American Union.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING:.....Sept. 19, 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.

OUR TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

We are not right sure that had the Legislature of 1866 thought that the corporation of Denton would ever have passed into the hands of such a body of men as now constitute the Board of Commissioners, the act of incorporation would ever have passed both Houses of that honorable body. Much less do we suppose that those of our own citizens immediately concerned would have delegated them as the guardians of our town interests. All of our citizens are aware of the many complaints made against the old Board, and by none more loudly than by some of the members of the new Board, and one of them even took the trouble to search up the law and write a sweeping communication for the *Denton Journal* denouncing the old Board as inactive, illegal and without proper regard for the interests of our town, so that every one was led to believe that under a new regime our town would so improve in appearance as be a model of beauty and perfection.

Let us see how the matter now rests.—By the act of incorporation it is made incumbent upon the citizens of the town of Denton to elect annually, on the first Monday in April, five members who shall constitute a Board of Town Commissioners. The old Board was made the legal Board of Commissioners by the act of incorporation, and were authorized to act until their successors were elected and qualified. All acts done by them while in office were valid in law. We know not on what day the act passed both Houses, but its first official publication did not appear until the 5th day of April, 1866, or after the time designated for holding the election. The old Board, with all possible haste, qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties. The property of the town was assessed, and the tax apportioned among the citizens. A bailiff was elected and proceeded to collect said taxes.—But one class of men refused to pay their taxes because, they alleged, the Commissioners were acting without authority, some of the new Board among the number. Thus the matter rested until fall, when the old Board, in order to quiet the croakings of the malcontents, issued notices of a new election, and on November 28th, 1866, J. W. Bryant, T. A. Smith, Jas. B. Steele, T. W. Fisher and P. W. Downes were duly elected This being the commencement of winter, they declined to enter upon their duties till early Spring. Spring came, and then they could not be induced to swear in, and did not do it until after the 1st of April.—They have held but one meeting since their qualification, and nothing been done towards the improvement of our town, though much needed. Such is a brief history of the corporation of Denton.

We have, on several former occasions, reminded our Town Commissioners of the work expected at their hands, and they have so often passed our appeals by unheeded, that we have almost come to the conclusion that they are as dead to their duty as are the very bricks upon which they daily walk. There seems to be one *great, insurmountable obstacle* in their way and which they cannot get over. We have declined to notice it heretofore, hoping they would finally overcome it. It is simply this—a *political* obstacle. All the delinquent tax-payers are Democrats, as are the entire Board of Commissioners — Because of this they refuse to act. Could they wipe out the unpaid taxes of last year they would then be ready to act.—Now, gentlemen, this is a paltry, mean disposition and an example you should not place before the people of any community. The corporation act is no political thing, gotten up to act partially upon any class of citizens It acts alike upon all. All are required to pay taxes and that in proportion to the value of their property.

In view of the approaching term of the County Court—a time when our town is infested by drunken rowdies, and the senses of our citizens are shocked by the brutal encounters, infuriated brawls and indecent language of those well steeped in whiskey—we appeal to our Town Commissioners to take some action that may prevent these at this term. Even the acts of some of our own citizens, of late, are most reprehensible. Get together, then. Form rules and regulations for the government of the town, and instruct your bailiff to arrest any one violating a single ordinance. You have a responsibility resting upon you; perform it. You are in exactly the same position as were those whom you found so many faults with—a first of April has passed since your election. *Don't forget to collect the unpaid taxes.* Some of you are aspirants for offices of profit within the gift of the county, and if you prove recreant to the trust reposed in you by the citizens of Denton, even though a small one, it may help darken your prospects for those positions to which you aspire. At any rate, we promise you that if you are candidates this fact shall be widely circulated, and that to your detriment.

Advertising Agencies.

It is now something like thirty years since the establishment of the first Advertising Agency in this country. At that time there were scarcely eight hundred periodicals of all descriptions printed in the United States, while now the number will exceed four thousand. Advertisers have increased and Agencies been established in every important city, and have proved a great assistance to the newspaper press.

It is estimated that at the present time there are several hundred men who make this their business, but of these no more than twenty are known to any considerable extent, and by far the most important are two or three well known firms in New York city, among which the house of G. P. Rowell & Co., No. 40 Park Row, occupies in some respects the most prominent position. Although not among the oldest, this one, by the energy and business ability which has characterized it, has become the authorized agent of nearly every newspaper printed in the English language in North America, and the amount of their transactions exceeds the combined business of many of the older but less enterprising establishments.

At their office may be found on file newspapers from every section, from Maine to California, and from their books can be learned the rates for subscription and advertising.

The distance of advertisers from the newspaper publishers, as a general thing, renders it difficult for the latter to be correctly informed of the financial reliability of their customers, and therefore they usually prefer to receive their favors through some reliable advertising agency, which, in consideration of the commission allowed, assumes all risk of payment, and does away with the trouble and expense of collecting individual accounts.

The house named in this article is authorized to contract for our paper at our lowest rates, and we assure customers at a distance that we prefer to receive orders through them, rather than to contract direct with parties who are unknown to us, no matter how good or responsible they may be.

THE readiness of the editor of the *Denton Journal* to bolster up the sinking fortunes of the Democratic party does not surprise us in the least. He has an "axe to grind." This fall there are some "fat" offices in this county to fill, and if what we daily and nightly (though mostly of a night) see him engaged in on our streets is anything in evidence, we think he wants one of them, and from what we can learn, *the fattest one, too, of them all.*—How far he may be successful we know not, but one thing we do know is, that if the Democratic party intend to reward those who have been the most hidden, bitter and malignant opposers of the Government in the war for its preservation, it can find no better subject than the editor of the *Journal*. His innate modesty prevents him from resorting to the accustomed method of other counties—that of signifying his willingness to become a candidate for a certain office, *provided* he can get the nomination, through the public prints—and we therefore give him the benefit of this announcement gratuitously.

WE have had sufficient experience of this same party (Radical party he terms it) to be able to state, that nothing they can say as a party is entitled to the least credence.—*Denton Journal.*

Indeed, Mr. Editor! We were inclined to think that the only "experience" you ever had of it was of the most bitter character. Are we to infer from this that the South, in your opinion, has not been reduced into submission? We verily believe you think they have not, although you weekly hold up to your readers the idea that it is thoroughly loyal, and ought to be readmitted into the Union. This is a beautiful case of that "consistency" which you prate about being wanting in others.

Border State Convention.

This Convention, composed of delegates from the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, assembled in Baltimore city on Thursday last, and was presided over by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.—Its deliberations were entirely harmonious. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and each, as it was read, heartily applauded, especially those relating to Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson:

The Border States of the American Union, in Convention assembled, by delegates representing a great majority of their citizens, address themselves to their sister States and to the National Congress, respectfully but earnestly representing—

That though they have been faithful to the unity of the Republic, contributing their blood and treasure to cement its bonds, most of them are now beneath the heel of the same spirit of oppression which attempted, by armed rebellion, to destroy the Union;

That this unhappy condition is alone due to the fact that a large number of the citizens of those States, guilty of no crime, but distinguished for their faithful devotion to the country, are by local laws, imposed upon them without their consent, deprived of their right to vote, a deprivation which places those States under the control of a disloyal minority of their citizens;

And this Convention does therefore resolve:

1 That it is the duty of Congress, under the National Constitution, to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, regardless of their complexion, for the reason that to admit the right of a State to limit the franchise to one class admits its right to limit it to any extent—an abuse effectually guarded against by the Constitution in requiring that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

2. That with this duty placed upon it by the fundamental law of the Republic, the Congress that has prescribed a code of equal rights for nine States, lately in rebellion, cannot, in reason or in justice, withhold its patient audience nor its swift and thorough relief from States, a majority of whose people have always faithfully adhered to the Republic.

3. That this action of Congress, demanded by constitutional authority, would be not only an act of justice to individuals, and a measure of protection in the Border States, but a new bond of unity to the Republic, in reasserting the rights of man, as proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

4 That we respectfully urge Congress to act bravely and thoroughly in the adoption of whatever measures they may determine to be requisite for the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the whole land; and we expect them to repose full faith in the courage, loyalty and intelligence of the masses of the people, who regard no perils as more to be shunned than timidity and indifference in their representatives, and who will always sustain Congress in their efforts to establish by law the most thorough development of true republican institutions.

5. That while we affirm the constitutional power and duty of Congress by statute to secure to the States a republican form of government, yet we earnestly urge upon Congress to present to the States for their adoption an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color, and thus put beyond the danger of political changes the fundamental rights of American citizenship.

6. That we approve heartily the measures adopted by Congress for reconstructing the Rebel States, based upon the principle that loyal men shall rule, and that treason, which failed in its armed attacks, shall have no appeal to the ballot-box; and we honor the heroes Sheridan and Sickles who, by their faithful execution of the laws in the spirit of their enactment, have added civil renown to the laurels won on the field, and whose fidelity alone caused their removal by Andrew Johnson.

7. That the patriotic services of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, trusted by Abraham Lincoln and suspended from office by Andrew Johnson, are gratefully appreciated by the loyal people of the whole country, and that the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the popular will, should, at the earliest opportunity, vindicate the supremacy of the law by reinstating Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

8. That the military services of General U S. Grant, his characteristic prudence and firmness, his devotion to popular liberty, and the love for his country which has illustrated his eminent career, while they entitle him to the gratitude of the people for what he has done in the past, and their confidence in what his noble nature must inspire him to do in the future, also entitle the people to confidently look to him in his two-fold capacity of General of the Army and Secretary of War to enact all the power and authority conferred upon him by the laws of the land to promote the fullest and most efficient execution of the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts.

9. That representation according to population in State Legislatures is the only true principle, and the special condition of Maryland and Delaware, in which a minority of the people have a majority vote in their General Assemblies, which the dominant minority is seeking still further to increase their power, demands the attention of Congress; and we request the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, to urge on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives prompt action on the resolution of inquiry which he has had referred to that committee.

10. That it is the duty of the House of Representatives, as the paramount necessity of its approaching session, to present articles of impeachment to the Senate for the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors against the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; for usurpation of powers delegated to the Legislative Department of the Government; for obstructing, hindering and delaying the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; for the removal of faithful officers in violation of law; the indecency and indecorum of his public administration, the perverse obstinacy by which he intensifies the disloyalty of unrepentant Rebels, and his persistent opposition to the will of the loyal people of the nation.

11. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. Francis Thomas, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, with a request that he will lay the same before the House of Representatives, and also that a copy be forwarded to Hon. Joseph L. Fowler, Senator from Tennessee, with a request that he will lay the same before the United States Senate.

At night the Convention again assembled, and eloquent, patriotic and stirring addresses made by Hon. Judge Butler, of Tennessee, Hon. J. H. Woodward, of Kentucky, R. S. Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore city, and several other gentlemen of distinction. Front Street Theatre, at which the Convention was in session, was crowded from pit to dome, and loud and frequent was the applause that greeted each of the speakers.

LOOK out, colored men, these radicals, your pretended friends, will cheat you, and reduce you to a political servitude to their interests fully as binding as the bodily slavery which you have lately escaped.—*Denton Journal.*

What a change has suddenly come over the editor of the *Journal!* But a few weeks since he was most loud in his denunciations of the negro. Now he assumes to be his adviser, and endeavors to infuse into his mind the Democratic "milk and honey." This, we presume, is one of the effects of the Republican meetings held throughout this State, and an effort, on the part of the *Journal*, to accommodate himself to circumstances.—It won't do, Mr. Editor, you are an eleventh hour man, and, as such, cannot reasonably expect to derive any benefit from that which you so strenuously and malignantly opposed. But what do you mean by a "political servitude" "as binding as bodily slavery?" We don't understand you.

DON'T raise a dismal howl, Mr. *Union*, to the tax payers. First they know you are crying wolf when there is no wolf—and in the next place, that you and your coadjutors hemmed the ballot box around with bayonets and drove them from the polls, some three or four years ago, and will do it again if they do not *vote for* the new Constitution.—*Denton Journal.*

"Some three or four years ago" we had no vote, and of course are innocent of the charge the editor makes against us. Our first vote was cast against the Constitutional Convention, we not having obtained our majority until December last. This is another one of the *Journal's* gross misrepresentations. It is a bare-faced falsehood, and told by him knowingly, wilfully and maliciously.

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGES.—Under the provisions of the new Constitution none but those who have been admitted to practice law in this State can serve as a Judge of the Orphans' Court. Wonder how the Democrats will arrange it in this county? All their lawyers are *"run mad"* for other officers; so there may be some chance of getting a Radical in yet. Not quite sharp enough yet, friends.

[COMMUNICATED]

September 16, 1867.

MR. EMERSON,

Sir:—Will you permit an old Democrat to occupy a short space in your columns for a week or two to come? My reasons for asking this favor will be explained in my first article should you grant my request.

An answer to this note is requested by the bearer.

Yours, &c.,

[The bearer of the above left before the contents were known to us, and we thereby reply to the request by saying that if the articles alluded to are not a personal attack upon the private character of any one; are couched in respectful language and are acceptable to us, we will give them a place in our columns. Should any opinions we entertain be assailed, we shall hold ourself bound to combat them which, of course, it is our right and privilege to do.—ED UNION.]

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GRIFFIN, upon whom the command of the Fifth Military District devolved after the deposition of Sheridan, died of yellow fever in Galveston, Texas, on Sunday last. As a faithful and efficient officer during the late war and an assistant of Sheridan in ridding the States of Louisiana and Texas from Rebel rule, he endeared himself to the loyal people of the nation.

Letter from Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sep. 14, '67.

Mr. Editor:—Wilmington is now enjoying a season of comparative quiet. The city election is over, and notwithstanding the howls made by the so-called Democrats about negro suffrage, the Republicans carried the city by about three hundred (300) majority.

The season for excursions and pic-nics has also drawn to a close, which has, to some extent, a tendency to make our streets quiet. But business of all kinds is getting brisk, and our streets will soon be thronged with people.

The season has been a very healthy one here within the past month or so. At one time there was not a burial at the cemetery for about ten or twelve days, when generally, at this season of the year, there are two and three per day. It is a poor place for doctors just now.

A singular result of a surgical operation occurred here a few days ago. A man who belonged, during the rebellion, to the 95th Pa. regiment, and is now a resident of this city, has been suffering from a wound in the hip received at the battle of Gettysburg. A few days ago he had a surgical operation performed on it when a piece of the flag of his regiment was found, which was about an inch wide and six inches long. He was a color-bearer, and the piece of flag was shot there by the same ball which hit him. He has suffered a great deal from it, but had no idea that a piece of the old flag was there.

A novel game of base ball was played here on Thursday afternoon between the married and single nines of the Wawaset club for a child's crib, and it was won by the single nine. The crib is to be given to the young man of the single nine of the Wawaset that gets married first.

Promising to keep your readers better informed in regard to what occurs in this city in the future, I will now close my hastily written letter. TREBUH.

SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH IN MARYLAND.—The following communication from Hagerstown, Maryland, shows that the intolerance of chivalry for free speech unless in support of their own views, has not been cured by the war which overthrew their favorite institution. Being restored to power in Maryland, under the protection of Swann and Johnson, their hostility breaks out again in the old way, and they take to their accustomed argument (mob violence) as naturally as ducks to water:

"To the Editor of the Chronicle:

"Free speech is suppressed by reconstructed Rebels in portions of this county. A Republican meeting was prohibited at Jerusalem on Tuesday last, and a discussion against the new Constitution forbidden in the name of Andy Johnson. Last night at Fillmington, in this county, a peaceable meeting, assembled to hear the discussion of the new Constitution, was mobbed by a gang of outlaws who cheered lustily for 'Andy Johnson!' Several quiet men who came to hear were seriously injured by stones and missiles thrown by the Johnson mob. The dwelling house and store of a peaceable citizen (at which no liquor was kept or sold) was stoned and mobbed because he was a Republican. How long shall they be permitted to do these things? These men are instigated by Johnson's late demonstrations, and the assurances of low, reconstructed demagogues of this place that 'all will soon be right.' What I have related can be proved by fifty creditable witnesses. INDEX.

"Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 12, 1867.

THE Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the Government Printing office. The pressmen and feeders have all been sworn to secrecy.

THE latest advices from the California Election assert that the Democrats having only 18 majority in the lower House of the Legislature, the Republicans will have two majority on joint ballot.

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

The receipts of wheat were fair, but the market was dull. White wheat sold at 2,50a2 52 cents, and red for 2,35a260 cents, being from inferior to choice articles. Corn was also dull with prices for white at 1,12a1,16 cents; yellow 1,27a-128 cents. Oats firm at 60a67 cents.—Rye active at 1,40a1,45 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour steady; superfine $7.50a825; fancy $10.50a11.75. Wheat firm; red 220 cents; California 275 cents. Corn firm; yellow 135 cents; mixed 132 cents. Oats 67a72 cents.

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

RHODA TILGLMAN,

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 12th day of March, 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 10th day of Sep., 1867. JAMES PIPPIN, Jr.,

se12-3t. Administrator.

Money Wanted.

MY friends and customers, whose accounts stand open on my books, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same on or before the 1st day of October, at which time I shall need all the money due me I wish to purchase a large stock of new goods, and the only way I have to purchase cheap goods is to pay the cash for them. Therefore, friends and customers, if you want cheap goods this fall, please call and settle your accounts by the 1st of October.

se5-tf H. BLACKISTON.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A SCHOLARSHIP in the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia. Will be sold cheap. Apply at

an29-tf THIS OFFICE.

Base Balls.

JUST received a lot of Base Balls of superior quality. Cheap—from $1 to $1.50, at

se19-tf ALBURGER'S.

HERRINGS—10 bbls choice Labrador

se19-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

MESS PORK, prime new in quantities to suit,

se19-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

SUGARS—every grade, low prices,

se19-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

FLANNELS in variety, including very fine opera in colors,

se19-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

New Tailoring Establishment.

J. S. URICK,

Late of Baltimore City,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Denton and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

on Front street, in the town of Denton, where he is prepared, at all times, to cut or make from a single garment to an entire suit, in the latest style and in a workmanlike manner. All work guaranteed. [se19-3m

To Bricklayers.

PROPOSALS wanted for laying the bricks in a new M. E. Church, in Denton, Md.—Specifications as follows: House to be 60 feet long by 38 ft wide—walls 23 ft high above ground, to square 18 inches thick at base to the height of 2 1-2 ft, above that height 14 inches thick—steeple in front end 13 ft square, 5 feet of which is outside of front wall and 8 ft inside, with two arches over vestibule—steeple wall 36 ft high, 14 inches thich—front end pierced with 1 door, 1 triple and 1 rose window—10 windows in side walls, 18 lights 14x22, with circular arches over same—2 doors in back end—projecting columns at the corners of building and between the windows with brick frieze on top of each. Work to be commenced on or before the 1st of October next, and completed, at farthest, by the 1st of November following.

Proposals to be sent to Rev. J. Hough, Denton, Caroline county, Md, on or before the 28th of September, inst.

JOHN HOUGH,
ROBERT J. JUMP,
JOHN R. FOUNTAIN,
Building Committee.

se19-2t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF A—
VALUABLE FARM.

BY virtue of competent authority, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Denton, Md., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P M, on

TUESDAY,

The EIGHTH day of OCTOBER next,

that well known farm called

"PEA-LIQUOR,"

lying and being in Caroline county—immediately on the Choptank River—and adjoining the lands of Mr. Elias Williamson and contains, by recent survey, the quantity of

270 Acres, More or Less,

a sufficient portion of which is in

WOOD AND TIMBER.

The improvements are two one-story Dwelling Houses with necessary out-buildings. There is on this farm a good

LANDING AND FISHERY.

This farm is so well located on bold water—steamboat to Baltimore passing three times a week—and the soil so kind that it might be made a very valuable

TRUCK AND FRUIT FARM

at but small expense. Persons desiring such a location will do well to examine this property.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms are: One-third cash; the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months with interest to be secured by bond and security. Stamps and title papers at expense of purchaser.

R. C. CARTER,
se19-tds For the Owner.

H. C. FISHER. R. H. WILSON.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned, having opened a store in Denton—opposite the Court House—beg leave to inform the public that they expect to continue the business at the old stand of T. W. Fisher & Bro., where may be found at all seasons a complete assortment of goods of all descriptions which are usually kept in country stores. Our stock will comprise

Dry Goods, Notions,
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Woodenware,
Tinware, &., &c.

and in fact everything adapted to the trade of this place. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our large stock and our prices which we hope they will find satisfactory.

FISHER & WILSON.

☞All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at fair prices.

se19-tf FISHER & WILSON,

NATIONAL SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

A SUPERIOR, reliable and speedy Fertilizer. Not a new or untried article. Its excellence thoroughly proven, as asserted by certificates from numerous reliable parties who have used it. Price below that of other standard brands, and warranted equal to the best. We should be pleased to have our agricultural friends try it in small lots until satisfied of its superior merits. For sale in quantities to suit, with full directions how and in what amount to apply. RIDGELY & MACLARY,

sep5-tf Ridgely.

EVERY description of Country Produce wanted. RIDGELY & MACLARY,

au1-y Ridgely.

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