The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....July 11, 1867

OUR TICKET.

Nominated on the Grant-Rawlins Platform.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,

Lieut-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. John A. J. Creswell,

OF MARYLAND.

Subject to the Decision of the National Union Republican Nominating Convention.

☞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.

Our Nominees.

We raise at our masthead to-day, for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of General Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, on the Grant-Rawlins platform, subject to the decision of the National Union Republican Nominating Convention.

For us to urge the claims, the fitness or qualifications of these gentlemen for the highest honors that can be bestowed by a free people would be an act of supererogation. With the public acts of these gentlemen our people are perfectly familiar. The name, character and acts of General Grant are a part of the history of the country, and are known throughout the civilized world. It is to him and his brave army that the country is indebted for the complete and triumphant victory over the combined hosts of treachery and treason. It is to General Grant and his cotemporaries that this nation is indebted for the perpetuation of our liberties—the preservation of our Union—and the protection of the Constitution of our country from unholy hands. It was to him, when other men proved recreant to duty, that the destinies of our country was committed. In all his struggles through the fierce conflict now past he always proved himself equal to every emergency. He never surrendered to the Rebel foe. His character inflexible—self-reliant—unassuming and imbued with the loftiest patriotism, he stands before the country and the world the greatest greatest general of the age, and with a mind free from the petty political factions that seek to control the masses, he would administer the affairs of the nation with an unbiassed judgment, and with strict regard for all the varied interests of the country.

His political opinions we believe to be in accord with the great loyal heart of the nation. In all this sanguinary contest, just closed, he never surrendered to the enemy, nor do we believe, should the loyal men of this Republic elevate him to the Presidency, that he would surrender to the self-styled Democracy. It was by his strategy—by the wisdom of his plans and the rapid execution of his designs that Lee surrendered at Appomattox.—How fitting and how appropriate, then, is it that he who was the instrument by means of the bullet in suppressing on the battle-field a wicked and unholy rebellion which plotted and planned the destruction of the Government should now become the instrument, through loyal ballots, handled by loyal men, of the total overthrow of treason at the capitol—in cabinet and other high places in the Government.

The Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, though unknown to military fame, has left his mark in the councils of the nation. He has filled many important positions, and his name and his fame, as the great champion of human freedom and of the rights of all men, will add strength to the ticket, and arouse an enthusiasm North and West which will rally a million patriot hearts in defence of a cause made sacred by the martyred blood of the loved and lamented Lincoln. Mr. Cresswell is as true to the cause as the "needle to the pole." He was never known to desert his friends.—He has been tried in the crucible and proved to be pure gold.

What the Republican party now most needs is leaders who will not Johnsonize them. We want no more Tylers or Johnsons to betray the honest masses of the people, and we do hope our friends will keep their eyes open and see to it that no political hucksters, who are ever in the market, sell out or betray us again. Let us have men who have principles, and whose principles are not for sale in the political market, to be bought and sold like merchandise.

The gentlemen we have put in nomination we believe to be capable and honest, and we are willing to trust them.—Should, however, the National Convention put aside our choice and select other good men, it will be our duty and our pleasure to advocate the election of those nominees for the high honors, which, if it were in our power, we would confer on General Ulysses S. Grant and Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell.

It requires but little effort on the part of those who are so situated as to command the attention of the multitude to awaken, in the breasts of those who consider themselves to have been aggrieved imaginary wrongs. When once sectional prejudices are aroused through unsuccessful attempts at revolution, or from any other cause, and when those passions and prejudices should rather be allayed than encouraged, we insist that those who seek to keep alive national discord are deserving the condemnation and rebuke of all peaceable, law-abiding citizens. It has been but a short time since the two sections of this country were arrayed in open hostility against each other, and animosities the most bitter and rancorous engendered. With the close of that civil strife it was hoped that these bitter feelings would be laid aside, and sentiments of brotherly affection cherished in their stead. But such was not the case. They still continued, and exist even to this late day after the termination of the conflict, and are likely to be felt for years to come unless frowned down by the more prudent members of our vast commonwealth. And those feelings are most felt in those communities where the partizan ends of politicians are sought to be subserved. When the increase of party power is aimed at, the public peace and welfare becomes of secondary consequence.

In our own county the current of sectional strife ran as high, during the war and has even yet not entirely subsided, as that of any other portion of the country. The lines of demarcation were strictly drawn, and the parties refused to affiliate or mingle the one with the other.—But those days have been, in a measure, forgotten, and the people are all beginning to live in the quiet and peaceful relations that existed prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. And when we are nearing the consummation of such a grand and noble state of being, we confess we are utterly surprised that those who hold prominent positions among the Democracy should be so lost to the public welfare as to create feelings of distrust and disaffection among the people. That such has been aimed at, or if not aimed at, accomplished, is quite clear. But a few weeks since the editor of the *Denton Joural* gave publicity to rumors that have been doing this very mischief. Although not exactly counselling the Democrats to refuse to patronize, and socially intermingle with, those entertaining different political views from them, yet the publication even of such reports has a tendency to excite in the public mind bitter remembrances of the past, and cause political zealots to act as though they were true. Instances have already come to our knowledge where the patrons of the *Journal* have thus acted.—And why should they not? Although we, *who know*, contradicted these rumors through our columns and asked the *Journal* editor to publish the same, he never gave the full benefit of our contradiction to his readers until the desired mischief was done, but contented himself with stating that he knew that was not the "*object*" of the League, and that is equivalent to saying it might yet be true. And if he knew that was not the object, then he is the more culpable for publishing the report. In the same issue after our denial he allowed the publication of a communication which also conveyed the idea that no contradiction had ever been made and it thus went in a confirmed manner to his readers.

Now, although the press is free, we protest against the publication of such incendiary articles at the public expense.—We desire to see our people live in peace and harmony with each other, according to every man the right to entertain what opinions he may see fit. We need peace, we need domestic enterprise, and any attempt to supplant these by spreading base and unfounded rumors should meet the rebuke of every lover of the public welfare. We hope to see the people abandon this pernicious course as it will result in no public good. We desire to see all political differences laid aside, and man appear to man as members of one great family. The report is *untrue* and the League never contemplated such a thing. If it were so, we never would have become a member, but would have placed ourselves firmly against it regarding it as the destroyer of the public peace.

The Union League.

That this peaceable and law-abiding organization is quite a terror to the Democracy of this county is very evident from the manner in which it is being assailed by the organ of that party in this town. It is denounced by that paper as being "revolutionary" and "treasonable;" the views of its members "monstrous" and "abominable," and cautions the public lest they should become members of an organization of which the present members "are themselves ashamed." What folly! Were it "revolutionary" and "treasonable" we have no doubt it would become quite popular among the men who now denounce it as such. But there is no treason in it. It is thoroughly loyal—loyal to the State, loyal to the Constition and loyal to the flag of the country. It sets at defiance no laws; counsels not the dissolution of the Union; seeks not after nightfall to plan misehief to the State; does not endeavor to render any class of citizens dissatisfied and mutinous; but it does admonish its members of the strict adherence to all laws; considers the preservation of the Union, at all hazards, the paramount duty of every citizen, and inculcates the grand principle that the people are sovereign. If this be treason, then every member of the organization is ready and willing to be summoned before a jury of his countrymen and abide their free and impartial verdict.

Because it meets after nightfall it is no reason that its "aims" and "intentions" are not "honest," nor that the "purposes" and "views" of its members are either "monstrous" or "abominable." We believe that all secret organizations meet after dark, and imagine that the meeting of this bodes no more evil to the State than do the others, and any attempt to construe it in that light is as supremely ridiculous as would be the attempt to make any sensible man believe that a mole hill was a mountain. In our immediate town we have two other secret societies, both of which meet after dark, but yet their purposes and aims are considered honorable. The objects of each are well known, and on a former occasion we have stated the objects of the Loyal League. If, therefore, the objects of it are not incompatible with the laws, either State or national, and does not meditate any infraction of the peace, then we contend that it is purely honorable, and any man uniting himself with it not only does good for his State, but attaches honor to himself, as the future will clearly prove.

But this League is so vehemently assailed because it is a loyal political association. It promises to deal heavy and telling blows to the Democracy in coming campaigns and hence all this squirming. We urge all loyal men to join themselves with the League, and, our word for it, they will never have anything submitted for their consideration but what is right and just. It is constantly increasing in numbers, and soon will extend throughout the county. Already has it placed its foot upon the tail of the vile serpent of Democracy, and ere long will the latter expire under its own poisonous fangs.

Congress.—Both houses of Congress assembled at Washington on the 3rd inst. in accordance with resolution of previous session. Being a quorum present in each house, they proceeded at once to the consideration of the Reconstruction measures, passing resolutions confining their deliberations to those subjects alone. President Johnson sent no message to Congress.—Two supplementary Reconstruction acts have been introduced—one in the Senate from the Judiciary committee, and the other in the House from the special committee on Reconstruction. They differ only in that the House committee bill does not allow the military commanders to appoint civilians to civil offices when they remove incumbents, but requires them to detail officers or soldiers. They each declare the civil in subordination to the military authority, and place the power to remove civil officers in the hands of the general commanding. The taking the oath is not deemed conclusive evidence of the right to register. In the House, Mr. Kelly introduced a bill providing that whenever the people of a State propose to change the organic law by the formation of a new State Constitution, and whenever any of the people shall be prohibited from exercising the elective franchise on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, such Constitution shall not become the organic law until ratified by Congress. This was referred to the Judiciary committee. It is thought that Congress will close the present session the first of next week, and meet again in October, at which time it will go into general business.

—Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of the Teritory of Montana, was drowned at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st inst. He served with distinction in the late war against Rebellion, comanding a brigade composed principally of Irishmen.

The Constitutional Convention.—Our antediluvian friends at Annapolis seem to regard the treasury of this State as a mint for coining money. During the ten days recess that they have taken their per diem of five dollars per day has been going on while they were at home in the shade. When we take into consideration the large number of members, clerks, &c., composing that convention, we are astonished at the useless expense of so much money. The amount will reach over 8,600. Perhaps such extravagances as these will finally awaken the people to the consideration of the principle actuating the men to whom they have delegated the law-making power.

The Surratt Trial.—The prosecution closed their testimony in this case on Saturday last, and Mr. Bradley, Jr., then opened for the defense. He seems confident of establishing the innocence of Surratt by proving that he was not within four hundred miles of Washington on the night of the assassination. Before he does this he has got to overthrow the evidence of over one hundred witnesses. He also expects to prove that Mrs Surratt was innocent.

—We frequently see our editorials copied, word for word, in our exchanges, without giving us any credit for them—The Westminster, Md., *Sentinel*, of last week, confiscated the leading editorial of our paper of the week previous, and gave it to his readers as his own production.—Now we protest against this, and hope that the editor will render credit to whom credit is due.

—The Frederick, Md., *Republican* offers a reward not exceeding four cents for any information concerning the whereabouts of one Doctor Higgins "appointed by the Legislature last winter to canvass the North and 'lecture' on the beatitudes of a loyal man's life in Maryland." We, too, would like to know something of Mr. Higgins' whereabouts.

[Communicated.]

Greensboro', July 8th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—For a week or two past I have been quietly noting events here and have picked up a few items that will interest your readers. I give them to you below.

Our farmers are about through with their harvest and I believe it gives general satisfaction. No complaints are being made—the general opinion is the wheat is well filled. Corn now begins to grow finely. Should the weather continue favorable for a few weeks, there will be a fine crop of corn yet, notwithstanding the cool and wet spring.

The school children of our town had a pleasant excursion on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad to Slaughter's Station on the 4th, where they provided themselves with a collation. Everything passed off quietly and everybody seemed pleased. It is to be regretted, however, that the Railroad Company did not furnish accommodations sufficient for the occasion as many of the children had to ride on platform cars. We hope the company will make amends in the future, especially on such occasions.

Our poet, "*Charley*" has laid aside his literary talent and gone in the *berry* business. It is to be hoped he will succeed better than he did in his political effusions. He has taken the advice given him by "Hornpipe," or his friends have taken him in hand and partially supplied the deficiency, so much needed here, by substituting *berries* for his doggrel effusions. I notice also that the *Journal* is thoroughly satisfied with his literary productions, gives him the cold shoulder and informs him that his meaningless nonsense can no longer find space in its columns. "*Charley*" may truthfully exclaim, "save me from my friends."

An effort has at last been made to bring to justice the leaders of the rebel mob who strung the negro up by the thumbs and afterwards beat him in a shocking and brutal manner (the details of which you have heretofore published.) for entering complaint before a Justice of the Peace for their arrest. Our worthy Sheriff has at last arrested one of the leaders and taken him before B. A. Richardson, Esq., of your town, who released him on *straw bail*. It is generally supposed by everybody that here it will end. If the civil authorities will not take cognizance of such outrages, the military should.—Where is Gov. Swann with his *militia?* Echo answers, "where are they?" Why, they are around and about Annapolis with all eyes turned to the Treasurer's office, gazing eagerly into the vaults, trying to get a glimpse of the *twenty-five thousand dollars* appropriated by the last Legislature to carry into effect the militia law of Maryland. And there they will remain until the appropriation is sunk deep into their pockets. After that our boasted militia will be defunct.

It is rumored that operations have again commenced on the Railroad. It is to be hoped the rumor is true, as the stockholders are greatly vexed at the long delay in the progress of the road and are heartily tired of the reckless and careless expenditure of their monies. I hope they will keep good their promises or lease the the road to other parties who will complete it and put on rolling stock.

I learn that the County Commissioners are having great difficulty in procuring Supervisors of the public roads throughout the county in consequence of the late act of the Legislature which imposes heavy burdens upon the laboring class of our citizens while it totally exempts others. The late act also repeals all other acts empowering the County Commissioners to levy a sum sufficient to keep roads and bridges in repair. The result is our bridges are now almost impassable, and our roads in the worst condition. As our Commissioners are in a dilemma I propose to come to their relief. I would suggest for their consideration that they appoint a general road Supervisor for the county and as the author of the law will not again soon receive honor at the hands of the people, I would recommend that Mr. William G Horsey should receive the appointment. He drafted the law and with the assistance of his friends put it on the statute books and should therefore be thoroughly acquainted with the act—how it will operate—who to summon on the road—who are exempt—whether those summoned by him would have to furnish their own "*grub*" *spades shovels, axes, &c* Give him the office I say *hurrah* for Horsey and let all the people say, *amen*.

I had like to have forgotten to notice a little entertainment gotten up at Willis' Hotel in this place a short time ago. A certain sprig of the first families of Baltimore city who holds a position on the Ra lroad got on a bender, behaved rudely and was ejected from the premises. After being put out at an unusually late hour at night, he attacked the window panes in a furious manner with his clutched fists but rather got the worst of it.—He was seen "*bobbin round*" for several days after with his paws done up in cotton. I will not say that this was done because of an injury to his hands but out of mere respect for old King Cotton who at the close of the war was compelled to acknowledge that *wool* had dethroned him.

Asa Pippin, the father of Jas. Pppin, who was hanged near Church Hill a week or two since, removed to Bridgetown, in this county last week. A number of the citizens of that place and vicinity, notified him immediately to leave within nine days or he would swing also. I have not learned whether he regarded the warning or not. I believe should he remain he will find the place too hot for him.

You shall hear from me again.

Yours,

Hornpipe.

The Rawlins Platform.

Major General Rawlins, a townsman of General Grant, his Chief of Staff and intimate personal friend, recently visited Galena, his home, and at a public reception delivered an address which is supposed by the Western papers, we notice, to represent the political sentiments of Gen. Grant as well as Gen. Rawlins.

From this point of view it is likely to attract much attention, and the following summary of it, made by the Chicago *Tribune*, will interest our readers. General Rawlins affirms:

"1. The power and duty of Congress and the President as the law-making power to protect and guard the American Union, and to preserve inviolate the republican form of the national and State Governments, and the rights, liberties and property of the whole people.

"2. That the condition of the country after the close of the war, and the refusal of the Provisional or temporary Governments to secure and protect the rights and liberties of the freedmen, demanded of Congress the enactment of the Civil Rights bill without which these people would have remained subject to all the disabilities, with none of the protections of slavery.

"3. That the rebellion was undertaken to establish a Government having as its basis the perpetuity of human slavery.—That in dealing with the rebellion the United States, with great forbearance, during nearly three years, omitted to strike slavery, as it might have done, and that when it did so, it destroyed the chattle character of the slave, made him a full freeman, and as such, entitled to an equality in political and civil rights with all other freemen. To have given the negroes freedom, without political equality, would have exhibited the anomaly of four millions of freemen, neither citizens nor aliens, subject to the laws, and yet not entitled to their full protection.

"4. That the Governments instituted by the President in the Rebel States having failed in almost every essential to adapt their Constitutions to the republican form made necessary by the change in the political character of so many millions of the people of those States, it was the duty of Congress to inquire into these organizations, and finding them both illegal and anti-republican, to refuse them representation. That it was in the power and it was the duty of Congress to sweep from existence any and all Governments in any States which were anti republican, as these Governments in the Rebel States were, and to provide for the establishment of other Governments therein, on the basis of republican equality.

"5. That Congress was correct in its decision that any Government in these States denying suffrage to all freemen without distinction of race or color, were illegal and anti-republican; and is justified in denying representation to those States until they do grant suffrage to the people without such distinctions.

"6. The right of suffrage is the only secure means by which any person can protect his liberty, and that it cannot be denied to the colored people, who, in most of the States, if not all, constitute the majority of those who proved steadfast to the Union, and fought in the ranks of its armies, without a denial of the republican principle upon which the Government is founded.

"7. That the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress was an indispensable necessity created by the war; that Congress did right in proposing it, and in making its ratification as prerequisite of the recognition of any Government in the Rebel States. That the amendment in all its parts—the declaration of citizenship, the limitation of representation to those admitted to suffrage, the inviolability of the National debt, the disfranchisement of those Rebels who had added official perjury to treason—was wise and just and of its necessity there can be no doubt.

"8. That the Reconstruction acts of the last Congress were the result of a wise exercise of the unquestionable power of the law-making branch of the Government; that the military provisions of the acts are no more violations of liberty than the employment of the army for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the South must accept the situation fully and unreservedly.

"9. That reconstruction and restoration of the whole Union are eminently desirable; that it must be accomplished before there can be a full return to all the blessings of a wise and economical administration of the affairs of the Government; that there is no portion of the people who more earnestly desire such restoration than the army generally, or the five commanders of the military districts; that the Union thus restored upon the broad enduring basis of the political equality of all freemen, the future glory and safety of the nation will be secured beyond all danger.

"10. That all Northern States which have not established impartial suffrage should do so without delay."

Gov. Swann's Militia.—The Washington *Chronicle* says:

We learn that Mr. James Cooper who served in the Rebel army during the entire war, has been commissioned by Gov. Swann as a Brigadier General of the new Maryland militia now being so rapidly organized and equipped, also, that Colonel J. C. Herbert, who commanded the 1st Maryland Rebel regiment and was wounded at Gettysburg, has a full regiment of returned Confederate soldiers in the new military service of Maryland styled the "Maryland Guard," and that they have adopted the Rebel gray uniform. The State authorities have purchased the guns for them, and great eagerness is manifested to have this soldiery ready for active service. What does it mean?

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Friday, 5th instant, says:

The loyal people of Somerset county, Md., are about protesting to Congress gress against recent action of Gov. Swann and his Inspector Gen. Jeffries. They have just filled the list of militia enrolling officers for that county, placing at the head, as chief officer, a man who served three years in the Rebel army, and on the list of deputies several others of the same stripe.

—The fact is now made public that the Military Commission that convicted Mrs. Surratt recommended her to the mercy of President Johnson.

—Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, died in Washington on Friday, and was in his seventy-seventh year.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

Baltimore Market—There was 70 bushels white and 998 bushels red, mostly new Virginia and Maryland wheats, received. Good wheat is in request and quoted as follows: 70 bushels prime new Virginia white at 290 cents, and 100 bushels new Virginia red at 280 cents. Sales of new Marylad red ranged from 275a300 cents. Old Pennsylvania red sold at 253 cts. The demand for corn was active and market firm, with prices for white varying at from 111a113 cents; yellow at from 104a107 cents. Sales of oats we quote at 85a87 cents. Rye, 140 cents.

Philadelphia Markets—Flour dull; superfine $8a8 50; extras $9a9 50. Wheat quiet; old red 260 cents; new do 225a250 cents. Rye 150 cents. Corn quiet: yellow 111a112 cents; mixed Western 110 cents. Oats steady at 85cts.

New Advertisements.

Mill Notice.

THE subscriber hereby announces to the public that the Fowling Creek Mills are again in full operation, and asks a continuance of their patronage. Grain will be received at Gilpin's Point for the mills on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and will be ground and returned with punctuality.

jly11 JOHN NICHOLS.

Road Notice.

THIRTY days after the publication of this notice, as required by law, the undersigned will petition the Commissioners of Caroline county, Maryland, to open a public road from Goldsborough, on the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road, through the lands of Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, Samuel D. McGonigal, the Sylvester heirs, and others, until it intersects the line dividing the States of Maryland and Delaware.

THOMAS. C. WYATT,
G. W. KUGHLER,
ALEX. HARDCASTLE,
ROB'T E. HARDCASTLE,
jly11-4t (J) and others.

Order of Ratification.

In the matter of the real estate of Samuel Dunning, dec'd. } In the Orphan's Court for Caroline county

ORDERED, this 2d day of July, 1867, that the sales made and reported by James G. Redden, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10 day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in the town of Denton once n each week for the space of three successive weeks before the 10th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $9,830.

True copy:

Test—ROBT. W. TOOD,
Register of Wills for Caroline county.
jly4-3w

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.

CHALFANT'S COCOA-CREAM for the hair for sale by J. ALBURGER.

FLOUR for sale by the barrel by H. BLACKISTON.

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