The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....June 20, 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.

Johnson vs. the Country.

It is said by a Washington correspondent that "the President has made up his mind to let Congress reconstruct" the Rebel States; and that should Congress fail to meet in July, he will call that body together in a short time thereafter, and thus give the opportunity for such legislation as may be thought best for the perfecting of the means of reconstruction.—The first part of this announcement is exceedingly "cool" for the time of year.—The President will condescend to allow this great country to do what it pleases with regard to the conditions upon which guilty and blood-stained Rebels shall be entitled to resume their self-renounced position in the government. This is about equivalent to an announcement that his Accidency has made up his mind to allow "thunder and lightning" this summer; or is going to issue his proclamation that the great lakes will be permitted to discharge their surplus waters by the way of Niagara Falls.

The President has played the part of the emperor of old, who seated himself in his chair of State upon the sea-shore, and with a grand flourish of his sceptre commanded the rising tide to stay its progress, but who was afterwards induced to agree that the sea might do as it liked best in the matter.

That man's intellectual vision must be obtuse indeed who cannot see, by this time, that the country is going to do just as it pleases in this matter. Congress will require no dictation, either from Andrew Johnson or from the Democratic-Rebel-Conservative-State Unconstitutional-Constitutional-Convention of Maryland. It will meet in July if it thinks the conservative political maniacs that control the Executive department at Washington absolutely require any hospital or sanitary measures that cannot be safely dispensed with until December.

Should Congress conclude not to meet in July and the President thereupon determine to call the body together, the first business should be the appointment of a committee to investigate and determine whether the change in the President's *mind*, concerning the Reconstruction laws, has been brought about by a change of his *"spirits."*

In his veto message, one objection to that bill was, that it gave to the military commander absolute control of the civil authorities; that they exercised their functions only by permission of military power. Now that Sheridan has exercised a little of that wholesome authority in regard to some of the President's Southern political pets, he suddenly discovers that Sheridan has *exceeded his authority*.

This shows plainly either that Andrew Johnson is of that dangerous cast of mind whose decisions are colored by the kind of beverage he takes, or that he has in him the equally dangerous ingredient that pertains to tyrants—that of being governed in the construction of the law by the personal or political ends to be subserved. But it is of no greater consequence how he decides law, than it is whether he will permit Congress to reconstruct the Rebels. The country is going to *make, construe* and *execute just as it pleases.*

—The opinion of Attorney General Stanberry has been published, and, as was expected, he decides that Sheridan has transcended his authority, his duty being only to preserve order and assist the civil officers in their various functions.—This is quite different to the construction put upon the law by President Johnson in his veto message, he declaring that the authority of the military commanders was supreme. Acting upon this opinion, the President, it is stated, intends to reinstate the officers removed by Sheridan, and thus has commenced another war between his Accidency and Congress. It is now considered certain that Congress will assemble in July, and the ridding our people of the treasonable coil about to be thrown over them by the Annapolis convention will be one of the acts of that body. The auspicious moment is beginning to dawn, and the short-lived, short-sighted policy of Democracy will be forever broken in this State.

We noticed in the last issue of the Denton *Journal* a communication from Greensborough, under the signature of Observer, purporting to be a reply to an article published in this paper a few weeks since, headed an outrage. In that communication, the writer endeavors to show that the object of our article was to "throw odium on the white man, and hug the cherished friend, the negro, to their (our) bosoms." From the manner in which the writer started out, we confess we are surprised to find such a statement as the one above quoted. He should have been more particular in "giving to the public" a correct statement of our intentions, especially as he has declared that a "truthful statement of facts as they occur" should be given by "those who write them down for the public." A little more careful reading, perhaps, would have enabled Observer to have understood our true object. It was not, as he states, to "throw odium on the white man," for in the same article we stated that we had nothing to say of the fight between the white man and the negro, as we knew nothing about it. The barbarous act of swinging a human being in the air by the thumbs, in order to force a confession of that which he was ignorant of, and this Observer does not deny, is what we condemned, and we would have done so had it been a white man. We do not uphold the negro in his attack upon the white man, if such was the case, but think he should be brought to an account for such conduct before a court of justice. In the same manner, we think the perpetrators of the outrage referred to should be brought before a civil tribunal, and there have justice meted out to them for this infraction of the the law. The object of all law is to protect man in the rights of person and property, and whenever these rights are infringed upon it then behooves the officers of the law to take the matter in hand.

We hope we will now be understood by Observer, and that he will not again place us in a false position before society. It has not at any time been our purpose to uphold any man in his guilt, nor to encourage feuds between the races. All we demand is justice, strict, impartial justice, and such cannot but be the object of all good citizens.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," and if we never had any greater obstacle to contend with than the editor of the *Denton Journal*, and never aspired to do anything but engage in newspaper "controversies" (as he seems to like the word) with him, we would be perfectly content to remain in the ignorant state in which he says we now exist. We consider his last production so able, (?) so argumentative, (?) so self-convincing, (?) that were it not for one idea put forth in it we should pass him by unnoticed. He has dodged the questions he started to argue, and we think it useless for us to continue the subject alone, and we hope if he ever again engages in a "controversy" he will not back down so quickly from the positions he assumes.

But one word before we give him up finally, though not in regard to the point at issue. Some time since, in an editorial, he intimated that we were not the author of the editorials that appeared in this paper, and last week he again did the same thing. We do not consider our productions so able, or in any way remarkable, that we have taken this public method of claiming them, but we do so in order to declare the editor of the *Journal* guilty of an unmitigated falsehood. He seems to delight in grossly misrepresenting others. Only a short time since, he maligned the Hon. Curtis Davis; then again, more recently, he did injustice to Rev. Dr. Boynton, and last week he misrepresents the objects of the Union League, as well as ourselves. He gives these as reports, but in such a manner as to savor of the reality, without inquiring whether there is even any foundation for them. And while he has such things proven, by knowing ones, to be false, we rest perfectly easy, thinking that but little credibility will be given to his statements or intimations regarding us. To gratify his curiosity, the manuscript copy of the editorials of this paper can be seen at this office, and the author be thus known.

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom this Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

—Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

We have heard that it has been strictly enjoined by the master spirits of the Union League of this town, that the members of the League should abstain from dealing with, or in any manner patronizing any one opposed to them in politics. If that is your policy Union Leaguers—just plainly indidicate it, and you will soon find yourselves surfeited with your own prescription. If this report be false, let some one authoritatively contradict it.—*Denton Journal.*

—As the editor of the *Journal* has asked for a contradiction of this report, if false, we hereby most unequivocally deny it. That is by no means the object of the league, and the report is a base fabrication, gotten up with malicious intent and in the same spirit circulated through the *Journal*. Being a member of this organization, though not a master spirit, we can authoritatively contradict the report and hope the editor of the *Journal* will give our contradiction to his readers as readily as he did the report.

—Elsewhere we publish this morning an interesting letter on the political situation South, by Gen. Longstreet. He says that appeal was made to the sword, and the sword has decided it. He accepts the Military bill as a peace offering, censures, by strong implication, the Democratic party for opposing reconstruction, believes that colored suffrage should be established in all the States, and expressly declares that Southern men cannot seek alliance with any party which aims to restrict the rights of the colored man. As the general had a host of admirers, whilst battling for the C, S. A., among the Democrats, it is but natural to expect that they will not desert him in his effort to restore that which he fought to disrupture. Wonder what the *Journal* thinks of this letter, he having been one of the general's admirers, and wonder if he will give it to his readers.

Local Intelligence.

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1867.

Teachers' Association.—The next meeting of the Teacher's Association of the 1st & 2nd Districts will be held at Oakland on Saturday, 29th of June. The Association of the 3rd & 4th Districts, also the public, are invited to attend.

The Corn Crop.—This crop is from two to three weeks later than usual, caused by the unprecedented wet season during the spring months. Low lands in consequence remains unplanted. The growing crop, even upon high land, is small, but with warm, dry weather, this plant will soon become vigorous and strong.

School Exhibition.—The teachers of the academy in this place are preparing for a school exhibition to be given at the court house on Wednesday evening next. Judging from the selections made and the ability of the teachers, Mr. Hy. S. Marshall and Miss Dora E. Gray, we have no doubt it will prove an entire success.—Come out, friends, and encourage the effort put forth with your presence.

Murder Trials.—The trials of McGinnis and Pippin for the murder of Mr. Roberts at Church Hill occupied the attention of Talbot county Court last week. McGinnis was convicted of "murder in the second degree" and sentenced by the Court to eighteen years confinement in the Penitentiary. In Pippin's case the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," but he is held under indictments for stealing cattle.

Harvest.—Harvest is again with us. Some of our farmers have commenced cutting their wheat crops. The Boden wheat is an early variety, is now ripe, has a good stand on the ground, the head well filled, and will give a heavy yield. We have seen some of the heaviest fields of this variety in our county, we believe, that was ever grown upon the land. Our general wheat harvest will come off next week and it will be a good one, such as we hope will satisfy the most sanguine anticipation of our farmers.

Base Ball.—The members of the Chester, a club composed of the juveniles of this town, being desirous of displaying their proficiency in this game, sent a challenge to the Senora, also a club of juveniles, of Greensboro', which challenge was accepted, and the game came off on the grounds of the latter club, on Saturday last, with the following result:

Chester.	R	O	Senora.	R	O
Emerson, c	7	2	Case, c	7	3
Simpson, p	7	2	Comegys, p	9	1
Bishop, s s	7	2	Moore, s s	8	2
Pritchett, 1b	3	4	Spence, 1b	5	4
Steele, 2b	4	3	Hitch, 2b	4	6
Blackiston, 3b	4	3	Parris, 3b	8	2
Baker, l f	4	4	Fowler, l f	4	5
Clark, c f	4	5	Horsey, c f	8	2
Bishop, r f	6	2	Harper, r f	7	2
	46	27		60	27

Umpire—Mr. King. Scorers—Geo. Case for Senora; W. F. Murphy for Chester.
Fly Catches—Comegys 1, Spence 1, Parris 1, of Senora; Blackiston 1, Simpson 1, of Chester.
Home Run—Fowler 1 of Senora.

Orphans' Court Items.—In the Orphans' Court, on Tuesday, letters of administration on the personal estate of Noah Seward, late of this county deceased, were granted to Joshua Seward and Wm. J. Clark.

R. D. Williams was appointed guardian to Thos. Ayers, Laura Ayers and Edward Ayers, children of Benjamin Ayers dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rhoda Tilghman (neg..) deceased, were granted to Jas. Pppin, Jr.

[communicated]

Greensboro', June 17, 1867.

Mr. Editor: But little of local or general interest has transpired in our usually quiet town since my last. The "negro-haters" have *simmered* somewhat since the castigations they have received of late through the columns of the *Union*. It is only the law's delay that prevents justice from being dealt out to them.

I notice that "Charley"—the veritable "*Charley*"—with more hair than brains, occupied a column of the *Journal* a short time since with his unmeaning and unmitigated nonsense. The public knew him to be an *ass* before he showed his long ears in the columns of the *Journal* He has such a penchant for poetry, and that doggerel of his in the *Journal* is enough to cause Tennyson or Cowper to weep for shame. He has completely put to flight the "*immortal nine*"—the Æolian harp is all unstrung, and the muse has received such a mortal stab that she will go hobbling and limping for all future time. I would advise "*Charley*" to look for his native spot, and beneath the classic shades of the Bee Tree seek fresh inspiration—not from the muse—but from his schoolmaster. But enough of Charley. He is a "*dead duck*" and of but little importance anywhere.

Wheat harvest is now upon us, and before the close of the week early wheat will be ready for the sickle. The crop is very promising, and if the weather should continue favorable until the crop is harvested, the yield will be a good one—larger than for two years past.

Why is it that you have not noticed that abominable of all acts passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State entitled, 'An Act for the Protection of the Public against Medical Imposters," &c? This tyrannical act provides that the Governor shall appoint and commission six physicians in the counties, and twelve in Baltimore city, who shall constitute Boards of Examiners to question all practicing physicians as to their competency in the profession, and to grant license or not as it may suit their whims or caprice. Every physician obtaining a license is to pay to the Board $5 which allows them to practice until a permanent Board is organized, when a further fee of $10 is required annually This law gives the whole matter into the hands of a few men who can license whom they choose. This law also prevents all *women* from acting mid wife in cases of confinement unless examined and licensed by this Board of *inquisition*. Thus this villainous act enters the sick chamber of the wife, and acts as a spy over the husband's sanctuary. In our county, the Governor has passed by old medical men, whose heads have become frosted o'er with age, and selected as a Board of Medical Examiners comparatively young men who are but scions in the profession. This is another instance of political prejudice in selecting the "right men for the right place."

But there is another law equally as infamous which deserves notice, and which, I learn, Mr. Wm. G. Horsey, the delegate in the Legislature from your district, claims the special honor of originating and having passed by that august assemblage of the wisdom of Maryland. I allude to the Road law, intended to apply to this county and Talbot. This is another political monstrosity, exempting such men as Mr. Horsey who lives in an incorporated town, and is consequently exempt from working on the public roads, although he uses them every day and every hour of the day, while poor men who own no property do not use the public roads, only to walk over them, are compelled to give two days' work every year to keep them in repair; pay one dollar and fifty cents each day they refuse to work—which amounts to three dollars a year—or be dragged before a justice of the Peace, pay three dollars in each case together with the costs, witnesses' fees, &c. This is legislation with a vengeance, but it is the right kind of legislation for Mr. Horsey and his friends. It exempts them, but throws the burden upon the poor men. How long, I ask, will the people tolerate these things?

Yours, Hornpipe.

An Outrage at Easton.

The following letter, published in the Baltimore *American*, is from one of the most respectable citizens of Easton to Major General Gregory of the Freedmen's Bureau:

Easton, June 12, 1867.

Major General Gregory:

Dear Sir—I deem it my duty to inform you of a gross outrage committed on a colored man at this place yesterday.—The facts of the case, as I learn them, are as follows: A colored man named Jackson Young, a peaceable and inoffensive man, was passing along Main street, when he was accosted by a white man named Wm. E. Chance; who requested him to hold his horse. Jackson replied he had no time, whereupon Chance called him "a son of a b—h," and told him "to go to h—l." Jackson made some reply, which is differently stated, the most offensive version of which, however, is, "You'll go there yourself as soon as I." Chance immediately left his horse, and advancing on Jackson commenced beating him. Jackson retreated, but finding himself pressed and in danger, commenced to defend himself by striking Chance, whereupon a man named Wm H. Nabb, a noted slave dealer before the war, and who was imprisoned during the war for disloyalty, and who was appointed by Governor Swann *Commissioner of Slave Statistics*, ran over to Jackson and struck him three heavy blows over the head with a stick, while he was defending himself against Chance. Jackson's shirt was torn off, and he was nearly stripped. At this juncture Mr. Frank G. Wright rode up and handed Chance a pistol, who fired three times at Jackson, who, with difficulty, escaped with his life. After this occurrence Jackson was twice warned that he would be attacked at night and mobbed in his house. In this situation he applied to the Magistrates of this town for a writ against Chance, but they declined to act in the matter, and would give him no satisfaction or redress. He then went to a resident of the town and applied for protection, stating that he was afraid to stay in his house at night. The gentleman took him to his house, where he remained all night, his wife and children remaining at a neighbor's.

I consider this an outrage of the most aggravated character. The man at the time was going on an errand, being sent by a white man, his landlord; is insulted without provocation, beaten first by the man who insulted him, and then by another one, over the head with a stick because he attempted to defend himself, and then fired at with a pistol with the deliberate intention of killing him.

He has appealed to the civil authorities in vain, and I trust that the Freedmen's Bureau, the only source to which he now can look for protection, will take the matter in hand, and will show to this much-abused and downtrodden race that they have a *friend* in the United States Government who is able and willing to protect them and to teach the Rebels of this community that the days of slavery domination and oppression are over.

With my warmest regards to yourself personally, General,

I am, respectfully yours, &c.,

Longstreet on the Situation.

New Orleans, La, June 3, 1867.

J. M. G Parker, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult. was duly received. I was much pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposed to the white people of the South.

I have maturely considered your suggestion to "wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union through the party now in power." My letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work.—I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and harmony to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of "peace and good-will toward men."

I shall set out by assuming a proposition, that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms.

The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted, resort was had to compromise. When compromise was availing, discussion was renewed and expedients were sought, but none could be found, to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword to determine which of the claims was the construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law.—The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law.—It is therefore our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete and conform to the requirements of law.

The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.

Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratic party, merely because it was opposed to the Republican party But as far as I can judge, there is nothing tangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudice, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some stand-point from which good may be done.

If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party, for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture amongst us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us, and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appreciation of our condition, and come fairly up to his responsibilities, on to-morrow the sun will smile upon a happy people; our fields will again begin to yield their increase; our railroads and rivers will teem with abundant commerce; our towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessings of Almighty God.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James Longstreet.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

Baltimore Market.—Wheat continues dull and weak. We note sales of red at 240a250 cents. The corn market is quite active, and prices advanced about 2 cents for white and 3 to 4 cents for yellow. White corn sold at 100a 107 cents; yellow, 100a109 cents. The market closed firm. Oats are firmer, and prices about 2 cents better, ranging from 70a72 cents, by weight. No receipts or sales of rye reported.

Philadelphia Market.—Flour dull; superfine $8a9; extra family $11a13; fancy $14a16. Wheat unsettled at 210a250 cents. Corn afloat 108 cents. Rye 140a145 cents. Oats dull at 72 cents. Lard 12 1-2 cents.

Married.

On the 11th inst, by Rev. G. F. Beavon, C. F. Cochran, Esq., of Middletown, Del., and Miss Corine B., daughter of Robt. E. Hardcastle, of this county

Died.

In this town, on Monday morning last, Lu-ella Medora, youngest child of Edward and S. Willa. Pritchett, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Shed no tear for little Lulie,
She has drained life's bitter chalice;
We shall never more behold her;
Never to our bosoms fold her;
For the voice of God has spoken,
And the golden bowl is broken.

Yet we may not feel forsaken;
He that giveth life has taken;
In His keeping let us leave her,
Nothing now can harm or grieve her,
For beyond the reach of malice
Is the fairy form of Lulie.

In the summer, strewn with roses
Be the bed where she reposes;
Let the quiet ivy creeping
Mark the grave where she lies sleeping.
In the greenest of our valleys,
There reposes little Lulie. G.

At his residence, in the 1st district, on the 26th ult., Mr. Noah Seward, aged 67 years.

New Advertisements.

Found!

On the county road leading from Denton to Hillsboro', a Morocco Pocket Book containing $7.28, on Saturday last. The owner of the above property will come forward, prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take possession of the same.

je20-3t WM. A. WILLIAMS.

Pictures! Pictures!

Richardson & Sharp

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Denton and vicinity that they have arrived in town with their Photographic saloon and will remain a short time for the purpose of taking

PHOTOGRAPHS,
CARTES DE VISITES,
AMBROTYPES, &C.

Since their last visit to this place, they have adopted all the most recent improvements made in their art, and flatter themselves that all who patronize them will be pleased and satisfied with the pictures they will furnish.

Please call at their saloon at the earliest moment, examine their specimens and order your pictures. [je20-tf

Order of Ratification.

William Norris vs. His Creditors. } In Insolvency, June 13, 1867.

Ordered that the sales made and reported by Thomas H. & Jno. D. Kemp, Trustees for the sale of the property of William Norris, insolvent petitioner, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday of October next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Denton once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $221.42.

ROBT. J. JUMP, Clerk.

True copy:
Test—ROBT. J. JUMP,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county
je20-3w

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, the undersigned, Administrators of Noah Seward, late of said county deceased, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in the First Election District, on

THURSDAY, 11th day of July, 1867,

all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

2 HORSES & 1 pr. MULES;
ONE YOKE OF OXEN;
4 Milch Cows, 2 Chester Hogs;
65 *Head of Sheep,*
1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Dearborn, 2 Wagons and three Carts;
Lot of Corn, Fodder and Hay;
Crop of Growing Corn;
Crop of Wheat & Rye;
2 *Wheat Reapers, in Good Order;*
Farming Utensils,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
and many other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required; on all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSHUA SEWARD,
WM. J. CLARK,
Administrators.

H. V. Green, Auctioneer. [je20-ts

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