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BALTO.
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American Union.

VOL. 7 DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867. NO. 243.

NEW GOODS
—FOR THE—
SPRING TRADE OF 1867.

THE undersigned have opened in Hillsboro' a very large stock of goods, and will continually increase their stock by additions from the cities, and invite all to call and see them. Their stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS.

All Wool Cassimeres, 1.20 to 2.25;
Murphy's Kerseys, 1,20;
Best Prints, 20 to 22 cents;
Laurel D. Muslin, 25 cents;
Oregon Drills, 25 cents;
Delaines, 31 cents;
Ticking, 31, 45 and 50 cents;
Bleached Muslin, 18 to 37 1-2cts;
Twilled Flannels, 40 cents;
Best Shaker Flannels, 65 cents;
Dewey's best sheep grey Kersey, 85 cts;
Domestics, 25 cents;
Fine Balmoral Skirts, 2,50;
Spool Cotton 8 cents;
Dress Braid, 10 cents;
Buck Gauntlets, 1,10;
Gents Lined Kid Gloves, 2,00
Ladies' Fancy Hoods, 1,00, Children's do. .75
Sontags, 1,25, 1,75, and 2.00.
Hoop Skirts, 75 cents to 1,50.

Groceries.

Sugar, 12 1-2. 14 and 15;
Crushed do, 20 cents;
Cheese, 22 cents;
Raisins, 25 cents;
Coffee, 30 & 33 cents;
Pure Cider Vinegar, 50 cents;
Coal Oil, 70 cents per gal.;
Concentrated Lye, 30 cts pr box.

Boots and Shoes.

Gents Kip Boots, 4,50, 5,00, 5,50, and 6,50;
Boys Boots, 3,00 to 3.25;
Men's, Women's and Children's Coarse and Fine Shoes at proportionate prices, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market rates.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

mr14-y FLYNN & GOLT.

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES.
Mrs. S. R. BYRN

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and opened at her store, on Main street, opposite the residence of Mr. John R. Fountain, a large and well selected assortment of

New Goods

to which she invites the attention of the ladies of Denton and vicinity, feeling assured that she can suit all who may give her a call. Her stock consists, in part, of a large assortment of

WORSTED GOODS,

SUCH AS

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS, TWILIGHTS, HOODS, CAPES and JACKETS for children, LEGGINS, ARMLETS &

Balmorals at Reduced Prices.

—ALSO—

FANCY ARTICLES

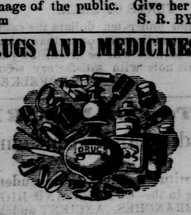
consisting of

FLUTING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS in variety,
MAGIC RUFFLINGS,
INSERTION and EDGING,
FANCY EMBROIDERING BRAID,
BEREGE for VEILS,
CORSETTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOISERY, SKIRT BRAIDS,
KNITTING and SPOOL COTTON,
Handkerchiefs, Collars &
Cuffs for ladies and gentlemen, Kid Gloves, Gauntlets, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Ribbands a good assortment, Belting different styles, Waterfall Pads, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes & Combs, Tooth Brushes, Portmonies, Elastic, Extracts and Pomades, Lilly White, &c.

Thankful for past favors, she again solicits the patronage of the public. Give her a call.

nov8-6m S. R. BYRN.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,



Chemical & Pharmaceutical
PREPARATIONS, &c.,
CAREFULLY SELECTED BY
KEMP & STEVENS,
APOTHECARYS & DRUGGISTS,
DENTON, MARYLAND.

Acids, Spices, Patent Medicines, Perfumery Cosmetics, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Cologne, Lavender, Verbena and other Waters, Extracts, Brushes and Combs of all kinds, Steel Pens Pen Holders, Lead Pencils, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco of the best brands, Wines and Brandies for medical use, &c., &c.

Strict attention paid to compounding prescriptions with neatness and accuracy. [apr6-tf

Christmas Has Gone!
—BUT—
J. ALBURGER & SON

HAVE still on hand a large and fresh supply Cakes, Candies, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron; Dates, Apples, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Salt, Lard, Coal Oil, Concentrated Lye, Plain and Fancy Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Powder, Shot, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are determined not to be undersold. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods [jan31-y

THE AMERICAN UNION
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
DENTON, MARYLAND,
Office, American Union Building, 2d St.

J. M. EMERSON & BRO.,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
J. M. EMERSON. E. W. EMERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance.

If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars will be charged.

A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:

1 square (8 lines)	3 insertions	$1 00
1 "	6	2.00
1 "	12	4.00
1 "	6 months	5 00
1 "	12 "	8.00
1 "	for any less no of insertions	1.60

Advertisements not stating the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and will be charged accordingly.

Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

JOB PRINTING.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

W. S. RIDGELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF THIS AND THE ADJACENT COUNTIES.

Office on his farm in the upper District. Will attend in Denton on Tuesdays, and Greensboro' on Saturdays, from 9 o'clock, A. M. [mr21

ROB'T J. JUMP. J. W. BRYANT.

JUMP & BRYANT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DENTON, MARYLAND,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and adjoining counties. [fe21-tf

GEORGE M. RUSSUM
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE
Of the
L A W,
AND WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO HIM
Oct. 30—y

JNO. E. PEARSON,
CARPENTER and UNDERTAKER,
DENTON, MARYLAND,

Will faithfully execute all work entrusted to him. *Charges moderate.* [fe21-y

AUCTIONEERING.

THE subscriber having taken out license as Auctioneer will call sales of all kinds at short notice. Persons having property to sell will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber as I guarantee to give satisfaction.

COLLINS TATMAN,
mr7-tf near Denton.

AUCTIONEERING.

THE undersigned, having taken out license as an AUCTIONEER, is now ready to cry sales at action. Terms moderate.

dec13-6m JAS. HIGNUTT.

MILLER & KEMPER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
No. 96 LIGHT ST. WHARF,
Corner of Camden Street,
BALTIMORE, MD

G. W. MILLER, late Edge-Tool Manufacturer, No. 7. Camden Street;
JOHN KEMPER, late with H. W. Webb, Pratt Street. [fe28-1y.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS.

HENRY BLACKISTON has just returned from Baltimore with a large and well selected assortment of

New Spring Goods,

which he has selected with the greatest care.—His stock consists in part of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE.
BROOMS, TUBS, BUCKETS, TINWARE, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for goods by
m7-tf H. BLACKISTON.

McDOWELL, ROBINSON & CO.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,
No. 264 Baltimore Street,
Opposite Honover St.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
may 17-y

Poetry.

Little Things.

The sunbeam is a little thing,
Yet yields us life and light;
It mingles warmth and cheer all day,
And beautifies the night.

The rain-drop is a little thing,
But rills and rivers run,
And oceans roll from the rising to
The setting of the sun.

The flower is a little thing,
But fragrance fills its cup;
And thousands love and strive to drink
Its thousands pleasures up.

The blade is but a little thing,
Yet acres broad untold
Of fresh green herbage odorous,
Before the eyes unfold.

A word or glance are small, but still
They've many hearts unstrung;
Upon a single smile or breath,
Oft destinies have hung.

A babe is, too, a little thing,
Yet mark the man and sage,
And armies have been gathered where
The foe to foe engage.

The prattle of a child is small,
Its laugh a sunny beam,
Whilst age matures and mellows it
Into the fondest dream.

The sparrow is a little thing,
Yet none can fall or die,
But what our Master marks it from
His temple in the sky.

"O ye of little faith," record
Your Father's watchful care,
And know "much more" He'll comfort you
Who higher bounties share.

—*Waverley Magazine.*

Could This But Be.

Could man but live and be content,
And cease to yearn for things unknown—
Have perfect faith, and trust to faith
To lead man on to God's own throne;
Hold reason dear, and virtue keep;
Resist temptation, never sleep.
But watch and pray to such extent
That death should find man wrapt in faith,
Could man thus live, could man thus die,
Would such find rest beyond the sky?

Would man but live, in Christ believe,
And doubt no more that he can save—
Believe in him and trust to him
To lead man on beyond the grave;
Avoid all sin, and evil shun;
Find faith and love in man as one;
Till death shall man of life relieve,
And God find man's love lost in him,
Could man thus live, could man thus die,
Would such find rest beyond the sky?

—*Waverley Magazine.*

THE CONVENTION BILL.

SPEECH OF HON. CURTIS DAVIS.

Mr. President—In defining my position I will state that I have been opposed to negro suffrage. Had the States accepted the Amendments to the Constitution of the United State as passed by Congress, such an issue need not have brought upon us. Then it would have been engrafted in the Constitution of the United States that each State could have controlled this matter in its own way. Now, such is not likely to be the case, and the Democratic party is about to take revolutionary steps, we are forced into the measure and accept the terms.

I offer an amendment to make this bill perfect, which, I suppose, cannot be objected to, especially by the Democratic Senators, as Reverdy Johnson, the leader of that party, has voted for a bill with this amendment to it, and a resolution has already been adopted in the House of Delegates, and sent to this Senate, endorsing the course of Reverdy Johnson in the United States Senate. This is one of his votes on the issue of the new era, and I have heard no objections to him for this vote.

According to the Constitution of Maryland prior to 1851, the basis of representation in the House of Delegates was the same as that of the United States, viz:—Adding the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and three-fifths of all others.

This did not suit the Democratic party. They wanted more strength to protect the divine institution (slavery). They, the Democrats, desired and were determined to call a Convention. Regardless of that Constitution which had governed us so many years, the Convention was called and assembled. Then the struggle commenced for the more security of slavery. In that Constitution the basis of representation was on all the inhabitants of Maryland, white and black, bound and free. This gave them sufficient strength in the House of Delegates to carry out any purpose they desired. There were pro-slavery counties enough to give them the control of the Senate. Then came all this Code of Black laws that you are so desirous of repealing, and which is a disgrace to any State. What was the nature of those laws? Men were told what kind of papers they should read, and to make it certain what papers they should not read a law was passed requiring the Grand Jury to summon before them the Postmasters of any post office, and on oath required to give evidence what kind of papers came to their office, and to whom delivered.

I recollect a case in our county. The Grand Jury had the Postmaster summoned before them, and in his statement giving the kind of papers that came to that office, he told them that two copies of the New York *Tribune* came. The foreman of that Grand Jury said, in the presence of the Postmaster, "That's a very incendiary paper." Thus you see the people were proscribed in what kind of papers they should read. I recollect in the county adjoining to where I live, a black man was convicted in a court of law, and sentenced to the penitentiary for having in his house Uncle Tom's Cabin—a book he had borrowed. A man in Maryland might have hired slaves; he might be conscientiously opposed to holding them in bondage; but these pro-slavery men would not allow him to set them free. A man might have inherited a slave or slaves, but he was prevented from setting them free, no matter how much he might be conscientiously and religiously opposed to slavery, until the adoption of the present Constitution. Thus you see the workings of this Constitution and the laws passed under it. This Constitution was not to be changed, for slavery was not to be interfered with so long as it was a Constitution. There was no provision of that kind, as it secured to them strength enough in the House of Delegates to pass any law to protect that divine institution—slavery—which was their glory of worship. These things in His wisdom God frowned upon. He scourged the worshippers of slavery, and now they mourn, like Rachael, for their lost one, and will not be comforted.

In 1864, in the time of a great rebellion, this same party, as a party, had worked the rebellion up to such a degree that Abraham Lincoln, that great and good man, had previously called the Congressmen of the Border States together, and given them to understand that slavery must be abolished to save the country.

What a tender place was touched then! He told the Congressmen of Maryland that it must be done; there was rattling among the dry bones. But Abraham stood firm, as he never stepped backwards. He told them the Government would give them ten millions of dollars for their slaves (they were assessed at fourteen million dollars), and I have no doubt if any encouragement had been given he would have given them fifteen millions, or more. Did they accept it, or anything like it? Not a bit of that. And that's another mistake of theirs they have to mourn over.

They treated it with perfect contempt. These Radicals, that then were about to ruin the country, told them they would never get such an offer again. But they would not believe us then, no more than they will believe us now, when we tell you if you call a convention in an unconstitutional manner, as you are about to do, you will come off second best. I warn you now to beware when you take such an illegal step, lest you are disappointed again.

Did you get such an offer again for your slaves? I suppose not, from the resolutions adopted in the House of Delegates the other day. How glad you would be to get such an opportunity for an offer now; but you can't get it, and the resolutions adopted are not worth the paper they were written upon. After this offer of ten millions of dollars was made and not accepted, in ours, the First Congressional District of Maryland, Mr. Crisfield, who had gone with the pro-slavery party, made an issue on this very question. A handfull of us, as it were, laid hold of that gallant son of Maryland, Mr. Creswell, and brought him out on the platform to abolish slavery; he squared himself before the people of that district on that question. Maryland's other noble son and statesman, Henry Winter Davis, came to his aid. I heard these men's voices proclaim to the people that slavery must and should be abolished to save the country; that work was nobly done, and Mr. Creswell elected on that issue. A Convention was called in the time the rebellion was on hand, and a Constitution was made and submitted to the loyal voters of Maryland. Rebels and traitors, having forfeited all their political rights, did not vote, and God knows they ought not to have voted. Had I gone against my country I should not have ever expected to have voted again, but should have been thankful that I was spared with my life.

The Constitution was legally adopted, as was well decided by the Executive of the State of Maryland. That Constitution provides that the white man alone shall vote, and the basis of representation in the House of Delegates should be on the basis of the white population. Was not that right? Did not that look like a white man's Government? It could not be anything else.

This does not suit the Democratic party. They want to be represented by the negro without his vote. We say not so. This Constitution also provides that it can be amended by three-fifths of all the members elected to both houses of the General Assembly, and ratified by the legal voters of the State. That's a fair proposition. If you wish an amendment, it can be done through the people, who are the proper law makers. If you wish this part of the Constitution changed, with the word white stricken out, you have the number of members the Constitution requires to do it. Why not do it in a direct way, and not take this revolutionary step, which we claim will give the right of suffrage to every citizen of the State to vote, no matter of what race or color.

In article 45 of the Declaration of rights it is there declared that the Legislature shall pass no law for the alteration, change or abolishment of the Constitution only as in the manner prescribed therein.

Also, the Constitution provides for the calling of a Convention whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly think it necessary. They can call a convention to form a constitution. It must then be ratified by the legal voters at the next election to elect members to the General Assembly thereafter. If approved, then the next General Assembly thereafter may legally call a convention to form a Constitution.

Any other mode than is pointed out in the Constitution which we have sworn to support is a revolution. If that step is taken, every citizen in the State of Maryland will have the right of suffrage, and every citizen shall vote.

It is said by this Democratic party that the negro cannot vote intelligently. Perhaps he may sometimes vote wrong. We are all human and liable to err. The same thing was said of him when he was called on and volunteered to go into the army. He was always found to be on the right side to defend our government, and when he killed a Rebel he was as dead as if he had been killed by a white man.—When the Federal soldier was taken prisoner and put in Libby or some other prison and was fortunate enough to make his escape, the negro was ever ready to take him into his cabin, give him bread to eat, and pilot him out of danger, so he could make his escape. This did not suit the Democrats; they were ready to hold this negro in bondage forever. As I have already said, the Democrats say the negro cannot vote intelligently.

But I think the negro will never be worse deceived than the Republican party was in 1864, when they cast their votes for Mr. Swann, nor will they be more deceived than the Democrats of this General Assembly were when they cast their votes for him for United States Senator, if this Radical party had not frightened him off from the track; and it is well for you that he did not get into the United States Senate. But, we were resolved there he should never go. He was the viper that was taken into the House of the Republicans, and when he got warm he tried to sting them to death, but there was enough of them left to bruise the copperhead—at least we gave him a very hard stamp upon the tail.

Mr. President, I am not afraid to trust the negro with the ballot. There are some of them who are intelligent, and one intelligent negro would have more influence over a regiment of them than all the Senators on this floor. If you wish them intelligent, educate them—it's better for the negro, it's better for you, and it's better for our beloved country.

We have started to be their Moses.—The Moses Senior, Andrew Johnson, led them into the wilderness, and there left them. When he started to lead them as their Moses, he telegraphed to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, whom he had appointed there as Provisional Governor, to have a clause placed in the Constitution of the State of Mississippi giving every colored man who could read the Constitution of the United States and write his name, the ballot, and to every man who held real estate to the amount of $250, the ballot. By this he expected to take the wind out of the sails of the Republican party. Why was he so kind to the negro on this point? He knew the laws of the State of Mississippi would not allow the negro to be educated nor to hold real estate. He also said if he were in Tennessee he would advocate the right of suffrage to all negroes who could read and write, and to such as had borne arms in defense of the Government. He said this because he knew it would all be settled before he returned to Tennessee.—Mr. President, as we have found them in the wilderness, we intend to lead them safely through, and when we land them safe, they will know who their Moses was.

Mr. President, this reminds me of the case of the Devil, who took Christ upon the mountain and showed him all the country around, and promised him he should have it all if he (Christ) would fall down and worship him. Did Christ accept it? No. He said "Get thee behind me, Satan." There was a struggle and a hard-fought battle and Satan was conquered; and, think of it, the Devil had not one foot of land for himself—a great villain. So Andrew Johnson, with as much audacity as this same Devil, offered the people of the United States a policy he had no more right to than the Devil had to all the lands he offered Christ. He swung around the circle with his policy, handing it out to the people. An earnest struggle and hard battle was fought. The people decided against this false policy; and he was not as gentlemanly as the Devil was, who quietly retired from the field.

Mr. President, I warn these Senators when they call a convention in such a revolutionary manner as they propose to do. The great Republican party of the State of Maryland will also call a convention, will make a Constitution with a Republican form of Government, such as the Fortieth Congress of the United States will accept.

We will be received under their care and safe protection.

The men of this, the Fortieth Congress, will not allow the men of Maryland, who stood by the Government in the days of her struggle against traitors, to be overruled by men who stood heart and soul against our Government in that day, and to now unconstitutionally call a convention to punish the true patriots of Maryland, who gave their sons and treasure to save the country.

I warn you now; take heed of this warning. There will be two conventions, if you call one in the manner you propose to do.

ADVERTISING AND ITS RESULTS.—From every section of the country come testimonials of the advantages derived from a well regulated system of advertising. A surer or safer investment for business men cannot well be imagined. It puts them before the public in a beneficial light, they become "known and read of men," and reap an abundant harvest from the seed thus sown. There can be no doubt of the fact; patrons declare it; newspapers assert it, and experience conclusively proves it. The Adams (N. Y.) *Visitor* speaks of an eminent Bostonian who regarded an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call, and said: "While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store the proprietors of which have not sent their card to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." The same paper adds: "There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling become identified and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP FOR 1866-'7.—The New Orleans Price Current, of the 9th, publishes the result of its information collected regarding the past season's sugar and molasses crop. It gives returns from 328 plantations, the aggregate product from which is given at 36,767 hogsheads. There were 347 plantations under partial cultivation, and the estimates, from the whole, range from 39,000 to 42,000 hogsheads. The estimates for the molasses crop reach 65,000 barrels, at 65 gallons to the hogshead, on a basis of 40,000 hogsheads, computing 40 gallons to the barrel. The plantations under cultivation before the war are numbered at 1,291; the crop of 1861-2 (the largest ever raised) was 459,410 hogsheads; that of 1865-'6 only 15,000, the present season nearly trebling it. The Price Current gives returns from seventeen out of the twenty-four sugar-growing parishes, which foot up 36,767 hogsheads for 1866-'7, against 142,379 for 1861-'2.

A STRONG-MINDED female entered a street car the other day; an old gent rose to give her a seat, but asked:

"Be you one of those women's rights-ers?"

"I be."

"You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man?"

"Yes, I do."

"Then stand up and enjoy them like a man," and stand up she did.

AN emperor one day went out hunting along with the prince. When the weather became hot, the emperor and the prince put their cloaks upon the back of a jester. The emperor fell a-laughing, and said to him,—

"O, jester! you have there the load of an ass."

The jester replied,—

"Nay, I have, in fact, the load of two asses."

"Whose pigs are those, my lad?"

"Why, they belong to that 'ere big sow."

"No, I mean who is their master?"

"Why, that little 'un, he's a rare 'un to fight"

"PAT, you are wearing your stockings wrong side outward."

"Och, an' don't I know it, to be sure? there's a hole on 'tother side."

AN exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt any business without advertising.

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