

**A Voice from the Border.**

Please correct through this, the errata in printing the last number of the "Voice from the Border." The article was written so hastily and badly, I wonder not that you mistake some of the words.

For the "issue direct," read "the issue direct" of any man. For "convictions," read "his arguments a ruse;" for "willing," read "unwilling" and at the close, for "literal testimony" read "internal testimony."

Yours, A VOICE FROM THE BORDER.

Having shown in my last that the New Chapter is not law, by its author and by the authority of the General Conference and the Border Delegates; (and what an anomaly it would be for an author of a law and a legislature to pass a law, and before after to declare it is not law, what good or evil would it do? who does not see that it would be wholly nugatory, inoperative and of no effect.)

I come now to prove it is not law and does not pronounce slaveholding sin, by the Chapter itself and the preamble or report which introduces it. It is I believe universally acknowledged as a principle of interpretation of the true meaning and intent of any instrument of writing, to trace it to its source, to know its antecedents, to take its clear, literal language, and to know its surroundings. Let us then, go to the antecedent principles, originative of this chapter. We find them in the report of the majority committee. You will find their report descriptive of a certain kind of slavery.

They do not say that all slaveholding is sin, on the contrary, the report affirms that the holding of a slave is not under all circumstances sinful; consequently our members may hold slaves without being sinners. It also affirms that it may be a duty under some circumstances to hold slaves. Approaching then, this subject, when they say "we declare that we are as members even convinced of the great evil of slavery," which is the same it was before, they do not say that slavery is a sin, but that "slavery is a great evil;" that the system is productive of evil. This till lately has been almost universally acknowledged by us; and lest this should be considered by the ignorant as designing, as a mere assertion of mine, I appeal to Mr. Hunter of the United States Senate. In a recent speech in Virginia he said "when I entered the Federal councils the Southern men met themselves, with few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil and palliated and excused it upon the plea of necessity."

This then, does not say that slavery is sin; it is declaratory of it as an evil. "We declare," &c. No objection can be made to this; it is a part of the old chapter and stands as ever and our discipline from the days of the revolution has always been in accordance with the views of our greatest and best statesmen; and does it become us to change it with every variable wind and make it a mere weather cock? I should like to ask this writer if he approves of this first part of the New Chapter, which is the same as the old? Then follows the striking out of the law against slaveholding local preachers being ordained; the law against class leaders, stewards, &c., holding slaves; travelling ministers holding slaves. I would like to ask this writer if he is opposed to this having been done away, or if it remained, would he have enforced it and turned out official members under it? Now, all law is gone, and the new part of the revised chapter is inserted as a device; and instead of saying as the old chapter "no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church," the revised chapter says, "we believe that the buying, selling or holding human beings to be used as chattels, is contrary to the laws of God." It does not say that the buying, selling and holding of human beings is sin, but to be "used as chattels is contrary to the laws of God." To be used as other chattels, to be sold as other chattels, to be used as though they had no finer feelings than other chattels, as though they were capable of no greater improvement. That this is its meaning is evident from the language itself, from the report which says that members may hold slaves under other circumstances; and the former chapter in the place of which this comes, which said that "members should teach them to read the Bible and allow them time to go to church." That the stress is to be laid on "used as chattels" is evident from the fact, that they could not pass the chapter till it was added "to be used as chattels." These last words therefore, are the great qualifying explanation. The chattelizing of slavery, buying or selling them merely for profit, holding them for no higher purpose than other chattels; using them without improving them or passing them on to a higher state of civilization, religion, colonization or freedom. This is the plain meaning of the language, and language was not designed to "conceal ideas" as the brother says the diplomatist said, but to develop them, and should be understood in its obvious sense, and none shall persuade me to understand language otherwise or we had better have no language. I will take the chapter then according to its language, its antecedents, its passage, its surroundings, its explanation afterwards by the General Conference. The acquiescence in it by the Border Delegates, its explanation by Bishop Ames, Mr. Eddy & Blades, the Pastoral Address, by the Bishops, the Delegates of the Baltimore Conference, Dr. Batelle of Virginia, Dr. Kingsley, Haven, &c.; and by all I find that it is not law, not unconstitutional, not a test of membership, does not declare all slaveholding to be sin, but is declaratory of it as an evil; and advice and admonition to ministers and members to keep themselves pure from the evil of it. Even the using as chattels is not declared a sin, but "contrary to the law of God;" now a man may go contrary to the law of God and not sin. It may be the result of ignorance. Real sin is the known transgression of the law of God; and then the consequence of some of our

then what follows as penalty for inconsistency? Why there is none here. Then, there is no law, for there is no law without penalty. They are only advised, but these moral lights say, "it is declaratory of the moral character of slavery;" and what is that declaratory here? Why, that it is inconsistent; but they say that it is an authoritative decision and acquires the force of law and sends us forward to the General Rule, or the law for inconsistency or imprudence. And what is that; why the same as here, to advise, admonish. As this is less than the penalty of the General Rule it cannot turn out members, is not unconstitutional and cannot be made a test of membership. As to its being law, or having the force of law, because it is as they say a judicial opinion, the General Conference decided that that judicial opinion was not law and therefore it cannot be unconstitutional. This is as clear as light; and is there a sane man that can suppose that a single member of our church ever will be turned out under this revised Chapter? The fact is the new or revised chapter is but a declaration of the sentiments of others, and advice to us, leaving us free to take it or not. The chapter may be termed the scales—which declare nothing of ourselves; and it is only as we get in and weigh ourselves—put ourselves in one balance and "be used as chattels" in the other, and it is only in proportion as the latter preponderates that we perceive ourselves to be wanting. I come to the conclusion that the New Chapter does not condemn all slaveholding in the Methodist Church and pronounce them sinners, but says that a certain form of it is "contrary to the law of God"—and advises others as such as slaveholders to keep themselves pure from the evil of it. I come to the conclusion from my own knowledge and from all I have read and heard, that slavery on the Border in the Methodist E. Church is not that selfish, mercenary thing which this letter writer represents. Some have bought them to keep them from a worse fate, to meet with the wishes of the slave, even at the sacrifice of their own interest; some hold them to pay them back that for which they purchased them; some to improve their condition and ultimately advance them to freedom; some to protect them from the evil designs of bad men; some for their maintenance in the feebleness of "age," some because they think they cannot set them free in the State, others who will set them free because they regard the law prohibiting it unconstitutional, and that a man has a right to do as he pleases with his own property; some hold them because they believe them to be better off, and it is the advantage of the slave to be as they are, and scarcely any hold or leave slaves for life. This writer attributes the lowest motives to our people; that of self interest and for their own advantage. Our members assign more worthy motives than this writer and I believe them. His cool assertion, "they are worked six days in the week, allowing them the usual holidays, and after paying the expenses of their keeping, the proceeds of their labor is pocketed by their owners," is not true. It is not true even of the men of the world.—The writer of this has seen a slaveholder, who is not a member of the church, distribute to his slaves at Christmas, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, and independent of what he has given them at harvest seasons and holiday occasions.—Our brother who writes on this occasion ought to have more extensive knowledge on this subject and should beware lest in his zeal to blacken the "Revised Chapter," he should slander the people of our Border and give a chance for the Philistines to rejoice.

I shall in my next review the lawful and christian means advised and what he says in his 3d letter about it, exhibit a curious instrument and do up two or three letters in one, and so I hope to be done soon.—Have patience, brethren.

**A VOICE FROM THE BORDER.**

**Collision at sea—Suffering of the Crew of a Fishing Vessel—Eleven Lives Lost.—Boston Oct. 30.**—It is reported here that a fishing schooner, of Gloucester, was recently run down by a steamer near Cape Canso. After floating two days, the wrecked schooner being waterlogged and seven of the crew washed overboard, the survivors, nine in number, took to their boat, which capsized, and two of the unfortunate men were devoured by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, but subsequently two died from exhaustion. The survivors were finally rescued by a Portuguese vessel, and carried to St. Domingo.

**The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.**—A laughable story is told of an old miser who, being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to a nephew. We will not vouch for its authenticity, though it is another striking illustration of the ruling passion strong in death.

"Sam," said he—for that was his nephew's name—"Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to leave you all my money.—You will then have two hundred thousand dollars!—only think! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two hours. O yes, Sam, I'm going! give me two per cent., and you may take the money now!"

"The postoffice in our village," writes a Vermont lady, "was kept in a bar-room of the tavern a great resort for loungers. An old chap more remarkable for his coarseness and infidelity, than for his good manners, was sitting there one day with a lot of boon companions, when the Methodist preacher, a new comer, entered and asked for his letters.

Old Swipes, asked bluntly: "Are you the Methodist parson just come here to preach?"

"I am," pleasantly replied the minister.

"Well," said Swipes, "will you tell me how old the devil is?"

"Keep your own family record," quickly returned the preacher, and left the amid the roars of the company."

**AMERICAN UNION.**

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.



DENTON, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 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.

NOTICE.—Persons at a distance, addressing us, wishing information respecting the liabilities of parties to pay, or desiring to appoint an agent to act for them in the county, or for any other business whatever requiring an answer, will please be kind enough to enclose a stamp to pay postage. To all persons who will do so, we will cheerfully give any information they may desire.

The Orphan's Court of Caroline Co. will be in session on Tuesday.

"Ion" was received too late for last week's issue and ere now has lost all interest to the general reader. We would be pleased to hear from him again.

The great agony is over and the present prospects are that Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States for the next four years, from the 4th of March next. At this result we are not at all surprised; in short, since the result of the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other free States, those well informed in the political movements of the times, have conceded the fact. Southern enthusiasts have contended all through the canvass, that in the event of Lincoln's election, the Union would be dissolved and dire calamity was to come upon the country. We believe no such political gammon nor have we ever thought so. On the contrary, we believe the country and its interests will be as well cared for and the Union as safe in the hands of Mr. Lincoln as they would be in the hands of Mr. Breckinridge, with the disunionists of the South to control his administration. We have contended all the time that they were both sectional candidates and we think so still. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Lincoln will be a sectional President. His friends have always claimed him as a conservative man, and we doubt not, but that his administration will be marked with firmness and a steady purpose to promote the best interests of the country.

With reference to the all exciting subject of slavery, we cannot believe that Mr. Lincoln is so blind, as in the slightest manner to disturb that institution in the States where it already exists, or in the territories where they are already marked out by Congress and are now managing their own affairs by a territorial Legislature. In connection with this subject the Boston Courier of a late date, makes the following remarkable statements:

"Letters have, to our certain knowledge, been quite lately addressed by persons in the full possession of Mr. Lincoln's confidence, to leading statesmen of the South. We are able to name the writers of some of these letters, and the individuals to whom they have been addressed. In some instances these letters have been confined to an emphatic assertion of the conservative character of Mr. Lincoln's administration, in general terms. He will not recommend a repeal of the fugitive slave law, nor the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor a prohibition of the slave trade between the States; and his opposition to the admission of those carved out of territory 36 degrees of latitude. To some persons who, it has been thought, might be approached confidentially, indirect overtures have been made to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would by no means confine himself, as far as the South is concerned, to his own party, but would be willing to place distinguished southern statesmen of the Union party in his cabinet. We have heard the names of five distinguished southern statesmen—four of them members of the cabinets of Messrs Tyler and Fillmore—that have been approached in this way. These letters, of course, have not been written by Mr. Lincoln himself. "Honest old Abe" is to shrewd to be caught in that trap; but they have been written with his knowledge and approval.

Mr. Lincoln was for many years a Henry Clay whig, and being fully aware of the great excitement now in the country, it would not be astonishing at all, if he were

to adopt the old Missouri compromise line as the ultimatum on this question. During the entire canvass, he has been silent upon this as upon every other question, and he has not committed himself upon this subject in any manner. But some may contend, that he stood upon the Republican Platform, and therefore stands pledged to carry out the views there expressed. We would ask when did any President ever carry out all the political dogmas promulgated in the party platforms that have been heralded forth to the American people, framed by a set of political quacks to suit all latitudes and the various ideas of all classes and sections? Never—no nor ever will.

The prevailing moral and religious sentiment at the North is against the extension of slavery. Thus they are taught with their earliest lessons in life and as they grow older they become confirmed in these opinions. The Republican party wish to impress the same ideas on the political institutions of the country. This, in the administration of the affairs of this government is as far as they will attempt to go. We cannot believe they will venture further unless their design is revolution.

If therefore, Southern men entertaining the reverse sentiment at the South, have sought in this contest to oppose the North by making the subject of slavery a test question, and have been fairly beaten with their own weapons in this warfare, they should blame no one but themselves. It was they of the South and North, who made the issue, and not we of the middle States. If ruin and disaster is to come upon the country, which we by no means anticipate, let the consequences be placed where they properly attach themselves. We of the middle States, standing under the stars and stripes of the Union, claimed equal and exact justice to the whole Union and held no affiliation or sympathy with those divided by geographical lines or sectional issues.—Whatever therefore of evil that may overtake us in the future, or whatever dire calamity may come upon us as a nation, growing out of the late contest, and which Southern disunionists tell us must inevitably come in the event of Lincoln's election, we wish all the responsibility to fall upon those who are the real authors of the mischief and not upon those who labored to perpetuate the Union and restore peace and tranquility to the country.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

The Steamer Prince Albert arrived at St. John's N. F., on Saturday last. The latest news is that the Neapolitans have voted almost unanimously in favor of the annexations of Naples to Sardinia.

It is reported that Garibaldi will be offered the rank of Prince and General after the annexation of Naples is effected.

The Denton Journal made its appearance last week in an enlarged form. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity.

We have received the first number of a promising hebdomadical published at Easton, Md., called the Social Journal. Mr. F. T. Houston is the Editor and proprietor. We wish him every success.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—Advice from New Orleans report an explosion on board a steamboat, causing the loss of thirty lives and a large number injured.—It is very manifest, from the frequency of these accidents, that the law for the inspection of steamboat boilers is not enforced as it ought to be. This law has aided considerably to the safety of travel in Northern waters, though even there it is frequently disregarded. In a recent instance, at Easton, Pa., there had never been any inspection at all, and the owners of a boat which exploded did not know that the law required an inspection. For the result proved that the boiler used was unfit for service. In the Southern and Western waters the violations of the law are more frequent and the accidents more fatal. If the law is a proper one, which nobody will dispute, Congress ought to adopt some other and better means of having it faithfully enforced.

New Goods.—We would call the readers attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Sisk & Cline, in another column. They have just received a new stock of Fall and Winter goods, which they are selling very cheap.

What the Governor of Kentucky Will Do.—It is rumored that Governor Magoffin will call out the State Guard to prevent the federal troops from marching through Kentucky to execute the laws of the United States.

Mrs. Douglas Robbed.—A thief entered Mrs. Judge Douglas's stateroom, on board the steamer John C. Swan, on the Mississippi river, the other day, and stole a valuable gold watch from under her pillow.

Subscribe for the American Union.

**Election Returns.**

TO OUR READERS.

Union Office, Denton, Md., }  
November 7th., 5 P. M. }  
We have delayed the publication of our paper this week until this (Thursday) morning for the purpose of furnishing the earliest news of the result of the election on Tuesday last, as far as it is possible to obtain it. The news is the latest received at this office up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

**THE ELECTION.**

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
The election in this county on Tuesday passed off quietly with the exception of a little ranging and a few bloody noses. Below are the returns from the county: By reference to them it will be seen that Bell and Everett have carried the county by 95 majority:—

DISTRICTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Bell	258	238	133	82	711
Breck.	122	231	139	123	615
Douglas	32	42	19	7	100
Lincoln	1	3	3	5	12

Bell's majority in this county 96.  
From the above returns it will be seen that the 1st district in the banner district of the county, and deserves all praise for the noble manner in which she has sustained Bell and Everett.

**Talbot County.**  
We have received the returns from Talbot county, the great democratic safe hold, and Mr. Breckinridge only gets 5 majority, over the combined vote. In 1859, Mr. Stewart, the democratic candidate for Congress got 283 majority.

Breckinridge	897
Bell	792
Douglas	98
Lincoln	2

Breckinridges majority in Talbot 105.

**The Result.**  
The following States are undoubtedly carried by Lincoln.

ELECTORIAL VOTES.

Maine	8	Pennsylvania	27
New Hampshire	5	Ohio	23
Vermont	5	Illinois	13
Massachusetts	13	Indiana	11
Connecticut	6	Iowa	4
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	6
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Wisconsin	5

Total 176  
Necessary to a choice, 152.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Lincoln's majority in Pennsylvania will reach near 50,000.

**VERMONT.**  
Has gone for Lincoln by about 30,000 majority.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Lincoln's majority in Massachusetts is 70,000. Burlingame, Rep., is defeated for Congress by Appleton the Union candidate.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
Lincoln's majority in this State is 5,000.

**DELAWARE.**  
Breckinridge has carried this State.

**KENTUCKY.**  
Bell's majority in Kentucky is from ten to twelve thousand.

**NEW YORK.**  
The city gives a Union majority of 23,000 with two precincts to hear from—Lincoln has undoubtedly carried the State.

**MARYLAND.**  
Baltimore city gives Breckinridge 2000 majority. The State has undoubtedly gone Bell.

**VIRGINIA.**  
Has gone for Bell and Everett.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
This State is in doubt.

**LOUISIANA.**  
The Result not known, but it is thought Bell has carried the State.

**MAINE.**  
The Republicans have swept Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

**THE FAILURES AT BALTIMORE.**—*Baltimore Nov. 2.*—Messrs Josiah Lee & Co., have assigned to Stevenson Archer, attorney of Harford county all their property, which consists of the debts due the firm, a considerable landed estate in Harford county, and all their personal property in said county. The partnership property first to be applied to the payment of partnership debts and deposits. The latter are variously stated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Their individual property is to pay individual debts, and after such payment the balance to pay partnership debts.

It is the impression, derived from the best sources of information, derived from the creditors of the partnership will not realize more than 15 cents on the dollar. A deed of assignment has been recorded in Harford county.

P. Gover & Co., who also stopped on Thursday, have made an assignment. Their affairs are in a better condition, and will pay 75 cents on the dollar.

The failure of Messrs. Appleton & Co., involves but small liabilities, the house having been recently established.

"My dear Julia, said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?"  
"Why my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could take him at a pinch."

**From Central and South America.**

**The Negro Insurrection at Panama.**  
We have received the Panama Star and Herald of the 15th.

The news of Walker's fate had been received at Panama by way of Havana and New York, and created some excitement.

The negro insurrection at Panama seems to be over. The people felt safe while the place was occupied by English and American troops, though there was much talk about foreign influence. The American and English troops have returned to their respective vessels.

Captain Porter, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, has received from gentlemen of Panama a letter of thanks for his protection over Panama during the recent troubles.

Blanco and Corrosos, leaders of the revolt, have been arrested, but their fate is as yet undecided.

An official bulletin, dated Manizales 29th of August, 1860, gives an account of a battle between Generals Posada and Mosquera, in which the latter was defeated retreating in good order.

Posada lost only eight dead, and ten wounded, whilst Mosquera is reported to have lost one hundred and twenty-eight dead, and it is supposed many more who had not yet been found.

Mosquera had upwards of 3000 men after the battle, and five pieces of artillery; whilst the government forces only numbered 1686, badly armed.

The morning after the engagement Mosquera hoisted a flag of truce, and finally an armistice was agreed upon. Mosquera agrees to suspend hostilities against the general government, to revoke his decree of the separation of the State of Cauca from the confederation; to grant a general pardon to all persons compromised in the political movements.

In the event of this convention not being approved of by the general government, the hostile forces were to have twenty days of rest before again commencing hostilities.

**AN IMMENSE HOTEL.**—The Lindall Hotel, at St. Louis, approaches completion. Its construction will cost over seven hundred thousand dollars.—It is the largest hotel in the world, far exceeding in size any in New York or Philadelphia. The front on Washington street is 270 feet, and its depth is 227 feet. It will easily accommodate 1200 guests, and the boarders can take a walk of a mile and a half before breakfast, by going through the several halls, no one of them twice. The establishment has been leased by the Messrs. Leland Brothers, of New York and will be finished and arranged under the supervision of Mr. George W. Pearson, for many years the superintendent of the Revere House in Boston.

**The Census of the Northwest.**—The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the Northwest. It will stand about as follows:

Ohio	2,500,000
Indiana	1,400,000
Illinois	1,600,000
Wisconsin	900,000
Michigan	750,000
Iowa	700,000
Minnesota	180,000

This is equal to the white population of the fifteen slave States. More than one quarter of the population of the United States is now in the Northwest. Its population is nearly equal to New York, Pennsylvania and New England combined!

**AWFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last John Hardon, the proprietor of the Morgan Steam Saw-Mill, about three miles from Georgetown, Del., was superintending the operations of a circular saw. By some means his foot slipped, throwing him directly in contact with the saw, which passed through his body in a few revolutions, severing the upper half from the lower, and throwing the heart liver and entrails of the unfortunate man in all directions over the mill. Mr. H. was a former resident of New Jersey, but had lately moved into Sussex, and was last building up a lucrative business, and being a man of industry and probity, was highly esteemed.

John R. Hamilton, of Smyrna, Del., has been convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife.

There was frost in Houston, Texas, on the 14th ult heavier than was ever seen before the middle of November.

John T. Scott, of New Madrid, Mo., was "garroted" in Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 23d inst., and robbed of \$2000.

J. N. Bowen, editor of the Lake City (Fla.) Independent Press, committed suicide on the 18th inst.

Several small droves of hogs have already reached Lynchburg, Va., which were sold readily at \$6 per cwt. gross.  
Small-pox is prevailing at Thomasville, Ga. There were fourteen cases and five deaths last week.