells us, ran four miles to the sea. Look at the massacre of St. Domingo, and what the rebels have done in Syria and China. Recd the rise and fall of Empires, and if human nature is the same, and like causes produce like results, then may we tremble for our future safety. It is time for rational men to reflect and ponder these things, and if it be possible, rally the conservative masses of the people to the support of the "Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws."
Like Hannibal, the old Carthaginian, we should lead our sons to our country's altar, and there administer the oath of allegiance to support the Constitution—point them to the toil and sacrifices of our ancestors—show them their exalted patriotism, and advise them if possible to emulate their virtues.— Teach them like the noble Cato, "he that is for my country I am with him, but he that is against my country, my sword is against him." Or like Dan-tarus if "Home falls I am innocent."

In the Election of Bell and Everett I hope to see peace restored to this distracted country, the arts and sciences prosper, the enactment of good and wholesome laws, and every safeguard thrown around the people necessary for their protection. I hope to see even handed justice dealt out to all men, the rights of the North and South protected, and finally and forever, a speedy settlement of the "nigger" question, from which has grown all the evils of the country, and the Democratic party. Believing, therefore, Bell and Everett to be honest, competent, and capable of discharging this high trust, I am willing to give them my hearty and zealous support.
I am respectfully, &c.
A. J. WILLIS.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn from a private source, that one day last week, a Mr. Needles, residing near Felton, Del., accidentally killed his own son, a young man about 16 years of age, in the following manner. The father and son, had gone into the woods to cut wood; both were engaged in felling a tree, when the axe in the hands of the father, came off the handle and struck edgewise in the bowels of the son, making a ghastly wound, and lodging there. After unbuttoning his pants, the bowels immediately fell out, and he only survived about five minutes.

The Meeting at Greensborough.—On Saturday afternoon last, a joint political discussion came off at Greensborough, and was addressed by Messrs. Ransom and Bryant, the former advocating the claims of Bell and Everett, and the latter the claims of Breckinridge and Lane. After these gentlemen had concluded, Mr. J. H. Tarr being called for, took the stand for Douglas and for near an hour, occupied the attention of the audience, in one of the strongest, soundest and most logical speeches, we recollect ever having listened to from that gentleman. When he had concluded, Dr. C. H. Tarr occupied the stand for a short time, in advocating the claims of Breckinridge. We would be pleased to notice this meeting more at length, but we have neither time nor space this week.

The New York Express says, the Union electoral ticket is advancing. The Breckinridge men here are all coming into it.—Chas. O'Conner, not only lends his aid, but his influence.

The Messrs. Heritage have just opened a new and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Mr. Jas. K. Saulsbury has also, received and has now opened, an excellent stock of New Goods, to which he invites the attention of the public generally.

P. Ransom & Co., have now open a rich and beautiful assortment, selected with much care to suit the ladies. See advertisements in another column.

Political.

John V. L. McMahon for Bell and Everett.—"Carlos," the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer communicated the following to this journal:—

Some anxiety exist to know how our distinguished citizen John V. L. McMahon, Esq., stands in regard to national politics. His health and physical inability has prevented his taking any active part in political affairs for some years past.— In 1840 he supported Gen. Harrison, and presided at the great Whig national Convention then held in our city. He afterwards voted for James K. Polk, and subsequently, I believe, advocated Gen. Taylor's election; and following this, was a warm supporter of Gen. Pierce. It is a singular fact, that he has ever been on the winning side of the Presidential race. At present, though wholly retired from public life, he is understood to desire the election of Bell and Everett.

No Prospect.—Col. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, says:—"While I shall give Breckinridge and Lane a hearty and cordial support, I see no prospect of their election by the people or otherwise."

Col. Orr is well known throughout the United States as a prominent member of the Democratic party, and an ex-Speaker of the house of Representatives. He is a warm supporter of Breckinridge and Lane, but he sees "no prospect of their election by the people or otherwise." Col. Orr honestly expresses his belief on this point.

More Old Line Democrats Going Over to Bell and Everett.—The *Macon Daily Citizen*, an excellent Bell and Everett paper, publishes a list of seventeen Democrats of that city who have recently declared for the Constitutional Union candidates. This is the way they come. Stand firm under. The Breckinridge men have lost all hope in old Bibb.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN GEORGIA.—We made a rough estimate of the strength of parties in this State some two months ago, and the figures were Bell, 44,000, Breckinridge, 46,000, Douglas, 14,000. Matters have changed very materially since then, and will continue changing till the day of election; but let it be remembered that Breckinridge is all the time going down hill, while Bell and Douglas are both strengthening. We have recently made another estimate of the present strength of the candidates, taking every county into consideration separately, and the result is—Bell, 47,515, Breckinridge, 36,410, Douglas, (and those not voting) 21,700.

We incline to believe that a large number of voters, in the distraction of the times, and failing to understand & feel interested in the issues, will not attend the polls. Perhaps we have estimated the strength of Mr. Douglas too high, (putting into his column all who will not vote at all, as well as those who will vote for him.) Perhaps also we have estimated Mr. Bell's strength at too large a figure, and Mr. Breckinridge's at too little. We sincerely believe there is no possible chance for Mr. Bell's vote to fall below 45,000, unless something extraordinary occur before election, and that it may go to 50,000, or upwards, if he has plainly the inside track, and is gaining daily. But we will be generous, and give Mr. Breckinridge 6,000 from the Douglas column, and 2,000 from the Bell, and still he is behind. We do not see any possible chance at present for the Breckinridge vote to exceed 42,000 at the very outside, and the look of things now points to its falling as low as 35,000.

Let every reader scan the figures at his leisure, and he cannot fail to see that there are two sure and easy modes for the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge and the triumph of Mr. Bell in Georgia.—Then, to our friends throughout the State we would say, spread yourselves, every man of you, from this time till the election. You have everything to hope for and everything to cheer you in your glorious course, even though you were working for simply a party victory. How much more should you labor, and how much more earnestly, in this contest, when the triumph will be a triumph of the friends of the country, a triumph which can bring no bitterness and no sting to any patriot.— Let no chance then escape you, to make a vote for your country.

Grand Bell and Everett Demonstration in Cincinnati.—Porkopolis never witnessed such a mass meeting as last night blocked up its streets and squares. As early as seven o'clock the gathering commenced in the Fifth street Market Place and before eight o'clock the throng could be measured by acres. The torch-light bearers extended to such a length, that the marshals divided them into four different processions, and they converged to the rendezvous from four different quarters. The effect was splendid. The long lines of light extending in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, illuminated the city, while rockets and roman candles illuminated the upper air.

Three different stands were erected, from which Gen. Leslie Coombs, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Col. Kinney and others, delivered stirring addresses. But numerous as were the speakers, the arena of humanity was too extensive for their voices to reach all, and while 15,000 people were listening to the Union speeches, about 2,000 paraded the streets with torch-lights and music. The last movement was an extempore affair, and got up for the benefit of those who could not get within ear shot of the speeches.

Such an immense meeting has never before been known in the West. Even the Black Republicans confess that there is not material or enthusiasm enough in their ranks to approach it. The fact is the Union men are surprised at their own strength, and this meeting has given the cause a new and wonderful impulse.—*Cor. N. Y. Express.*

THE NEW YORK UNION MOVEMENT.—A Panic at the Republican Headquarters.—Our intelligent political readers, from the article which we transfer to this paper from the Albany Journal, will discover that in this New York Union movement the sword of Damocles is suspended over the head of the Republican party, as by a single hair. Thurlow Weed, who knows every inch of the ground, is alarmed. He significantly inquires, "Are not the Republicans in some portion of the State taking too much for granted?" he suspects that "the division in the Democratic party is not so serious as it seems to be." He says truly, too, that "New York is to be the battle ground," and that "we are therefore justified in sounding out this note of alarm, and of warning our friends against the neglect of any single agency ordinarily and wisely employed in the most closely contested elections."

We have so frequently shown, from the official records of our last four years' elections, the immense resources of this State against the Republican party and its 'one idea' of an incessant and no-quarter conflict with slavery, that it were useless here to reproduce the figures. Suffice it for the present that in 1850 the combined vote in New York of Buchanan and Fillmore over Fremont was 43,000, and that in no subsequent election have the Republicans been able to bring up their vote to a smaller deficiency than 24,000 of their vote for Fremont. Of the vote of 1856 there was a Republican deficiency last year, on the test question of Secretary of State, of some 24,000, and a united opposition deficiency of nearly 60,000—making a total reserved vote of 100,000.

We have no hesitation in saying that full two-thirds of this reserved vote of 100,000 may be set down against the Republican party, to say nothing of the new vote which will be added to that of 1856 in our November election. The materials are abundant for a popular conservative Union majority against Lincoln in New York of fifty thousand, with proper efforts among all concerned to bring this majority out.—*N. Y. Herald, 25th.*

If Fremont, who had 23,269 majority over Buchanan in Maine, failed to be elected, how do the Black Republicans expect to elect Lincoln, since the recent Maine election shows the Black Republican majority there to be only 9,000 to 12,000? At the same rate of loss everywhere, Lincoln will be nowhere—will he not?—*Milwaukee News.*

CAPT. FARNHAM.—This gentleman, famous for his connection with the slave yacht Wanderer got into a fracas with S. Brennan, of California, in the bar-room of a hotel in New York, on Wednesday. Both parties drew pistols, but before they could use them the police rushed in and arrested Brennan, but Farnham made his escape.

BIRTH OF A SPANISH PRINCESS.—Baron Szeckl, in full court dress, called officially on President Buchanan on Thursday announced the birth of a Spanish Princess, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. Appropriate addresses were made, and the President, it is stated, seemed duly to appreciate the interesting news.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—A DEFICIENT HARVEST.—The grain news by the Persia is more favorable, and its effect on our market, be at once seen throughout our markets. The English markets were fast recovering from the depression produced by the return of fine weather, it becoming apparent that, notwithstanding the better progress of the harvest, in quality as well as quantity, and holders of wheat and corn were demanding higher prices. The potato disease was also increasing, which further strengthened the views of holders. The leading circulars have disagreed with the favorable views entertained by the English press when fine weather set in a few weeks ago, and by this mail are full of encouragement to our exporters.—*N. Y. Post.*

New Jersey Politics.—The Bell and Everett convention of the fifth congressional district assembled at Newark on Wednesday last, and was well attended. O. S. Halstead presided. Speeches were made against Lincoln, and a resolution expressed to defeat Pennington, the republican candidate for Congress. No nomination was made by the convention. A committee of fifteen, however, was appointed to select a candidate.

Mrs. SICKLES.—A New York letter to the *Buffalo Commercial* says:—"The lady who was the leading actress in the Key tragedy, it may be added as an item of news, is again a mother. Ever since her return from Washington, and her reconciliation with her husband, she has been living in seclusion; and it is certainly to her that the Sunday newspaper stories, while ago current, that she was a promiscuous Broadway, are fictitious."

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa., made a speech—republican, of course—in New York on Thursday evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Four Day's Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.
Garibaldi's entrance into Naples Victor Emmanuel proclaimed by him King of Italy—Insurrection in the Papal Dominions.

New York, Sept. 24.—The steamer *Adriatic* arrived here this morning, with advices from England to the 13th inst., embracing highly interesting news from Naples.

The steamer *Etna* arrived at Queenstown, and the steamer *North American* at Londonderry, on the 10th inst.

A submarine cable has been successfully laid between Marseille, Corsica and Algiers, so that the Emperor can communicate directly with Paris.—The cost of the cable and the laying down is 1,000,000.

The Neapolitan navy has refused to follow the King of Naples to Gaeta.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Post* says:—"The Emperor of Austria is reported to have made up his mind to grant serious and important reforms, and the hope of conciliating the people of Hungary, Croatia and Venetia. The King of Naples, after a short halt for breath etc., is to proceed to Bavaria to join in a social way the family circle of his royal father-in-law."

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The *Paris* says: It is positively asserted that an interview between the Emperor of Russia and Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia was to take place.

ENTRANCE OF GARIBOLDI INTO NAPLES.
NAPLES, Sept. 6.—Garibaldi made his entrance into Naples at noon this day with his staff alone. The joy is intense. A provisional government has been formed. Naples is tranquil.

Garibaldi has consigned the fleet and arsenal of Naples to the charge of Admiral Persano, and proclaimed Emanuel King of Italy.

The Dictator has confirmed Rosarno as Minister of the Interior, and appointed Arditì Director of Police, Gen. Cosentini Minister of War, and Pissanello Minister of Justice.

The capitulation of the forts is expected to take place to-morrow.

MARSAVIGLIA, Sept. 11.—Letters from Naples state that the Sardinian flag was flying from all the forts. Garibaldi had found 30,000,000 lire in the bank. After the flight of the King a riot took place in the public funds. The town of Trifino has been fortified. The province of Trifino has been proclaimed annexed to Sardinia. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Fano, Sinigaglia and Pesaro. 5,000 Austrians in the Papal service have arrived at Sinigaglia.

BOLIGNA, Sept. 9.—An insurrectionary movement in the provinces of Pesaro has taken place. Four hundred insurgents have attacked and repulsed the Papal troops.

The telegraphic communication with Naples is interrupted.

The *Opinion Nationale* says.—The first column of volunteers, under command of Rosselli, entered the Marches to-day.

Insurrections have broken out in Montefeltro, Urbino, and in other towns of the province of Urbino. The tri-colored flag was hoisted to the cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel."

The inhabitants of Pergola, the revolted districts of Linigaglia and other parts are hastening thither armed in order to support the movement.

Delegates from the Marches have left for Turin to solicit the protection of Emanuel.

Other towns in the Romagna have revolted to the cry of "Victor Emmanuel forever."

The telegraph wires and telegraph stations have been destroyed in the province of Umbria.

URBINO IS FREE.
TRENTO, Sept. 9.—The insurrectionary movement in the Marches and in Umbria is extending. The provisional governments, which have been established, have sent deputations to the King of Sardinia. They are on route for Turin.

The report that Sardinian troops have already passed the Roman frontier is unfounded. A reply to the ultimatum sent to Cardinal Antonelli, is awaited.

ROME, Sept. 8.—A panic prevails here. Frissoni has been declared in a state of siege. The entry of Garibaldi into Naples has thrown the Papal government into a state of consternation.

MUNICH AND DRESDEN have advised the King of Naples to take refuge in Germany, and not in Spain.

News Items.
The recent exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association at Hamilton, Canada, is represented as having been highly successful in every respect. The receipts from the sale of tickets were \$15,000.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., of Fredericksburg, Va., was seriously burnt by the explosion of a camphen lamp on Monday night. Mrs. T. was in the act of replenishing the lamp when it lighted when the accident occurred.

In London there are ten thousand places for the sale of intoxicating liquors. As an offset to this the temperance associations have erected one hundred fountains dispensing ice-cold water.

The official census returns of Petersburg, Va., show the population of that city to be 18,278, of which 5,630 are slaves and 3,675 free negroes. This is an increase of 3,164 in the last ten years.

Dr. C. Cinnmont, a resident of Cross Creek village, Washington county, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in his own stable on the 16th inst.

The Secretary of War has granted twelve months' leave of absence to Colonel Chas. May, in consideration of long-continued and arduous services in the West.

Captain Benjamin Williams has sold his fine farm "Hazelwood," Howard county, Md., containing 270 acres, to Joseph Dall, Esq., of Baltimore city, for \$80 per acre.

The Historical Society of Virginia have appointed Wm. N. McDonald, of Fredericksburg, to write the history of the late "Brown Invasion."

Mrs. Sarah H. Green, of Lowell, committed suicide by drowning herself on Tuesday. Cause—she had been suffering severely from a headache.

Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mansfield, Ohio, has made a gentleman of that place pay \$2,000 for saying she was no better than she ought to be.

The Apostolical Missionary to Hayti from Rome has publicly congratulated President Geffrard on the ratification of the treaty with the Pope.

A man named Armstrong has been arrested in Philadelphia, on suspicion of being the party who assassinated Captain Crawford, in that city, a few weeks ago.

A movement has been made to build a line of telegraph from Alexandria to Warrenton, Va.

Mr. Ward, our minister to China, is said to have asked for six months' leave of absence, on account of ill-health.