e American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MD.

RSDAY MORNING.....May 30, 1867.

☞Mr. J. B. Robinson, 48 Barre street, Baltimore, is our authorized agent for this paper in that city.

☞Postmasters are requested to inform us of any refusal to take our paper from their office.

No July Session of Congress.

The Republican Committee, with which the matter was left for decision, has decided that there is no necessity for a meeting of Congress in July. This decision is quite contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of Maryland, for whose especial benefit the action of that body is needed Downtrodden and oppressed by a miserable faction, acting under the semblance of law—the representatives of the slave interest—the loyal men of Maryland have placed their hope for future safety in Congress alone. The blighting fetters of treason and slavery have been so firmly wrought around us that our deliverance seems doubtful unless the strong arm of the Government, which once rescued us from the seething cauldron of rebellion, is again interposed in our behalf. It is one of the chief functions of Congress to look after the interests of the several States, and see that the laws, not conflicting with the supreme law of the land, are in consonance with the theory of our republican institutions. Whenever one portion of any people is oppressed by another, it then becomes the duty of Congress, when State officers fail or neglect to carry out the laws that be, to effect a reformation of abuses.

And the State of Maryland to-day presents this very aspect. The loyal men who stood by the Government in the dark hours of the struggle for its existence; who offered up their sons as a sacrifice on their country's altar; who contributed of their means to suppress insurrection and rebellion, and who, in many instances, quitted all the endearing associations of home to battle for our country and our country's flag, have become, by the treachery and sedition of trusted leaders, the objects of vengeance of those who aided and encouraged the slaveholder's rebellion. The Constitution that protected loyalty from the insults and indignities of treason has been most shamefully violated and annulled. All the vials of Rebel wrath have been profusely poured out upon the heads of those whose only crime has been to labor for national supremacy. And it does not stop here.—Another Constitution, whereby the sway of treason is to become illimitable, is now being framed at Annapolis. The authors of that instrument are the very men who, in 1861, attempted to withdraw Maryland from the glittering coronet that adorns our National emblem. Foiled in that attempt, they do not yet despair, but still seek to fasten upon us laws, at least, in the interest of the lost cause. They have defied the national authority since the suppression of the rebellion, and did they think they could succed, they would pass the secession ordinance, and declare themselves a free and independent people.

If the doctrine of State's Rights is to be acknowledged and allowed in Maryland, then have we labored in vain for the preservation of the Union. Because the State never was in armed rebellion, it is no reason that the interposition of Congress is unnecessary. South Carolina defied the national authority, and opposed it by armed resistance. The Rebels of Maryland, who now hold the reins of government, have done the same thing. They have bid defiance to and denounced Congress and its laws, and the Democratic Convention now assembled at Annapolis is but the representatives of those who risked their fortunes with the South, and their more cowardly allies at home.

For the protection of loyalty against the indignities of treason—for the guaranteeing to Maryland a Republican form of government, it is necessary that Congress should meet in July. Delays breed dangers, and a postponement until December might be greatly detrimental to the interests of our State. In view of these facts, and what we have already suffered, it would be but right and just for a speedy meeting of Congress.

Greely and the Union League.—The New York Union League Club, at a special meeting on Thursday evening last, passed resolutions disapproving the action of Horace Greely in becoming surety for Jeff. Davis. It contends that the latter was guilty of crimes for which he should have been detained in prison until tried.

A Humbug.

We notice in the last issue of the *Denton Journal* an advertisement, signed by James Melvin, Commissioner of Slave Statistics for Caroline county, that he has been appointed by Governor Swann; that he has duly qualified according to law; and that he will attend at Federalsburg, Preston and Greensborough, on specified days. From his advertisement we quote a part of the language employed by the Commissioner, showing the objects of his commission:

"All persons in said Districts, who lost their slave property during the late war, and who wish to preserve the evidence of the same in order to make good their claim against the General Government for indemnification, are requested to come forward, at the times named, and furnish the proof of ownership as required by said act of Assembly."

The avowed object set forth is compensation from the General Government for the loss of slaves by the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, and the adoption of the anti-slavery Constitution of this State in 1864. But how they are to receive pay from either the State or National Government we are at a loss to determine. The proposed Constitutional Amendment, which has already been adopted by *twenty States*, and which is embraced in the Reconstruction acts for the restoration of the States, declares that

"Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or *any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave*, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The Reconstruction acts require that the seceded States shall comply with all its provisions in good faith, and must adopt this portion of the Constitutional Amendment, as well as all the other provisions submitted, or they cannot be admitted to participate in managing the affairs of the Government. No sane man will, for a moment, doubt the adoption of these measures. Then, if the National Constitution prohibits either the State or General Government from assuming this debt or obligation, we would be pleased if some of our very intelligent law-makers would inform the people who are to pay for the loss of slaves in Maryland or elsewhere. It is a humbug, and the most intelligent of the members of the last Legislature know it when they passed the law. We wish the heads of our late slave-holders may never ache until the day arrives when they will receive pay for their lost slaves. If the resurrection morn was that far in the future, we should lose all hope of immortality.

Bankruptcy Register.—R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore city, has been appointed by Judge Giles as Bankruptcy Register for the Third District of Maryland.

Judge Giles has also appointed Orlando F. Bump, of Baltimore city, for the Second, and Shelby Clark, of Prince George's county, for the fifth, Districts of Maryland.

From Mexico.—The news from Mexico is highly important. Dispatches have been received at Washington, and since confirmed from other sources, that the Liberals have defeated the Imperialists and captured Maximilian, Miramon and other Imperialist officers. It is stated that Maximilian and the generals surrendering under him are to be shot.

Maryland Educational Journal.—We have received the first number of this valuable journal, devoted to the interests of teachers, and the cause of education generally. Typographically it presents a neat appearance, and gives evidence of a marked editorial ability. Published by E. S. Zeveley, Cumberland, Md., P. O. Box 214.

Dorchester & Delaware Railroad.—The Board of Directors at their last meeting determined upon the following route: From Cambridge to Aireys, 5 miles; thence to a point one half mile from New Market, 7 1-2 miles; thence by a straight line to Federalsburg, 10 3-4 miles. Whether the road will terminate at Bridgeville or Seaford will be determined at the next meeting of the Board. But in either case, the distance will not be over 10 miles—making in all 33 1-4 miles, from which is deducted the six miles the Delaware Railroad Company propose to build to the State line, leaving but 27 1-4 miles.

Meanwhile, the engineer, Mr. Hesse, is busily engaged in leveling, making estimates, &c., and in two weeks the work will commence in earnest. Pres. Byrn is confident that the entire road will be completed within a year.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*

Snitcher Convicted in Queen Anne's.—Isaac Snitcher, who has been confined in the jail at this place for several months, was tried and convicted at the late term of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne's county, on an indictment pending against him in *that* court for stealing cattle, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. There are still four indictments of a similar character pending against him—one in Queen Anne's and three in Kent.—*Kent News.*

Local Intelligence.

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, June 4th, 1867.

Job Printing.—We desire to call the attention of our patrons to the fact that we are enabled to do all kinds of job printing with greater facilities than ever before. We have just received and put up in our office a new printing press, and, together with a large and varied assortment of job type, we are now prepared to print all size bills, from a label up to a full sheet. Our charges are moderate, and all work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Give us a trial.

—The law office of J. W. Bryant, Esq., commenced a few weeks since, has been completed, and presents quite a neat and handsome appearance. It is located on Main Street, opposite the Court House.

Teacher's Association.—The next meeting of the Teacher's Association of the First and Second Districts of Caroline county will be held at Oakland, the 1st Saturday of June instead of the last Saturday of May, as before advertised. The public are invited to attend

Accident.—On Tuesday of last week, a horse belonging to Mr. Henry Davis residing near Preston, became frightened whilst Mr. D. was in the act of mounting and ran off, throwing him with such violence against the ground as to dislocate his shoulder. Medical assistance was rendered, and Mr. D. is rapidly recovering

Base Ball.—A social game of Base Ball was played on Thursday last, in the town of Greensborough, between the Star club, of that town, and the Choptank club, of this place. At the conclusion of the seventh inning, where the game closed, the score stood thus:

Choptank, 46 runs and 21 outs; Star, 41 runs and 21 outs.

An Outrage.—A short time since, an altercation took place between a negro boy and a white man, in Greensboro', arising we are informed, from the white man painting mimic representations of the negro boy. In the melee the white man was worsted, and the negro deeming it prudent, left for parts unknown. The country all around was soured for his caption, but all search was ineffectual. Terribly mortified over this disappointment, a party of men went to the house of another negro, whom they thought knew the whereabouts of the missing one, and strung him up by the thumbs in order to force a confession. This is the first instance of the kind that has ever happened in our county, to our knowledge, and is equalled only by the lawless mobs that infests Kentucky and Tennessee. We speak nothing of the fight between the negro and white man, for we know but little about that, but the act of endeavoring to torture from an innocent negro that which he was ignorant of will receive the condemnation of all good citizens. The parties are fully known, and we hope will be speedily brought to justice.

From Our Preston Correspondent.

Preston, May 27, 1867.

The teachers of this Commissioner's District who attended the Teacher's Institute, held in Easton last week, have all returned to their respective schools, and resumed their duties, very much pleased and, doubtless, greatly benefitted. And here let me say that our present system of public schools is rapidly gaining favor with all classes. The progress made by the pupils of our schools generally, is so marked, and so far ahead of the old system that *cursed* Maryland for so many years, the most obtuse intellect cannot fail to perceive and appreciate it.

We learn that steps are being taken in two or three of the school districts to erect new and commodious houses It speaks well for the intelligence and enterprise of the people of this part of the county, and it is hoped that their example will stimulate others to "go and do likewise."

The weather, at last, begins to assume a spring-like temperature, and inspires the farmers to renewed exertions to make from the soil a bountiful harvest. We hope it may continue warm so that crops of corn may change from yellow to green.

The pupils of the Academy at this place have commenced preparing for another exhibition, to take place at the close of the present term. It will doubtless be a very pleasing affair, if we judge from the last that was held. Under the instruction of our able teachers, Miss Mary H. Maine and Mr. R O. Christian, a failure is hardly possible.

Our friend, Wm. H. Gootee, Esq., still continues quite ill.

It has been decided to hold a camp-meeting at Hubbard's Woods, near this place, to commence on Friday, 9th of August. Nemo.

—New Jersey will hold her first State Convention in favor of Impartial Suffrage on the 4th of June. The ground is to be broken next Tuesday.

—General Schenck, it is understood, will receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

To the People of the South.

Address of the Union Congressional Republican Committee—The Policy of Congress in reference to the Restoration of the Union.

The Union Congressional Republican Committee have issued an address to the Southern People entitled "The Policy of Congress in Reference to the Restoration of the Union," of which Gov. Boutwell is said to be the author. With the address is printed the two Reconstruction acts of Congress. Several hundred thousand of these documents have been printed for circulation through the Southern States, and are important as an indication of the policy to be pursued by the Republican party in Congress. The following is the address:

The preceding acts of Congress [meaning two Reconstruction acts] were designed as measures or benificence and restoration, and not of revenge or punishment. They are measures looking to the restoration of the Union in the spirit of justice, and upon the basis of equality.—Slavery has passed away, and it only remains to destroy its spirit and to crush institutions which it established and nurtured. The Republican party expects and desires the restoration of the Union, but upon such terms and conditions only as shall render it impossible for its enemies to renew the civil war or revolve the country in sectional strife. It will be true to its friends in the South, without regard to color or previous condition.—The Republican party is the party of freedom and progress; it is its purpose to aid in securing for the South freedom of speech, a free press, and a system of free schools. These desirable results will be sought through the action of Congress as far as possible, but our main reliance must be upon the wisdom and virtue of the people of the respective States. By the acts of the 2d of March and the 23d of March, 1867, provision is made for the enjoyment of the right of voting by all male citizens of 21 years of age, except those who have been convicted of felony—and a small class of Rebels who are excluded from office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The negroes of the South, by the measures of the Republican party, as expressed in these acts of Congress, are elevated to the full and equal rights of the citizens of the States to which they belong, and of the country which hereafter will recognize no distinctions on account of race or color. The nation is indebted to the negro race for services rendered during the late war. The negro race is indebted to the country, controlled in its policy by the Republican party, for the emancipation of the race from slavery, and now by these acts of Congress, for its elevation of a position of equality. From these reciprocal services arise mutual obligations, and the nation can no longer hesitate. It will at once, and freely, concede to the colored race every political and public right that is enjoyed by any class of citizens. The negroes on their side, cannot hesitate to support the party and principles by whose labors and influence their redemption has been accomplished. Thus, by this natural and necessary union of forces in the South, and throughout the whole country, peace, progress and prosperity are secured. Nor is there in these suggestions any food for hostility between the races. The wants of a black man and the wants of a white man are precisely the same. Their interestests are the same. Especially is this true of the laboring classes. The laboring man, whether white or black, needs the protection of law; he needs the ballot as the means by which he secures equal laws and the just administration of them. By the ballot he rebukes or rejects unfaithful servants; by the ballot he arraigns and condemns corrupt or tyrannical judges; by the ballot he organizes and maintains schools for the education of his children, and inspires the police and magistrates with the due respect for his personal and family rights. While the measures of Congress extend this great right to a new and numerous class of men, there is no invasion of the rights of others. The white people of the South, with a few exceptions comparatively, are to enjoy the same just and equal political rights and privileges. Freedom has given to the North unexampled prosperity and constantly increasing wealth and power; freedom and free institutions will secure for the South the same results. But there must be co-operation upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed. For more than 200 years the slaveholding aristocracy of the South originated its policy and controlled its destinies. The result is seen in its exhausted and barren fields; in the condition of its laboring people, white and black; in the relative poverty of the inhabitants of all classes; in the absence of public schools, of commerce, of manufactures, and of an enlighted system of agriculture. We then earnestly invite and implore the people of the South, of all classes—first, to accept the plan of universal suffrage as the basis of political, educational and industrial prosperity and power. The black man will soon prove that he is more to the State as a citizen than he was a slave. The laborer, whether black or white, with education and culture, will elevate and enrich the community which in his ignorance he dishonored and burdened. Secondly upon the basis of universal suffrage, we urge the people of the South to direct their efforts to the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools for the education of the children of all classes. Finally, public policy should stimulate the laboring people to become landholders. The owners of large estates should divide and subdivide their lands, and sell them at reasonable rates to those who need them and who can improve them. In the South there is land enough for all, and all who desire should be permitted to obtain homes. This is a common human right, which cannot be denied with safety to society. In these measures of justice we expect and shall welcome the aid of many who formerly were slaveholders, and participated in the rebellion. By the acts herewith presented it will be seen that Congress reserves to itself the full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission into the Union. That right will be exercised fairly and generously. But yet, in the interest of peace and loyalty, certain conditions and precedents are laid down in laws. These must be met. But beyond these conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union, by decisive and trustworthy majorities; that the institutions are framed upon the basis of equality, and that they will from year to year, and from age to age, contribute to the peace, progress and prosperity of the States and of the country. If the people of the States lately in rebellion shall cheerfully and in good faith recognize their Governments upon the principles of the laws passed by Congress, there will then remain no causes of difference between various sections of country. The Republican party is hostile to slavery and opposed to its spirit and purposes. If the spirit of slavery is permitted to control the institutions and civilization of the South, there can be no restoration of the Union in fact, if there should be in name. The restoration of the Union means the establishment of those relations of friendship between the States of the North and the South, which now subsist between the States of the North. When that moment arrives, as it will soon arrive, if the purposes of Congress are met in a proper spirit by the people of the South, the nation will at once employ its immense resources and power for the development of that region of country, and in a short period of time not only will the evidences of war have disappeared, but recognized States will be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity not before experienced. There can be restoration, conciliation, friendship and prosperity for all if the States lately in rebellon rebuild their institutions upon principles of justice; but if they dwell upon the past, revive and strengthen the hatreds that were engendered by the contests about slavery—if they deny land, education or equality of rights in any particular to any class of their citizens—then, in some degree, the malign influences of the past and present will be transmitted to the future.

Where Booth Was Buried.

All will recollect the mystery that attended the final disposition of the remains of John Wilkes Booth. Stories were afloat that the body was strangely mutilated; that the head was removed, the heart taken out, and that finally the poor corpse was mysteriously buried with a number of other felons, and the ground smoothed over, so that the grave might never again be recognized. The facts, as stated by Colonel Baker, are that when the body lay upon the gunboat at Washington, great pains were taken to ascertain its identity beyond a question. This done, Surgeon General Barnes removed about two inches of the cervical column, containing the vertebræ through which the bullet of Boston Corbett passed, and had it prepared as a surgical specimen, which can be seen by any curiosity-hunter in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, duly labelled and numbered. By this time, the body of Booth had become very offensive [we quote], "owing to the condition in which it had remained after death, the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L B. Baker, I took the body from the gunboat direct to the old penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial-place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth."—*Balto. American.*

—Mr. T. Parkin Scott seems anxious to keep himself and court before the public. A few days since he declined, together with his ex-Rebel subordinates, to take the oath provided for all State officers by the Constitution of the State, and on Friday he again refused to comply with the law taking the oath enacted by the recent Legislature, which makes the second oath of office he has subscribed to since his election. By refusing to take the prescribed oath the responsibility of declaring whether he is or is not Judge of the City Court is thrown upon Governor Swann, and we venture the prediction that his decision will be against the test oath, which he himself was compelled to take. Of course no lawyer will take any business into the City Court while the question remains undetermined.—*Balto. American.*

A Virginia White Woman Marries a Black Man.—Some talk having been occasioned in this community, says the Winchester (Va.) *Times*, on account of the reported marriage of a white woman to a black man, we have made inquiry into the matter and found the report true. The happy groom is a black man, raised and formerly owned by a citizen of Winchester; the bride is a white woman, for some time a resident of Winchester. The marriage ceremony was performed by a colored clergyman.

—Surratt's trial which was to have taken place on Monday last, has been postponed till June 10th.

Outrages in Kentucky.—The following from the Kentucky correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows the attitude of a Democratic State toward the freedmen:

"At a fair estimate two negroes per day in Kentucky are beaten, outraged, maimed, burned, or murdered. Under the Civil Rights law over fifty murders and more than two hundred cases of outrage upon black citizens have been reported by the civil and military authorities. During the past year alone over 500 murders and outrages upon negroes have occurred in Kentucky. This only includes such cases as were officially noticed by the United States Commissioners, civil courts of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is fair to presume that 100 or 200 more cases occurred which were never reported at all or acted on officially. But a single Judge in the State—the Hon. William C. Godloe, who has always been loyal, and was arraigned last winter by the Legislature for his loyalty—has recognized the statutes passed by Congress, and admitted negro testimony into his courts. All the rest of the Judges have either ignored the law or nullified its effects."

The Impunity of Treason.—It is reported that John C. Breckinridge has been waiting in Paris to see what would be done to Jeff. Davis, before he ventured again under the Stars and Stripes. If this is so, Mr. Breckinridge will soon be packing his valise and landing in New York. Mr. Mason, also, and Mr. Slidell, and Mr. Sanders, and the whole of that secession clique who "left their country for their country's good," may now return home, if they wish to do it, and live in peace under the Government they sought to ruin. Even if they should be taken into Court, they feel a sweet assurance that they will come out again safe and sound. The case of Jeff. Davis is a precedent that covers all their cases. If the head and front of the rebellion, to apprehend whom the Government paid $100,000, is to go free—and who doubts it?—all the tail ends and minor members of the defunct organization may well deem themselves perfectly secure.—*Boston Journal.*

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

Baltimore Markets.—Wheat is dull and languid. Sales 750 bushels strictly Prime Maryland red at 335 cents, and 350 bushels medium (Frederick county) red at 310 cents. We note sales of Corn as follows: White—1,210 bushels at 117 cents; 500 at 114 cents; 1,700 at 115 cents; 700 at 116 cents; 900 at 116 cents. Yellow—370 bushels at 119 cents; 386 at 119 cts.; 200 at 120 cents; 1,300 at 120 cents; 460 at 119 cents; 600 at 120 cents; 1,500 at 119 cents; 1,500 at 120 cents; 200 at 120 cents and 121 cents. No sales of Western mixed reported.—Oats continue in fair demand. Sales reported fron 78 to 81 cents. Rye is quoted at 150 cts

Philadelphia Markets.—Flour declining; sales unimportant. Wheat declinig; Pennsylvania red 315a325 cents. Rye 170a183 cents. Corn firm; yellow 120 cents; white 118 cents. Oats steady at 82 cents.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. B. Tolan, Mr. J. Marion Emerson, editor *American Union*, and Miss Lizzie N. Stewart, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

On same day, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Ault, Dr. H Clay Kemp, of this town, and Miss Mollie E. Zacharias, of Mechanicsburg, Pa

Died.

Suddenly, on the 21st inst., at his residence, Halltown, Mr. William Hall, aged about 57 years.

New Advertisements.

Chas. Stevens

HAS just received a very superior lot of Ladies Collars and Cuffs; Extracts for handkerchiefs, both French and American; Pomades for the hair; Gentlemen's Paper Collars; Boy's do; Pocket Books; Penknives; Tooth Brushes; Nail Brushes; Pens and Pencils; Combs and Brushes; Paper of all kinds, note, cap, letter and law-cap; Envelopes; Tobacco and Cigars; Cristadoro's Hair Dye; Hall's Hair Renewer; Lilly White; Meen Fun; Ladies Companions; Gentlemen's Watch Chains, &c.; Toilet Soaps of all varieties, &c, together with Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c. [my30-tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Alburger and Wm. H. Alburger, of Caroline county, State of Maryland, under the firm of J. Alburger & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on William H. Alburger for settlement. All demands on the firm will be presented to him for payment.

JACOB ALBURGER,
my30-3t WM. H. ALBURGER.

Order of Ratification.

Wm. H. Vernon vs. His Creditors. } In the Circuit Court for Caroline County, May 22, 1867.

ORDERED that the sales of the personal property of Wm. H. Vernon, an insolvent petitioner, made and reported by Wesley Stack Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $211.25.

ROBT. J. JUMP, Clerk.

True copy: Test—ROBT. J. JUMP,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county
my30-3w

Somers & Hitch,

LUMBER DEALERS,

DENTON BRIDGE, MD.,

Have on hand a large assortment of

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS and
BRICKS,

which will be sold at Baltimore rates, fraight added. Terms cash. [my23-3m

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