American Union.

DENTON, MD.

Thursday, August 15th, 1867.

OUR TICKET.

Nominated on the Grant-Rawlins Platform.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,

General 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.

No Paper next Week.

It being customary to suspend the publication of this paper one week during August, we see no reason why we should depart from the established custom, and therefore we shall issue no paper next week. After that it will appear as usual.

"Lip Loyalty."

In view of all the scenes through which this country has, of late, been called upon to pass, the appellation of "lip loyal," when applied to those papers which have maintained a determined opposition to the establishment of an oligarchy upon the shores of this continent, is not only inapplicable, but furnishes conclusive evidence of the political status of those using it during our late unhappy and causeless civil war. None but those who were actively engaged in the war for rebellion, or their more cowardly allies at home, would even attempt to cast such imputations upon those who earnestly labored for the maintenance of the Union, and the re-establishment of the national ensign upon the forts and arsenals in the South from which it had defiantly been lowered. Yet such is the epithet which the editor of the *Denton Journal* has seen fit to ascribe to all those papers in Maryland which have been hostile to that *great* Southern Confederacy, whose sad end he so mournfully laments, and which now denounce the introduction of the Rebel gray into this State to be used as a uniform for the militia, it being symbolic of that defunct Confederacy. But what are the facts as regards the applicability of the term "lip loyal" to those papers. In order to ascertain them, it will be necessary to revert to our country's history during the stormy days of '61 and afterwards and see what parts they performed in that bloody tragedy. It is true that the proprietors of many of them were far removed from the bloody scene of battle, yet their every word was in full sympathy with the gallant boys in blue, and their every act in full accord with the measures iniated by the Government for the suppression of its enemies. But the *Journal* editor had no reference to their entering the army and thus exhibiting their patriotism when he used the term "lip loyal," but intended to convey the idea that they professedly were loyal to the Constitution and failed to carry out its provisions.

All are aware that in 1861 an attempt was made, by force of arms, to break up and destroy the Union bequeated us by our fathers and cemented by their blood. Thirteen States renounced their allegiance to the Government, and declared themselves to be a free and independent people. The Constitution nowhere recognized the right of any State to withdraw from the Federal Union, and the remaining loyal States denied the right that was thus assumed. The troops of the United States were expelled from its own garrisons, and preparations made by the revolting States to establish, by the sword, a most unlawful Government. Thus was inaugurated a most unholy war—a war for the supremacy of the Constitution on the one side, and its destruction on the other. At first it was believed that the defiance of the national authority was weak, and that the rebellion could be wiped out by a single encounter with the Rebels, compromises and concessions having failed. But this was not the case.—The rebellion grew and expanded and its successes only nerved those engaged in it for still greater laurels. The country was rocked from centre to circumference, and that martyed saint, Abraham Lincoln, was forced to carry on a defensive war.—It was now no question as to whether the South was loyal to the Constitution. The very act of those States declaring themselves free from and independent of the General Government was disloyal in itself and the appeal to arms only made that disloyalty more apparent and more deserving of punishment. In the North, sentiment was divided—some contending that the South had a right to withdraw under the doctrine of States' Rights, while others denied the existence of any such doctrine and declared the authority of the General Government paramount to that of any State. Thus we have two parties in the North—one styling itself Democratic and sympathising, aiding and encouraging the armed Rebels in their unconstitutional course—the other Republican and standing firmly by the Government in its efforts to suppress insurrection and rebellion.

Prominent among the latter stands the Republican press of Maryland. Bordering immediately on the rebellious State of Virginia, and the Rebels of Maryland having been foiled in their attempt to unite her destinies with the South, it is but natural that the tide of excitement should run high within her borders, and he must indeed have been brave who struggled against the current. The press of no State was more firm and unswerving in its loyalty to the Government than the Republican press of Maryland. For this the vituperation and abuse of Rebels was most profusely poured out upon the heads of its editors, and their offices threatened, and in some instances assailed, by Rebel mobs. In spite of all these they kept up a bold front, defending their Government first, last and all the time. Their acts were in entire accord with their professions, and he must be a knave or a fool who says differently.

But how stands it with the editor of the Journal himself? Is he entitled to be called even "lip loyal?" We imagine not, although he, a short time since, boasted that he was "more loyal to the Constitution than any or all the Union Leaguers," many of whom evinced their devotion to their country by fighting its battles. If to earnestly wish for the triump of rebellion's cohorts over the patriot sons of the North be loyalty, then he is loyal beyond measurement. An apologist for treason and a believer in the States' Rights doctrine, he stands before the people of Maryland as a fair judge of loyalty! His case is similar to that of "Satan reproving sin." Until he can clear his own garments from the mire and filth of treason, we advise him to charge no one with "lip loyalty." The "beam" in his eye is too large to see the 'mote' in his neighbors.

Another Election.

The Democratic (?) Convention in session at Annapolis have agreed to submit their Constitution to a vote of the people, for ratification or rejection, on the 18th of September next. We hope all men, who desire the future welfare of the State, without regard to the political issues of the day, will rally to the polls and vote against this great political monstrosity which is attempted to be foisted upon the people to satisfy a few dangerous political leaders who happened to get control of the State last fall. One single year of their rule has already bankrupt the State treasury, and the taxes of the people will have to be increased, at least a third more than at present, to meet the extraordinary demands made upon it by the useless expenditures of the people's moneys at the last session of the Legislature; the Maryland Militia bill and the expenses of the present Democratic (?) Convention, the salaries of extra officers, &c. The debt of our State is *ten million of dollars*, which was being reduced under former administrations of our State affairs, but which was increased by the last Legislature four millions of dollars to gratify partizan friends. It is time the people had opened their eyes to the true condition of affairs, and they should vote against the adoption of the present Constitution as one of the means of ridding themselves of increased taxation, and at the same time, drive from power a set of hungry office hunters, who are too lazy to work for an honest livelihood, and are seeking to live at the expense of the people. We advise all men, having the interest of the State at heart, to vote *against* the Constitution. All those expecting office we know will advocate the adoption of the Constitution and vote for it.

If we are to judge from the complaicency which evidently settled upon the editor of the DENTON JOURNAL when he penned that article in his last week's issue headed "Rebel Threats," he "kind a thinks he's got us." But he never was more mistaken in his life. He publishes unfounded rumors and thereby causes social discord to break forth anew between his fellow men; we deal only with facts. We simply admonished the Rebels of the 3rd Disirict of the danger that lay in their course if they carried out their threats, and told them in plain language just what they might expect. Here is a considerable difference between us. Do you know of a single instance where the Radicals of the 3rd District have visited vengeance upon the heads of those that made the threats? We answer no. Until you hear of that, Mr. Editor, and ascertain that the parties were induced so to do from the article you refer to, don't place us in the same category with yourself.

Collision on the Chesapeake.

From the Easton *Gazette* we clip the following account of the sinking of the steamer Wilson Small on Friday last:

"It appears that when the Small was off Poplar Island, on her way from Baltimore to Easton Point, the Mary Augusta, a boat chartered by Mr. Wallack, during the fruit season, was met going to Baltimore, and Mr. W. wishing to speak to the captain of the Augusta, had them run as close together as was supposed to be prudent, when the Augusta would not answer to her helm, consequently a collision took place, crushing in the bow of the Small, and materially injuring the Augusta. The Small was found to be in a sinking condition and was immediately turned to the shore at full speed, but in the course of a few minutes the fires in the furnaces were extinguished and she sank to the bottom in about 15 feet water, and about two miles from the Island. The Augusta was also left in a bad condition, but by throwing a quantity of freight overboard she was lighted up and the leak stopped. By this time, however, all were safely landed by the small boats, on Poplar Island, except two colored women and a colored man, and they found a watery grave."

Close of the Surratt Trial.

This trial which has been progressing for nine weeks was brought to a close on Wednesday of last week, and the case given to the jury. After an absence of seventy-three hours and thirty-eight minutes, the jury returned into court and reported through its foreman, Mr. Todd, that it had not been able to agree upon a verdict, it standing now the same it did when the first ballot was taken after its retirement—eight for acquittal and four for conviction—and asked to be discharged as it was evident that no agreement could be made. The jury was then discharged and the prisoner remanded to jail to await the December term of the court, when he will have a new trial. It is stated that additional evidence will be adduced on the part of the prosecution to prove the presence of Surratt in Washington on the night of the assassination beyond a doubt. It is quite a singular fact that all those of the jury in favor of acquittal were of southern birth with one exception, he being born in New York city, while of those for conviction two was of northern birth and one born in Germany, the other in Scotland.

THE bellicose Bradley is again on the rampant. Throughout the Surratt trial he manifested the utmost contempt of court, and in one instance personally attacked Judge Fisher. As a punishment for this ungentlemanly conduct, his name was ordered to be stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys in the criminalcourt of the United States. This so exasperated him that he handed a challenge to Judge Fisher to meet him anywhere outside the District and there settle their difficulty. It is presumable that this will result seriously to Mr. B., it being a penitentiary offence to send, carry or accept a challenge.

WILL the editor of the DENTON JOURNAL be kind enough to inform the people of this county in what tremendous battles Swann's militia are expected to participate? He says that statistics of French officers go to show that "soldiers in gray uniforms suffer fewer casualties under fire than those clad in any other color." This leads us to suppose that a terible encounter is on hand, and that the gray uniform has been selected in order to shield the brave boys from the fire of the enemy.—Will he tell us the location of the enemy—who they are, and at what time the expected battle is to come off?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, on Monday, suspended Hon. E. M. Stanton from his duties as Secretary of War, and appointed General Grant to fill the vacancy *ad interim*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Slander Refuted.

ANDERSONTOWN, Aug. 12th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:

My attention being called to a communication in the Journal of August 3rd, over the signature of M., wherein my father is represented as giving his political opinions upon the issues of the present day, I thought it my duty to call his attention to the article as he was not a subscriber to the Journal. When I read the article to him, he remarked that he made use of a part of the language contained in the letter, but Mr. James Melvin had put words in his mouth which he never uttered—the amount of the conversation being that he was opposed to the negro and white races being brought upon an equality with each other in every respect. That was the amount of their conversation.—Upon his responsibility, and at his request, I deny his using the language Mr. Melvin would have the readers of the Journal believe was his. He furthermore requests me to say for the information of all, Mr. James Melvin included, that he did at the late election vote the Republican ticket; that he is not, and never will be, a Democrat of the present day; that he has all the time identified himself with the Union Republican party; that he expects (if living) to vote against the Constitution now being framed by a self-constituted Convention; that he will not vote for a Democrat; that he endorses the present Congress; that he hopes Andrew Johnson will be put down and that he may never be re-elected; that he hopes the late slave-holders may not receive compensation for their emancipated slaves, and is not willing to contribute, or be taxed to help pay for them.

I was informed by citizens of his town that there could not be a Republican or Democrat found in that part of the county who ever heard him advance such opinions as the gentleman all the way from Denton would like to give him credit.

I was informed by Mr. T. H. Kemp, on the Tuesday prior to the appearance of the article alluded to, that such a conversation had been held and would be published, at the same time making the remark that my father was with them, which I denied at the time as I knew he never would go with the present Democratic party.

It is not my object to enter into a newspaper controversy with any one, neither do I intend so to do. I have only complied with the request of my father as I feel it to be my duty when so requested by him, to prevent political slanders, in the shape of private conversations, being circulated throughout the county by those who were disloyal to the country in its hours of imminent peril.

Yours, &c.,

WM. H. CHARLES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Letter from the Fourth District.

AT HOME, Aug. 12th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in the Denton *Journal* of Saturday last, that my communication in your last issue has called forth a rejoinder from a pettifogging lawyer of your town, whose modicum of brain in his head does not begin to equal the amount of *brass* which he daily carries in his face, and whose brilliant tallents will never set on fire the temple of Justice beneath whose shadow he almost hourly takes refuge, and toward which he casts many longing glances, & through which he hopes to receive many a dime in the long vista of the future. In fact, Mr. Editor, your Court House, just now, can be seen by aspiring politicians, from every elevated stand point in the county, and this gaping crowd, with eager expectation, earnestly desire to become its inmates. Hence the Democratic (?) conservative leaders are now more busy than a hive of bees, and occasionally "some mute inglorious Milton," with a burning desire for immortal fame, become a scribbler for that notorious sheet, (notorious only for its rebel sympathy,) the Denton *Journal*.

But this limb of the law opens beautifully. "Though averse, *upon principles of patriotism*, to entering the arena of modern newspaper scribbling," he comes up to the work with a conseciousness of falsehood in the first sentence. Lying, however, being a peculiar trait with lawyers, who turn politicians, will elicit no surprise from those acquainted with this species of the *genus homo*. His "*principles of patriotism!!* May God in his wrath not strike him speechless for his vile blasphemy. His *patriotism* for what? Was it for the Constitution our fathers gave us? Was it for our bleeding and distracted country, struggling amid scenes of internal strife? Was it that the Federal armies, on every ensanguined battle field of the Republic, might be successful over the cohorts of treason and secession. No:—No:—none of these lofty sentiments of *patriotism* fired his traitorous soul.—Every sympathy of his unmanly nature—every desire of his heart—every word uttered—all—all, were for the success of the rebels in arms. While this "cruel war" was raging he declared the Constitution a "*rope of sand*," the "*Union broken*" and could not be re-united—the sainted Washington, "*a rebel.*" Now, he tells us all men "acknowledge the supremacy of the national government,"—that there is but one "flag" and one country." This doctrine, the Republican party advocated during the war, but this limb of the law denied it. Can any sane man reconcile the utterances quoted above. But this "*Good Templar*" will, in a whipped and whining tone, respond—"is there no repentance?" If you have repented let the world see the fruits of your repentance. The whole clan of rebels, and those who sympathized with them during the war, are as vindictive and as spiteful in Maryland to-day, as they ever were during the war. This is a fact that cannot be controverted or denied by any one having regard for truth. Your professions of loyalty are as empty as the wind when your daily practices give the positive *lie* to all you say.

But [illegible] denounced by this political upstart as a "political zealot." It is better to be a zealot in the cause of truth and justice than a devotee to falsehood and error. For there is but one conclusion to be reached after reading his twaddle—viz:—he was a rebel surely by his own admissions during the war—I never was nor ever had the least sympathy with the rebel crew who desired the destruction of my government. If I was right then, I am now. If he was wrong then he is wrong now, for he has never confessed his errors and has given no signs of repentance.

What I stated in a former article I again repeat with emphasis—The Democratic party were the cause of all our troubles. Why did not "Good Templar" offer some argument to prove my position a false one and untenable? I am prepared to make good what I here reiterate "*the Democratic party are the cause of all our troubles*, and will back the charge by documentary evidence that cannot be denied and which no excuse can palliate.—If "GOOD TEMPLAR" desires an elimination of this subject let him put on his gravity, hunt up his documents and meet me in a fair and manly controversy. I throw down the gauntlet—let him dare take it up.

This erratic scribbler also takes notice of my prediction of the coming Ides of November, 1868, and cites the fate of Cæsar and Robespierre. I am not surprised at his veneration for relics of antiquity; that he should go back amid the dusty and murky and barbaric ages to justify his party in its wicked crimes—crimes which the future historian will never cease to record or the memory of man will ever forget. What has the dead history of tyrants of other ages to do with the living history of this Republic? It was, perhaps, to display his schoolboy knowledge of ancient and modern history. But what similarity exists between a monarchial government and free America I am at a loss to conjecture. We have no monarchs or satraps in this country, unless it be those found in the ranks of secession and treason. I made the prediction concerning the so-called Democratic party with every prospect of its speedy and certain fulfilment, and I believe as firmly now as then, that when the smoke of the political battle of 1868 shall have been lifted from the scene of conflict, there will not be a vestage of what is called the Democratic party left in the country. It has no nationality now—it exists only in localities. I would advise this political NON DESCRIPT to bide his time and await the result.

But this would-be Apostle of the Caroline Democracy closes his espistle with the grand flourish, "principles live forever, and principles unite the Democracy of old Caroline in the coming fight." If they have had any political principles since the dissolution of that party in 1860 the people have been unable to find them out. When he says "the principles that unite the OPPONENTS to the Radical Republican party," he certainly states a fact which is patent to all men. And no man not totally blind to passing events can fail to tell what these principles are. They may be expressed in few words. They are OFFICE and POWER. Nor do I see how there can be else than "unity of action in the coming fight as the Republicans will have no ticket in the field. Their object being PLUNDER and none to oppose them I cannot see how the coming fight is to terminate. If there must be fight it will certainly be among themselves. As to principle, they have got none, nor have they had any for years. I do most sincerely desire "Good Templar" to enlighten me upon this subject. I request it as a favor. Declare your Democratic faith—give to the world your articles of faith. Is President Johnson a Democrat? Do you accept him as your leader? or are you a Johnson man, without principle, because you can do no better?—because you have no where else to go?

Talk of Caroline Democracy! Its a myth—a delusion—a cheat. Its principles, if it has any are as black as h—ll. I do not know what it is that some Caroline Democrats would not be guilty of.—I allude to the leaders—those who are not admitted into the ring are but dupes and should not be held responsible for their acts. Political honor is gone—they havent a particle. Some of them will stoop to any dirty meanness to secure a nomination or an election. They will mislead, delude, deceive and cheat the ignorant on all occasions whenever opportunity offers. Some of them to secure a nomination, for the most petty office, will sell their best friends. The aspirants for political honors in that party are suspicious and treacherous of each other and soon it is bound to split into a thousand fragments. It has too many drones in its ranks—too many office seekers—too much dead weight to carry and will as certainly, as that day succeeds night, sink beneath the weight that oppresses it. To which the people will fervently respond AMEN!!

Q IN A CORNER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Letter from "Hornpipe."

GREENSBORO', Aug. 12, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—There is but little transpiring here to instruct or amuse your readers. The question, who is "Hornpipe." is often asked but never truthfully answered. He is no myth or will o' the wisp, but a veritable human being and can be seen almost every day at certain hours in the public thoroughfares; eyes open, watching the movement of affairs.

I learn that the political aspirants for office deny my statements made a short time since in regard to applicants for the office of Clerk of this county. The Denton Journal, too, I notice, is as silent upon this subject as a church yard at midnight hour. If he is no aspirant, why does he not openly contradict my statements? Why do not other expectants do likewise? The truth is what hurts, and besides they do not want the public to know the game they are playing.

I have also learned that a little 'CLIQUE,' known I believe as the "Denton clique," have already selected their ticket for the fall campaign. Below I give the names of the gentlemen who are to compose this ticket, as they were given to me, and although I cannot vouch for its correctness for a certainty, yet there are names I know will be before the County Convention for nomination. Here it is:—

FOR CLERK—Thos. H. Kemp.
FOR REGISTER—Chas. E. Jarrell.
FOR SENATOR—Jas. E. Douglas.
FOR SHERIFF—Esma Lowe.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—P. W. Downes.
FOR THE LEGISLATURE—Jas. A. Roe and Wm. A. Willis.
FOR THE ORPHANS' COURT—James M. Whitby, Wm. A. Ford and Matthew Patten.
FOR THE LEVY COURT—Rob't. Jarrell, A. P. Sorden and Wm. Lockerman.

The above ticket is already arranged ready for nomination. All that there is to do is to select committee men favoring this ticket and it will be put through a nomination at the rate of 240. It will be seen that the Conservatives are well provided for. The argument is that it was through the efforts of the Conservatives that the Democrats become enfranchised and the Democrats must wait until the next heat before they can come upon the turf. If the Democrats come now before the people the bargain and sale will be too palpable. I believe the Conservatives, or SEMI-Democrats, are about right, and the Democrats proper, should take back seats a while longer. O! the impudence of these Democrats! I never could endure them.

The Md & Del. Railroad is now progressing finely. The iron and ties for the road as far as Ridgely, is already provided and a pretty good force of men are daily engaged in laying ties and putting down the rail. It is now thought it will be completed to Ridgely in ten days. Your citizens will then be well provided with means of access to either Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Business is very dull here and there is but little doing. You shall hear from me again in a short time as I am anticipating some rich developments soon.

Yours,

HORNPIPE.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

The arrivals of wheat continue light, especially prime and choice grades. We note sales of fair Maryland red at from 225a237 cents; inferior at from 170a175 cents. Good white wheat brought from 227a235 cents. Corn very dull. White sold at at from 104a111 cents; yellow, 112a117 cents. Oats continue firm at 75a77 cents. Rye is quiet at 145 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour very dull; sales unimportant. Wheat steady; new red 225a235 cents. Rye 135a137 cents. Corn weak; yellow 120a123 cents; mixed Western 118 cents. Oats steady; new 73a75 cents; old 90 cents.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

PETER COLLINS,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of Feb., 1868, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of Aug., 1867. GARISON R. COLLINS,
aug15-3t. Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JOSIAH JUMP,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of Feb, 1868, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requsted to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of Aug., 1867. ROBT. J. JUMP,
au15-3t. Administrator.

PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH,

MADE AT

WALTHAM, MASS.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market. They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches, which are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an English Watch there are more than 700 parts. How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letter:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT,
ALTOONA, Pa., 15 Dec., 1866.

Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows:

Appleton, Tracy & Co.,	*Waltham, Mass.*
Waltham Watch Co.,	*Waltham, Mass.*
P. S. Bartlett,	*Waltham, Mass:*
Wm. Ellery,	*Boston, Mass.*
Home Watch Company,	*Boston, Mass:*

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable timekeeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition.

Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
au15-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

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