The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....June 13, 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.

The editor of the *Denton Journal* seems very persistent in his attacks upon this paper and its editor. We know not in what light he regards petty newspaper quarrels, but as for ourselves we do not think them by any means creditable to those engaging in them; hence our declining the gauntlet so temptingly thrown in our path by the *Journal* editor on previous occasions. But, fearing lest we might be adjudged a moral coward and afraid of our cotemporary, or that he might think his productions unanswerable, we will condescend to reply to his last *powerful* effort, promising ourselves that we will not be drawn into frequent political quarrels with the *Journal*, but will pursue "the even tenor of our way" regardless of him or his petty attacks.

After quoting from our article of week before last, entitled "A Humbug," the editor of the *Journal* seeks to impress upon the minds of the people of this county that the late slaveholders will yet receive compensation for their slaves, and that, too, from the General Government, "unless, indeed, the acts of the present Congress, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, cannot be changed." We do not suppose the acts of the present Congress unchangeable, yet we think the prospect seems good for their continuing in full force for the next century to come. Any attempt made either by the late Rebel Legislature of Maryland, or its endorsers, of which the *Journal* editor is one, to pass laws in direct conflict with the supreme law of the land is more than a humbug—it is folly in the extreme. A handful of Rebel sympathizers in Maryland need not expect to override the chosen representatives of this vast people, in Congress assembled, in their mad ambition to secure compensation for that which was unjustly held, and which was at variance with the teachings of holy writ, even though sanctioned by executive authority. The decree has gone forth that compensation shall not be paid by either the General or State Governments, and every slaveholder in this, or any other, county who pays his twenty-five cents is only equal to the man who cast pearls before swine.

But the editor of the *Journal* further says that we cannot "see the foot that is treading down his (our) four-fifths negro party, nor the hand that is oppressing it;" neither "the fetters which have been so firmly wrought around us," "although he (we) says he does." The editor must either think the plans of the late Legislature for the suppression of loyalty in this State very wily and deep-laid and impenetrable to any but a *Democrat*, or that our perception is very dull indeed. It matters but little to us what he thinks or says of us yet we firmly believe that every effort made by him to render us obnoxious to the people of this county has only worked for our own good. If the *Journal* editor thinks we are so blind as not to see that loyalty is sought by him and his coworkers at Annapolis, to be made odious, he is very much mistaken. It does not require any extra effort to perceive this fact; it is too patent. What, we ask the editor of the *Journal*, means the very flagrant inroads made upon the Constitution of our State in the "liberal construction" put upon it by Governor Swann and his Democratic friends? what the repeal of laws in one portion of the State and enacting the same in another? what the increasing of representation in the late slave counties, when, in a Republican government, representation should be according to the voting population? what the increasing of our State taxes for no other purpose than to pander to the caprices of those who aim solely at partizan ends? what the bankrupting of our State Treasury and the ruining of our State credit? what the removal from office of loyal incumbents and placing in their stead those who mourn the fate of the defunct Confederacy, and hundreds of other things we might mention? Every loyal man in Maryland sees these things, and the people of other States blush to think that the Democracy of this State, as well as of the entire country, are so lost to every principle of political honor.

The editor of the *Journal* further seeks to convey the idea that States' Rights is not, and that it never has been, one of the great principles of Democracy, and attributes it to our wild imaginings. We know not whether the *present* Democratic party recognizes this doctrine, it being as changeable as the wind. What it asserts to-day it denies to-morrow. The Democracy of former days and that of the present are quite different. The former thought the preservation of the Union to be the paramount duty of every citizen, while the latter concedes nothing to be in accordance with the Constitution that has a tendency to suppress insurrection or rebellion. The appellation of "nondescript monster" is very appropiate to the doctrine, and it the *Journal* would gladly ignore, but the convention now at Annapolis is endeavoring to carry it out. It is no use for you, Mr. editor, to attempt to adhere to one Democratic tenet and discard another which you think does you injury, for this you cannot do. If you accept the faith, you must do it entire, or your friends will discard you.

But the editor says the Radicals are not attempting to restore the Union, or they would have his "entire sympathy." We didn't expect him to acknowledge that, although a majority of the people of this country think differently; he wouldn't be a Democrat if he did. Any attempt made to punish those who, by force of arms, endeavored to destroy this government, and to refuse to guilty Rebels the privilege of restoring peace and harmony to our distracted country, has not, in his eye, any tendency towards reconstruction. He would have the government take Rebels again to its bosom, place the reins of government once more in their hands, and that, too, without any guarantees for future peace. They have once proven false to the trust delegated to them by the people, and we have no assurance that they would not again do the same thing. On the contrary we have every reason to believe that they would again drench the land in fraternal blood. His opinion amounts to but little, and it is presumption on his part to put it against the decision of the people of this country.

The editor seems to think that the government of Maryland is Republican in form, except that "in that it provides for the disfranchisement of a majority of the citizens of the State by imposing on the voter an *ex post facto* oath." The idea we have always entertained of a Republican form of goverment, and which we believe is universally acknowledged, is that representation should be in accordance with the voting population, and assuming this to be the case we ask the editor of the *Journal* if the present controlling power of the State is carrying out this theory! Do not the smaller counties have a greater representation in the self-constituted Democratic (?) convention now in session at Annapolis in proportion to the voting population than the larger ones of Frederick, Washington, and the city of Baltimore? And if the present government is Republican in form except in the particular he has mentioned, then why does he wish it to give place to another? Why not repeal that portion of it which is anti-Republican, and let the remainder stand in full force? In addition to this, the negro is now a citizen, and as the Constitution guarantees to all classes all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by another, we contend that the longer depriving him of that right is by no means in consonance with the theory of our government. He is made a citizen by the Constitutional Amendments and the acts of Congress, and they are as good and of more general application than the laws of any State. All the rights that were ever reserved by the States and which were withheld from the Federal Government are such as are conferred by the State upon corporations—to do certain acts. The powers of a State are limited to the performance of certain things, and subject to the powers of the National Constitution. The General Government is supreme and above the powers of municipal legislation, and for the purposes of forming a "*more perfect Union*" the States delegated to Congress all national authority, reserving to themselves only the right to regulate their own domestic affairs.—The question of suffrage is purely a national question, and Congress has the right and will exercise it by conferring upon every citizen the right of the ballot.

We have no fault to find with the present Constitution, and if those who now hold the reins of government would only carry it out, without their "liberal construction," there is not a loyal man in Maryland that would say aught against it, we mean as it existed prior to its Rebel innovations.

Saddled the Wrong Horse.—We learn that the seceesh portion of the First District, charge the Rev. Mr. O'Neill as being the author of "*Hornpipe*." Not wishing that this Rev. gentleman should be censured, when entirely innocent, we take occasion to thus publicly state, that Mr. O'Neill is not the author of the articles referred to, nor do we believe he possesses any information in regard to the matter.

What Does it Mean?

A few short months, aye even weeks, ago, every Democratic paper in this State was most loud in its denunciations of negro suffrage. They all clung persistently to that barbarian decision rendered in a court of law by Judge Taney—*The negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.* All the horrors of social equality were spread before the grim visages of their patrons, and we have no doubt they conceived negro suffrage to be a huge monster coming to put an end to their earthly pilgrimage. They also told them that the negro would intermarry in their families; would be entertained in their parlors; would eat at their tables, and, in fact, that they would soon completely put in subjection the white race.

But a remarkable change has suddenly come over the spirit of their dreams.—This question of universal justice to all men is seldom mooted in the columns where once it was held up as a gorgon horror. Some of the Democratic papers have been compelled to abandon their old fogyism, and seek patronage under the banner of neutrality. Others have declared negro suffrage to be only a question of time, as it is folly to attempt to deny justice to all human beings in a Republican government, and of which we boast. Prominent among this number is the Cambridge *Herald*. In its leading editorial last week the editor uses the following forcible language? "The actual question at issue is rather one of time than of principle; for no one, probably, believes that this privilege can be perpetually denied to any class, who have unrestricted opportunities for education and unlimited right to acquire and hold property." We admire the candor and frankness of the editor of the *Herald*. Having been in the Southern army, and endured its hardships and defeats, he is now willing to accept the proffered terms with a manly spirit. The stay-at-home editors and Democrats are the only ones now in the way of a speedy restoration of the Union. Even our neighbor, the Denton *Journal*, is as "quiet as a church mouse" upon the suffrage question, while a few short weeks ago he was abusing the "nigger," the Radicals, and everybody else who differed with him politically.

And why is it that they are all so quiet? Have they just awakened out of the torpid state in which they have been existing? We imagine there is "something rotten in Denmark," and feel authorized in the assertion that ere long our Democratic friends will soon become the most zealous advocates of negro suffrage, not because they believe it to be a measure of justice, but in order to delude the negro and convince him that they have always been his friend.

Local Intelligence.

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, June 18th, 1867.

Frost.—Several of our farmers say there was a heavy frost visible on Tuesday morning last.

Arpointed.—Wm. A. Ford has been appointed by the Governor as one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court for this county in the place of Wm. Roe, dec'd.

Stolen.—On Monday night last some thief entered the stable of Mr. William Sorden, residing near Townsend's X Roads, and stole therefrom one of his horses. For description, &c., see advertisement.

The Loyal League.—The meetings of the loyal league lately organized in this town are on Wednesday nights. Applications for membership will be received by any of the members, and placed before the League for its action. We hope every loyal man in the county will become a member.

The Quaker City Business College.—The adverisement of this institution may be found in our advertising columns this morning. It offers superior advantages to all other commercial schools, being thoroughly established, and chartered by the State. Diplomas are awarded to graduates.

—A few shallow pated, prejudiced, narrow contracted souls—if souls they have—we learn have been piling abuse upon us, because we happen to notice the doings of the colored people—their meetings &c. Now, we propose to publish a real live newspaper which shall be the reflex of the sentiments, doings, &c., of the people of this county. We have to say further that so long as the press is free we shall continue to publish everything worthy of public notice, regardless of the barkings of fusty curs or spiteful mastiffs. Our subscribers pay us to know all that is going on in all parts of our county and we feel it our duty to give it to them and we will do it, and all those opposed had as well cease their mutterings.

It Can't be Done.—It is usual with all persons when first entering into business to be placed in embarrassing positions, and particularly so with the young. We have felt this ourselves, and are thankful for what encouragement we have received. But while we are thus made to feel the need of the wherewith to supply the demands of nature, we propose only to receive it in a fair and honorable way.

We have been led to these remarks by the attempt of a man, and a Democrat, too, to bribe the junior proprietor of this paper with five dollars to tell who it is that furnishes communications for this paper under the signature of Hornpipe. If that person, or his accomplice in the matter, thinks he can thus bribe us, he is very much mistaken. *It can't be done.* There is not money enough in the entire Democratic party in the county to do it. If any one expects to ascertain anything in regard to our affairs, they must approach us in a gentlemanly manner, and not in the contemptible manner in which we were approached on Monday last. We refrain from giving publicity to the party, for it is one we have always esteemed a friend.

American Farmer.—The closing number (June) of the first volume of the new series contains, besides the Monthly Work for the Farm, Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Garden—Articles on Improvement of Land—Notes of Western Travel—Clover—Grapes and Vine Planting—Proportion of Teams and Hands to Number of Acres—Immigration and Labor—Hurdle Fence—Sale of Stock—Industrial Resources and Agricultural Advantages of Maryland—Stalling Cattle (continued)—Portable Manures—Plant Food—and a variety of other topics.

Also, a copious Index of over five hundred interesting subjects treated on during the past year.

Published by Worthington & Lewis, Baltimore, Md., at $2.00 a year, in advance.

Colored Pic Nic.—Monday last being Whitsuntide, and a regular holiday with the colored people, they embraced this occasion to hold a pic nic. About 9 o'clock, A. M., they met at the colored church, on Gay street, in this place, formed into line, with fife and drum and marched to a grove, up the river, some two miles and a half from town, and spent the day in innocent amusements. The best of order was observed for which the colored people deserve much credit. We have noticed that for months past their conduct in this community has been very upright and exemplary. We hope it may continue as this course of conduct will make them friends even amist prejudiced enemies.

Change of Hours.—The attention of the travelling public is called to the change made in the time tables of the Maryland & Delaware and Delaware Rail Roads. The cars will, until further notice, leave Greensborough at 6.15, A. M., instead of 8.30 as heretofore, connecting with the 8.00 o'clock A. M. train from Dover, arriving in Philadelphia at 11.55 A. M. The express train will leave Harrington at 5.50 A M., reaching Philadelphia at 9.55 A. M.

Early Potatoes.—Our friend, Robert M. Messick, residing at Potter's Landing, five miles below this place, sent us on Saturday last a small lot of "Buckeye" potatoes, grown by him the present season, for which he has our grateful acknowledgements. They are about the size of hulled walnuts and are ahead of anything of the kind we have seen or heard of this season. Who can beat them? Don't all speak at once.

Resumption of Work.—We have received information from pretty creditable sources that the work on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad will be resumed in a short time and be pushed forward to a speedy completion. A large force of workmen have been engaged, and it is expected the road will be completed to Hillsborough this summer. May the good work go speedily on.

Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop in this county is looking remarkably well and gives promise, should no disaster occur, of a heavy yield. We have heard some complaint of the fly and joint worm, but we believe these complaints arise more from apprehensions of evil entertained than from any real danger to the growing crop.

More New Goods.—Mr. H. Blackiston has just received from Baltimore and opened a new stock of goods, to which he calls the attention of the public.

Served Him Right.—The "Mysterious Prisoner," an individual who was some time since arrested in mistake for Surratt, on account of his resemblance to that personage, was yesterday arrested in Washington for the uncalled-for and unnecessary exhibition of a pair of pistols. On being arraigned before a magistrate, he defended his conduct by stating that the carrying of concealed weapons was a common practice in the South. He was compelled to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and give security to the peace.

"My Maryland."

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday of last week, devotes a leading editorial to the condition of this State, and under the heading of "My Maryland," says:

Maryland is a captured State. Not in honest and open assault did the Rebels succeed in taking it. The walls and gates raised by the Union men were strong enough to defy any foe from without.—But by the treachery of Governor Swann, the enemy was admitted within the walls and the place was delivered up into their hands. At the last election, the Rebels obtained control of the Legislature, and they then illegally called a State Convention to frame a new Constitution in place of the one adopted by loyal men during the war. That all these proceedings are, in origin and progress, in palpable violation of law, makes no difference whatever to men whose boast it is that they have been in armed rebellion against all law.

In the election of members of the Constitutional Convention thus illegally called, the Union men of the State did not participate. They nominated no candidates, cast no votes, and in no way recognized the validity of the proceeding.—The Convention, therefore, is wholly composed of Rebels. They call themselves Democrats. But, as all the world has learned, the two words have become synonymous.

To the proceedings of this body, illegally called, illegally elected, composed largely of members who by the laws of Maryland can neither hold office nor even vote, and presided over by a man who spent four years in Forts Lafayette and McHenry for his disloyalty, no attention whatever need be paid. The action of the Convention is not even of use to show what the Rebels would do if they dared, for they are restrained by the fear of Congressional interference. They have graciously consented to consider slavery abolished, but have the impudence to ask payment for emancipated slaves. They also kindly yield further resistence to the Civil Rights bill so far as to vote (by a small majority) that their Constitution ought to contain a provision allowing negroes to testify in courts. We should not be surprised if some venerable Rip Van Winkle of this assemblage should move that the Constitution give consent to the sun to rise in the east. There would probably be a close vote on the proposition, though, for Abolitionism came from the eastward.

Whatever the Convention does, we anticipate its action will never effect anybody except the unfortunate political corpses who spend their time in its deliberations. The Constitution, if framed, must be submitted to the people. If defeated by the popular vote, there is an end of it. If adopted at an election at which Rebels vote in violation of law, while negroes are excluded, the question will come before Congress whether so monstrous a usurpation of power is to be tolerated, and whether, with such a Constitution so framed, Maryland has a republican form of government.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has already entered upon an investigation of the condition of Maryland, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last session of Congress. We doubt very much whether the existing Government in Maryland is anything more than a fraud and usurpation of power. It seems to us to have no legal existence, for it is based upon a wholesale and open violation of the present State Constitution and laws. Disfranchised Rebels not only voted at the last election, but voted in such numbers as to control the result. Certainly, if the State Government is thus taken from the hands of its rightful and lawful electors, there must be power somewhere to right so monstrous a wrong. Suppose, for example, that all women and children of Illinois, by some corrupt action on the part of Judges, were admitted to vote in defiance of the laws of that State; suppose that these non-electors, outvoting the legal voters, choose such a Legislature and State officers as they please, and so prevent any possible redress through any branch of the State Government, is there no power in the Government of the United States to take cognizance of the usurpation and to restore to the rightful electors the power of which they have been illegally deprived?

But one measure is needed to restore Maryland to the control Union men. If, prior to the next election, Congress should adopt a law conferring the franchise upon the negroes of that State, the work would be done. It is worth while to consider whether such a measure is not fully within the constitutional power of Congress, and warranted and even rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case.

The Trial of Surratt.—Surratt was on Monday last arraigned for trial in the Criminal Court of the district of Columbia. All of his counsel were present except Mr. Merrick, a member of the Democratic gathering at Annapolis. Surratt was brought into Court handcuffed, but after being in the court-room a few moments the irons were removed, the prisoner engaged in a lively conversation with his counsel, and a despatch states that he was evidently much amused, laughing heartily. District Attorney Carrington moved to set aside the panel of jurors on account of an informality in the mode of their selection, and after a discussion by the opposing counsel, Judge Fisher adjourned the Court, reserving his decision until Tuesday. It is stated that the Government is prepared to render testimony which will disclose the whole career of Surratt, from the time of his first implication in the conspiracy for the murder of the late President up to the time of his arrest, entirely destroying all evidence of the defence towards proving an alibi. A confession of Payne, which is said to have been made the night before his execution, will be submitted.

—Maximillian has not been executed.

The Explosion in Philadelphia.—By the late explosion on Sansom street, Philadelphia, twenty-two persons are known to have been killed and seven wounded, while nine are still missing.

—In Washington, on Monday, one branch of the city council elected a colored man as reading clerk, and another colored man as messenger.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

There is no demand for wheat, and the market remains flat. Receipts only 200 bushels red. No sales reported on the books, but we hear of a sale of good Maryland red Wheat having been made at 230 cents. Receipts of Corn as follows: 10,575 bushels white and 6,898 bus yellow. With a somewhat better demand, holders were firmer, and prices obtained for white were mostly 2 cents better than on Saturday.—Sales of white ranged from 103 cents to 106 cents; yellow from 110 cents to 111 cents.—Oats are dull, and the market has a declining tendency. Receips 2,884 bushels. Sales of 100 bushels at 78 cents and 100 bushels at 80 cents.

Philadelphia Market.—Flour firm; extra $10,25; Pennsylvania $13. Wheat very dull; State, red, 250a260 cents; California, 300 cts. Rye declining; Pennsylvania 150 cents. Corn quiet; sales 5,000; yellow 115 cents, afloat; on cars 112 1-2 cents. Oats declining; Pennsylvania 76 cents.

Married.

On the 30th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. O'Neill, Mr. W. P. Roe and Miss Martha J. Graham, all of this county.

Died.

Departed this life, June 2d, 1867, at the residence of her son, James Voss, in Kent co., Delaware, Mrs. Martha Voss, aged 75 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Mrs. Voss had been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the days of her youth, having been, to use her own language "for the last 30 years, ready at all times, at an hours notice, to exchange worlds." Like a ripe sheaf, had she been waiting and ready for the angel reapers to gather her into the garner of Heaven. She was not the subject of any special disease, but gently sank away, during the last few months of her life, until the weary wheels of life stood still at last. Of her it may be appropriately said "she is not dead, but sleepeth." Her life was one of humble piety and patient toil, but now, she "rests from her labors." T. W. R.

☞Milford Argus copy.

New Advertisements.

Celebration and Exhibition.

There will be a celebration and exhibition at the Chinquepin school-house the 4th of July, 1867, to comence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Several distinguished speakers are to be present. The speaking will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The invitation is to all who will bring their dinners and suppers, and spend the day in the *pulchrae sylvae*.

je13-3t MATTHEW J. CLARK

Notice.

STOLEN from the premies of the undersigned on the night of the 10th inst., a BAY HORSE with a white star in his forehead, and the hair just about the rump, near the tail, mixed with white making it appear very much like a roan color. No white feet or legs.—About 15 1-2 hands high, and about 12 years old. Any one who may return the above described horse to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded. WM. SORDEN,

je13-3t Near Townsend's X Roads.

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Under the superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq., whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. Merchant, Secretary. [my13-1y

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 indebtd to said firm are requested to call on Willam H. Alburger for settlement. All demands on the firm will be presented to him for payment.

JACOB ALBURGER,

my30-3t WM. H. ALBURGER.

THE undersigned, who will hereafter conduct the business alone, begs leave to return his thanks for the favors which a liberal public has bestowed in the past and would respectfully solicit their continuance.

JACOB ALBURGER.

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