The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....June 27, 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.

When Will There Be Peace?

It is but natural that, with the close of all wars, and particularly such as the one through which we have just passed, the most bitter animosities and the most intense hatred should be engendered between the combattants. History is rife with examples of wars vigorously carried on until either the one side or the other is forced to succumb by reason of the exhaustion of their resources, but when, after a few short years of comparative peace and recuperation, they have broken forth anew, and far exceeded in suffering, privation and death their predecessors. And while we recall to mind the death-dealing encounters, with all their horrors, that darken the page of history, we cannot but regard with intense anxiety the future of our own Republic. We have but lately been visited with the dire calamity of civil war, and its close found us no nearer an amicable settlement of the difficulties involved than its commencement. Although the decision has been against those who aimed a death-blow at the vitality of this government, yet their proud and defiant spirits cannot brook the mild and humane peace-offerings of their forgiving parent, which rightfully claims the prerogative to interpose its authority in their behalf. They are encouraged in defying that authority by the present Administration, and but for it the country would be far on the road to the enjoyment of the repose that greeted our forefathers after the storm-cloud of '76 had passed. It has rather catered to the hatred and animosities that exist between the sections of the country than sought to allay these sectional prejudices. The means whereby the dead issues of the past might be forgotten and sentiments of brotherly love inculcated has been extended by the people, through their chosen representatives in Congress, to their erring brethren at the South, and those means have been set aside by the folly of an Executive who aspires to take the reins of government into his own hands, even before their efficiency for the ends proposed have had a fair test. But even the short period in which they have been enforced in the South has been productive of the most gratifying results, and has fully demonstrated that order would take the place of chaos if these means were steadily followed up.—Under them a kindlier spirit was being created between the sections, and the minds of the people were once more turned to the peaceful avocations of domestic life. One by one those foremost in rebellion abandoned their foolish desire to destroy the Union, and were lending their aid to effect its restoration on a more enduring basis. The people were fast coming together and working for the common weal, whilst past differences were being buried amid Lethe's dark and obscure waters. Freedom of speech and the press were everywhere tolerated, and wielding a tremendous influence in supplanting the political heresies of the past.

But while the wounds of the nation were thus healing, an unwise policy has been inaugurated by the President which is calculated to renew the sectional strife that has cast such a foul blot upon the history of the country. By the most tortuous construction of the Military Reconstruction bill has its heart been pierced, and the executive has again arrayed himself against the *only* sovereign power in this country—the people. By reason of this construction, and its consequent evil, it has become necessary for a reassembling of Congress in July. To that body the people look for a proper adjustment of all difficulties involving the national peace and harmony, and to its decisions *only* are they willing to submit. And while they are thus assembled, would it not be the part of wisdom to remove whatever may interpose to keep alive national discord? Andrew Johnson is the only obstacle now in the way to a speedy restoration of brotherly feeling, and, in our humble judgment, should be removed. When that is done we will then have peace and not before.

—General James Lonstreet, late of the Confederate army, has been pardoned by President Johnson.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

The following is an official statement of the assessment of 1867 in each county of the first district of Maryland, as returned by the assistant assessors:

Worcester County	$4,218 55
Somerset "	7,334 20
Dorchester "	5,080 93
Talbot "	9,684 80
Caroline "	2,902 28
Queen Ann's "	5,825 65
Kent "	15,438 85
Cecil "	19,570 31
Total	69,925 52

The returns of assessment for 1867, in the 1st Collection District, are very meagre, compared with the returns of former years, The return of the present year is not quite half the amounts heretofore returned for this district. This is caused to a considerable extent by the exemption of $1,000, and the failure of the crops for 1866. In the lower portion of the district there are no heavy manufacturing establishments from which income is to be derived, and as our people are almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and last year being fatal to the crops of our farmers, our lands not so productive as those in the upper portion of the district, are the only causes for the heavy falling off of revenue for 1867.—Our county returns the smallest list of any of the counties in the district. This is the smallest and the poorest county on the Shore, but judging from the improvement going on, she will not always be behind in the race for improvement. The time has been, and not many years since, with the one thousand dollars exemption, this county would not have paid into the national treasury, *fifty dollars* annually, in the shape of income tax.

Lynch Law in Queen Ann's.

James Pippin, who was tried and acquitted in Talbot county Circuit Court as an accessory to the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, in Church Hill, last fall, was forcibly taken from his fathers house on Thursday night last, and hung. The following particulars are from the Centreville *Citizen*, and furnished that paper by a member of the jury of inquest, held the morning after the murder: "The party went to the house about 10 o'clock, and demanded admittance. Pippin's father, suspicioning harm was intended, concealed him under the floor, some planks being loose. The party, however, being convinced that the son was in the house, set fire to it, on the inside, but before much damage was done, discovered his hiding place, and dragged him out, took him about one mile from the house, and a short distance into a wood, near the main road, and there hung him to the limb of a small oak tree, after which the party went away and left him hanging.—He was discovered yesterday morning, but the body was allowed to hang until a jury of inquest was summoned, which was between 9 and 10 o'clock. The above are the facts, we understand, as elicited at the inquest, and given by Pippin's father.

We also understood that other parties have been notified that they will share the same fate unless they leave the county immediately.

The Bankrupt Law—*Important to Lawyers and Others.*—The rules prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States in Bankruptcy were received by Judge Giles on Saturday last. They require that all applications must be *in the form prescribed by the Supreme Court:* that they must be made to the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District in which the applicant resides, and, if found correct by him, and the deposit ($50) has been made with the Clerk to cover the fees, the cause is then referred to the Register for the Congressional District in which the applicant resides. The applicant must then procure copies of all the papers from the Clerk and produce them *in person* before the Register on the day named in the order of reference. Each application must be verified by oath before the Register or Judge.

—Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has issued a circular letter to the members of Congress urging them to be present in Washington on the 3rd of July, so as to secure a quorum in both Houses, with the view of taking the measures rendered necessary by the Attorney General's interpretation of the Reconstruction act, and the action of the Administration thereon.

The Surratt Trial.—The trial of this guilty wretch, charged with complicity in the murder of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln, has been in progress in the Criminal Court at Washington for a week past. The evidence of his guilt is as strong as that of holy writ, and he should share the fate of his "comrades gone before."

The Denton *Journal*, not content with asserting in its columns of the week before what every sensible man, and especially the members of the League, knew to be untrue, has the unblushing effrontery to make another statement in Saturday's issue, declaring the members of the League to be the "*associates of negroes*," and boastingly asks us to deny his assertions and "see who will believe your authoritative contradiction." We have been present at all, or nearly all, the meetings of the League, and have never, at any time, seen any one present but whose skin was as white as that of the editor of the *Journal*. And further, we have never seen a colored man, or "*negro*" as the editor chooses to call them, present at any meeting of the League.—We have answered the questions of the *Journal* frankly and unequivocally. Will he have the manliness to publish our contradiction of his statement last week, and by so doing correct any false impressions he may have made on the minds of his readers.

In conclusion, we would say to the editor of that *great* Democratic sheet, who seems to possess a penchant to pry into other people's business, that the Union League is a truly loyal association, founded upon the most enlightened patriotism, intended to promote a pure wholesome American sentiment—inculcates obedience to the law and all those who may, for the time being, be entrusted with the administration of our public affairs, State or National. If the editor desires further information and he is strictly loyal, of which he makes loud professions, we would advise him to seek admission into the League. If he should gain an entrance there, he can then speak knowingly of subjects of which he is now entirely ignorant. We would not have him forget, however, that none but *truly loyal men* can enter the League.

Local Intelligence.

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

—Humourous reading on fourth page.

Fourth of July Excursion.—The steamer Champion, Capt. John R. Griffith, will make an excursion on Thursday next, 4th of July, from Cambridge to Denton. The steamer will leave her wharf at this place on her return to Cambridge at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely.—All you that are going, "why don't you gang along."

Enrolling Officer.—Mr. J. I. Lednum, Post Master, at this place, has been appointed Enrolling officer for this county under the militia law of this State passed at the last session of the Legislature. Turn out "*hard heels*" in defence of your rights. The Britishers are coming—so look out for fun. Fall into line. Eyes right—toes out—mark time—"*hay foot! straw foot!*"

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

Divorced.—Wm. B. Colgan received a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from his wife, Margaret R. Colgan, formerly Margaret R. Davis, on the 19th inst., from Judge Goldsborough.

John Golt has likewise received a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from his wife, Mary E. Golt, formerly Mary E. Seward. These are the only divorce cases in this county for several years past, and we hope it may be a longer time still before Hymens chords shall again be broken unless severed by the fell destroyer of our race.

The Lady's Friend.—The July number of this magazine opens with a Steel Plate of unusual interest and beauty—a lovely Cinderella, sitting sad and neglected by the kitchen fire, her haughty sisters disappearing through the doorway. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, is an elegant and faithful transcript of the prevailing modes; and the wood cuts, illustrating articles of dress, and teaching fancy work, must be of great value to the ladies. Besides this, there is a variety of choice and instructive literary reading—all combining to make this one of the best of the monthlies. A beautiful Steel Engraving will be sent gratis to every single ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine will be sent for twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; (with one engraving) $6.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

[Communicated.]

Mr Editor:—To those that have read the masterly letter of Gen. Longstreet, of the late Confederate army, to J. M. G. Parker, Esq., it must appear that his position in relation to the politics of the day is the only sensible and true one that can avail any good in restoring peace to our country. How true is it that the Democratic party staked all its principles upon the arbitrament of the sword; and having there lost all, what now is the real statues of that party? and can it avail in bringing back the "halcyon days of the republic?"

None who consider well will say, that the war did not determine absolutely in favor of the Republican party the constitutional construction of the powers of the Federal Government against that held by the Democratic party. Such being the fact, what was once debatable and worthy the most vigorous political contest is now become obsolete, because, out of principles arising before the rebellion, war has made law. Party questions that lived and fired the bosom of statesmen and sages have found a bloody grave "amid the clash of arms and din of battle," and right to divide and distract the counsels of the nation and breed war and civil strife no more. That this view is fast gaining in the hearts of statesmen, as well as the people, (save in our dear old State, which has become locofocoized by the wily spirit of party hatred, hunt after office and deep-seated slavery proclivities, is daily evidenced by the debates that crowd the journal of proceedings of the Convention now in session at Annapolis,) the most sapient will scarcely deny.

What power of vitality is there in the misnamed Democratic party to invigorate and strengthen the great republican spirit that now moves slowly, and almst unseen, but surely, the enlightened world? Living over again the struggles and boisterous contests that dot and blot the administrations of Jackson, Buchanan and others, this party, national, I believe, until it attempted a wilful and premeditated destruction of the Federal Government because its principles could no longer buffet the billows of republicanism that surged against and destroyed it, surrendered its long pampered doctrines while yet in the tented field when war and carnage held "high carnival" for four years—rejoicing at the torn and tattered emblem of the Federal Union—stamping under foot the constitution of their country—turning away from the ægis of protection to the charming, flaunting "Palmetto Banner"—how, I ask, with the memories of all its deeds fresh in the hearts of the people, is it possible that this party can work restoration of peace and lasting Union?—Has it accommodated itself to the changed circumstances of the times? or does it yet hug fondly to its relentless embrace the principles buried in the grave of secession? Certainly, if we can divine anything from the current events around us, it is plain that this party, tenacious in death, still hopes to resuscitate the "daod past," and saddle our State or government with a debt for the payments human flesh and blood, and all other such things as once fatted and fed its party hucksters and office holders.

If the war accomplished anything (and the world says it did, the Democratic party to the contrary, notwithstanding) it put at rest, killed and buried the theories that "states are sovereign," and that slavery is a part of our "American system." Consequent upon the happening of this result, came *a fortiori*, the constitutional amendments and acts of Congress, in order, no doubt, to better establish justice and protect the general welfare. How wise the changes are, the experience of time, and trial alone, can test. They are approved as law and until removed or repealed all parties must bow, no matter how galling it may be. Notwithstanding this great revolution in our governmental system, wrought out through the "fiery ordeal" of war, there is yet rife in that party the old spirit that existed when the State institutions, by force of the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty, prostituted the great principles of free government to the enslavement of mankind. With images of these war-whipped and dead principles, this party stalks forth, particularly in our own State, with uplifted hands and denounce the Republican party as traitorous to the Constitution and country. With such a state of affairs, does common sense teach us that the men who prosecuted the war to a success, accomplished the overthrow of the political principles and heresies that inaugurated the war, will now lay supinely upon their backs and voluntarily abandon their victory into the hands and control of a set of men, who, as a party, were, in the counsels of the nation, as well as the battle field, always arrayed against them? 'Tis sheer folly to suppose so. I will not make this article longer, but resume the subject in future, with your consent.

Justice.

[The above communication was received too late for insertion in our last issue. We will be pleased to hear from Justice again, either upon that subject, or any other he may deem worthy of public consideration.—Ed.]

General Joseph E. Johnston.—General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed President of the Charleston, Memphis and Topeka Railway, *via* Atlanta and Decatur direct.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

Baltimore Market.—Only 585 bushels Wheat offered, with sales of Maryland red at 220a250 cents. We note sales of white corn at 105a108 cents; yellow, 111a113 cents. Oats sold at 78 to 80 cents. Rye no sales, but we quote at 140a150 cents per bushel.

Philadelphia Markets.—Flour dull; Super at $8a$850, extra 9a950. Wheat is dull, Pennsylvania red 2a230 Rye steady at 140. Corn is firmer; yellow at 101. Oats steady at 80 cts.

Correspondence of the Union.

Letter from Wilmington.

Wilmington, June 22d, 1867.

Wilmington has been very lively the past few days. The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, has been going on, and still continues, in this city. It will close its session in a few days. Delegates from nearly every State in the Union, and the British Provinces, are in attendance. Yesterday they held a grand mass meeting and pic nic in Biddle's Woods, on the Brandywine, about two miles from the city, which was largely attended by the friends of the cause. Delegations of the order from Philadelphia were in attendance. After parading through some of our streets, they marched to the woods, where eloquent speeches were made by distinguished speakers from various parts of the country. Last evening, a large Temperance meeting was held in the Wilmington Institute, which was addressed by Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, and others.

This order is constantly on the increase in our State, as well as over the whole of North America, and we wish them God-speed in their noble efforts to rescue the future hope of the country from the evil effects of intemperance.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, M., the citizens of this city were informed that President Johnson and part of his Cabinet would pass through on his way to Boston, at half-past twelve. A vast concourse of persons soon were assembled to see him. Soon the train arrived; after it had stopped, the cry was made that the President was in the rear car, and was coming out on the platform. Immediately there was a great rush of the people towards it. In a few minutes the President made his appearance, accompanied by Secretary Seward, and they were greeted by three hearty cheers, which were replied to by the President merely bowing. He was called upon by many persons to make a speech, as was also Seward, but they only bowed in return. In an instant there was a great rush towards them by the crowd to shake them by the hands, and sometimes they would be shaking half a dozen hands at once. Just before the train started, so many persons were shaking hands with Secretary Seward, that his hand, by some means, was made to bleed, when he held it up, saying, "Gentlemen, you have drawn my first blood in Delaware." This was all the speech that was made, and the train moved off.

The President is a tall, stout, and rather good-looking man, with a smooth, but red face, and was *sober*. Seward was an oldish loooking man, slim built, and quite tall.

Excursions, Fairs and Festivals have been the principal source of attraction this season, as the different sunday schools, associations, fire companies, &c., have been holding them for the last three weeks. Nearly all of the Sunday schools have made an excursion to Red Bank, New Jersey, while the other excursions were made to various other places.

Trebuh.

DENTON PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY

Henry Blackiston,

DENTON, MD.

Eggs,	20 cts.	per dz.
Butter,	20 cts.	pr. lb.
Lard,	15 "	"
Bacon, sides,	15 "	"
Shoulders,	14 "	"
Hams,	18 "	"
Old Chickens,	10 "	"
Young do	15 "	"
Rags,	03 "	"

Married.

At the bride's residence, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. McCauley; John M. Collison, of Sussex county, Del., and Mrs. Margaret A. Dukes, of Georgetown, D. C.

[We return our acknowledgements to the happy couple for their kind remembrances.]

Died.

In Preston, on the 13th instant, William H. Gootee, Esq., a well known and respected citizen of this county, in the 49th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A GOOD hand to labor on the farm for the balance of the present year. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply to

W. H. CHARLES,
je27-3t Near Andersontown.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

Register in Bankruptcy,

OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,

DENTON, MD.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,

FOURTH OF JULY!

The Favorite Steamer Champion,

CAPT. JOHN R. GRIFFITH,

WILL MAKE AN EXCUSION

Thursday Evening, July 4th,

From Denton to Cambridge and return, leaving Denton at 8 p. m.

A good band has been engaged, and will furnish a choice selection of music.

Supper and Refreshments to be had on board.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1.

june27-2t

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.

TWO FARMS

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the following described farms, both very desirable:

No. 1. This farm, known as the "STACK FARM," contains

460 Acres of Land,

more or less; is susceptible of division into three farms. It has upon it a one-story dwelling house and necessary outbuildings. It has also a good

APPLE ORCHARD

and other valuable fruit trees. 150 acres are arable, the rest in white oak and pine timber of good quality.

No. 2. Is known as the "SMITH FARM," and contains

One Hundred Acres of Land,

and adjoins the Stack farm; 70 acres are arable, the rest is woodland. This farm has on it a new two-story dwelling house, granary, stable, carriage house and wagon shed. Both farms are convenient to churches and schools, lying within three miles of Potter's Landing, where the steambot touches three times a week. Those intending to purchase are desired to view this property before the day of sale. Title indisputable.

☞N. B. If the above farms are not sold before

TUESDAY, 16th day of July, 1867,

they will be offered at public sale on that day, between the hours of 10, A. M., and 4, P. M., in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, Md.

Terms Made Known on Day of Sale.

WILLIAM FELL.
J. D. Kemp, Attorney. [je27-ts

TWO FARMS

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the following described farms, both very desirable:

No. 1. This farm lies in Dover Hundred, Kent county, Del., on the Md. & Del. R. R., within a half mile of Halltown, an enterprising and growing place, and contains

125 Acres of Land,

more or less, known as the "JOSLIN FARM," adjoining the lands of Nathan Hutchins, John W. Downes and others; has a new six-room House, two stories, and has Smoke House, Granary, Carriage House, Corn Crib and Stabling for four horses. Suitable for a

PEACH FARM,

being very near the depot of Halltown.

No. 2. This farm, known as the "GREEN FARM," lies also in Dover Hundred, Kent county, Del., about 2 1-2 miles from Slaughter's Station, on the Md. & Del. R. R., adjoins the lands of Wm. Verdon and others, and contains

84 Acres of Land,

about 40 of which are arable, the rest set in white oak timber. Improvements consist of a one-story Dwelling House, Smoke House and Stables.

Those desiring to view these farms will call on Mr. Franklin Fell, who resides on the Joslin Farm.

☞N. B. If the above farms are not sold before

THURSDAY, the 18th day of July, '67,

they will be offered at public sale on that day between the hours of 10, A. M., and 4, P. M., in front of I. S. Mcrrer's Hotel in Dover, Del.

Terms Made Known on Day of Sale.

je27-ts WM. FELL.

Examiner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed examiners by the County Commissioners of Caroline county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that a new road should be opened, beginning at the East end of Connelly's new road, and to run through the lands of William Reed and William Hall direct to Halltown, do hereby give notice that we will meet at Halltown on Saturday, the 28th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of executing said commission.

JOHN W. TEMPLE,
WM. HYNSON,
JAMES L. CLENDENNING,
je27-tm Examiners.

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

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

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