American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::September 15, 1870.

The Maine Election.

The election in Maine, held last Monday, resulted in a complete Republican triumph. All the Republican candidates for Congress and the entire ticket for State officers were elected. Hurrah for Maine!

Register! Register!! Register!!!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, are the days set apart for the registration of those who have become of age since the last registration, the changing of the names of those who have removed from one district to another, and to register the names of all persons entitled to register. Only those whose names are found upon the books of registration will be entitled to vote at the coming election, and we therefore urge upon all the necessity of attending to this matter at the time named above.

To our colored friends we would say: come out early on Monday morning and stay until night, if you do not get registered before, and if you fail to get registered on Monday, then come out again on Tuesday, and Wednesday, if necessary, and see to it that your name is on the register. Don't put off going to the several places where the registers sit until Tuesday and Wednesday, but go the first thing on Monday morning and as soon as your name is on the register then quietly return to your homes and work. After your names are once upon the register you have nothing further to attend to until the day of election, and it will be useless for you to waste time in hanging around the register's offices.

"Let us Have Peace."

These words, when uttered by President Grant, were full of meaning, and were every where recognized as appropriate to the occasion. Like many other good things, they have been too soon prostituted to the worst purposes of corruption. From being the expression of an earnest desire for harmony, good will and fraternal feeling between the people of the two sections of the country, so lately engaged in a civil war, they have been seized upon by a set of unprincipled demagogues and converted into the lash of party to "whip in" honest men to submission to outrages which they perpetrate in the name of the people. This is well illustrated in the First Congressional district of this State. A nomination has been proclaimed which was not only in defiance of the popular will, as expressed in the primary meetings, but in opposition to a rule adopted by the convention and in defiance of all appeals for justice and fair dealing on behalf of those who, through a minority of those present, were the representatives in opinion of a clear majority of the Convention.

It was proposed as a proper solution of the difficulty to adjourn the convention until all the counties could be represented.—But no! This did not suit the *office holders*, because it might interfere with their plans for this and next year. Some men were, if possible, *to be driven out of the Republican party*, so that next year the Governor, Comptroller, members of the Legislature and the *United States Senator* might all be absorbed by the willing tools and master of the Maryland office holders. And, when gentlemen, who have been unswerving Republicans, from 1860 to the present, venture their protest against this subversion of the will of the people, straightway arises some friend, or relative of the officeholder, and yells, at the top of his voice, *"Let us have peace."* It is but another form for the mad-dog yelp of "disorganizer," which the office holder always yells, when the people attempt to assert their will.

We are as anxious as any one for the triumph of Republican principles and the overthrow of the present State government, and it is because we are that we now enter our solemn protest against these abuses and refuse to submit to them. The cry of "disorganizer" does not frighten us. The men who so lately threatened the county with a withdrawal of the smiles of their master, because certain "obstructions" were placed in the way of the accomplishment of their purposes, are the last on earth who should talk of disorganizers. They know full well that had they not succeeded in their plans, it was their determination to "let things go by default;" and if the *goose* is being dressed with the sauce which *they* prepared for the *gander* they should be the last to complain.

They may as well understand, at the beginning, that the Republicans of the State do not intend that there shall be "peace" whenever they succeed in thwarting the will of the majority and "war" whenever the will of the people prevails. If there is to be an "onpleasantness," it shall not be all on one side, and shall continue until peace comes and "comes to stay." There is a point beyond which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue" and that point has been reached in the affairs of the Republican party of this State. It is better that it come now than in the future, when greater issues are involved.

COMPLAINT IS MADE in the *American*, of Tuesday last, that a Republican meeting in Baltimore was disturbed by rowdies the evening previous. Is anything else to be expected? Republicans themselves have set the example, and these complaints come with an ill grace. It was only a few weeks ago that Republicans, or those claiming to be such, broke up a Republican meeting because said meeting was held in the interest of a gentleman whose name was prominently before the people as a candidate for Congress, and which gentleman, from some cause, failed to receive the approval of the clique in Baltimore which has set itself up to control and direct all affairs of the Republican party in Maryland. The power of example is very great, and a precedent once established is quite likely to find its counterpart in quarters where least expected. If the *American* desires quiet and peaceable meetings it should direct its efforts more to the quiet and harmony of the party; for, with an harmonious party, working in hearty unison, it is competent in itself to preserve order and decorum whenever and wherever it assembles. This is only another verification of the adage that "curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

The War in Europe.

The probabilities of an effort by neutral nations to establish peace between France and Prussia, or at least to procure an armistice to allow time for negotiations, are increased by to-day's news from Europe.—There were rumors in Paris yesterday that Russia is insisting on a cessation of hostilities and that the Unted States Government has sent three decided despatches to Berlin on the subject. One despatch was, we are in informed from Europe, sent to Minister Bancroft expressing a hope that, as the dethronement of Napoleon was accomplished, the war would be ended, created a great sensation, and was sent immediately to King William in the field. Our despatchs were transmitted, and says that "our Governwent will scrupulously refrain from interfering in the affairs of foreign nations." Many of the English journals urge intervention as a duty, the neglect of which will involve dishonor. The veteran diplomatist, Thiers, left Paris yesterday on a secret mission to London, Vienna and St. Petersburg. In consequence of the prospects of an armistice the Diplomatic Corps have deferred their departure from Paris. The Prussian armies advanced on Paris until they reached Meaux and Crecy, twenty-five miles east and northeast of the city. The nearest point at which the advance of the army is reported is Noisy le Grand, which is but nine miles east of Paris. The main army appears to have been distant about twenty-five miles, where, according to a London despatch, it was halted by the request of Bismarck in order to consider the joint proposition of Russia and Austria for an armistice. A Paris despatch says that on Saturday the Prussians attacked Toul, and arter a battle raging from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night were repulsed with a loss of ten thousand. At Montmedy last Thursday the garrison repulsed a Prussian attack, and Verdun still continues to hold out.

Lord Lyons, who has been acting as the mediator between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of the Spanish Minister. A Paris despatch says that the Supreme Tribunal of Laws has removed from Paris to Tours. A despatch from King William to Queen Augusta says that the citidel of Loan exploded after its surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. Three hundred lives were lost, principally French. The King says there must have been treason. King William's headquarters are to be at Rheims, where the Prussian army is concentrating. Bismark says that he will have such a tremendous force in France as must crush resistance, and especially prevent everywhere the organization of new forces. Bazaine refuses to surrender at Metz. When informed that Napoleon and McMahon were prisoners, and that the Emperor advised the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine declared that he would not respect Napoleon's wishes, and would shoot any French officer advising a surrender.—*Balto. American of Tuesday.*

The Wilmington Election.

At the municipal election, held in Wilmington last week, the Republicans achieved a victory over the opposition. The Democrats, as is their wont, claim it as a Democratic triumph, but to which side properly belongs the victory may be ascertained from the *Commercial*, published in that city:

1. The Democratic vote for Bright (who ran ahead of his ticket), is *fifty-one less* than last year.
2. The Democratic vote for McCabe, (a fair party test), is *one hundred and thirty-six less* than last year.
3. The Democratic vote for McCall is *one hundred and fifty-five less* than last year.
4. The Republicans elected a majority of the City Council, just as they did last year.
5. They replaced McCabe, Democratic, by Killgore, Republican, as City Treasurer.
6. The Democrats retain nothing but the City Assessor by a majority of thirteen votes. The whole control of the city—Mayor, Treasurer, Council, all the appointments filled by Council, all its working committees, and the whole legislation of the city, are in the control of the Republicans.

These are the kind of Democratic triumphs we like most to read of.

SINGULAR ARITHMETICAL FACT.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cypher to the answer where there is no remainder and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5, and the answer will be 2,320; divide the same by 2, and you will have 232, and as there is no remainder you add a cypher. Now take 259—multiply by 5, the answer is 1,795; on dividing this by 2 there is 179 and a remainder; you therefore place 5 at the end, and the result is once more 1,795.

A TRUE BALSAM.—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at $1.17⅛.

To Niagara and Back.

Excursion of the Maryland Editorial Association---A Delightful Pleasure Trip---Mountain Scenery--Watkins' Glen--The Falls--Scenes, Incidents, &c.

The Editorial Association of the State of Maryland, to the number of about forty persons, representing all parts of the State, made an excursion to Niagara and back, last week, in special cars furnished by the Northern Central Railway. The occasion was one of much interest and pleasure, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

Leaving Baltimore at 12:15, P. M., on Tuesday, the party proceeded, via York and Harrisburg, to Williamsport, where they rested for the night. Bright and early the next morning the journey was resumed amid the most beautiful scenery which the heart could desire or the most enthusiastic admirer of nature could wish. Even before reaching Harrisburg the hills had grown into mountains, but not so lofty or of so grandly picturesque a character as those which greeted the eye beyond Williamsport. Hugging closely the banks of a small stream which meanders through the eastern range of the Blue Ridge, with the green mountain slopes rising on either side, sometimes abruptly, to the height of several hundred feet, and a cloudless sun shedding his effulgent rays over mountain and valley, hill and dale, the effect of such scenery upon one whose eye has ever been wont to rest only upon a level and wide-extended plain, can be better imagined than described. Our route for many miles lay through this mountain scenery, and until the narrow stream was almost lost, when the ascent was begun, winding around the sides of the mountains to the summit. Sometimes a beautiful panorama of nature was caught sight of between the mountain gorges, where fertile valleys lay smiling in opulence and loveliness, and again small villages might be descerned upon the sunny slopes of far distant hills.

Emerging from this wild mountain scenery, we enter the beautiful Chemung valley, and almost in the very shadow of the mountains the thriving city of Elmira. Here we tapped the Erie road, owned, for the most part, by that great railroad king, Jim Fiske, Jr. After an exchange of locomotives we resumed our journey and reached the town of Watkins shortly after noon.

Watkins is a town of about three thousand inhabitants, and gracefully surrounds the head of Seneca lake, which is one of the most beautiful inland seas on this continent. It is about fifty miles long and varies in width from two to five miles—is never, or, at least, not so much as to impede navigation, frozen over, owing to its great depth. The water is as clear as crystal, and objects are plainly discernible to the depth of eight or ten feet. The town of Watkins has, of late, become quite a summer resort, the far-famed glen, which bears the name of the town, being the centre of attraction. By some Watkins' Glen is considered, in beauty and interest, superior to even Niagara.

Watkins' Glen is, in reality, a succession of glens lying, one above the other, for a distance of two miles, between the mountains. Entering at its mouth we perceive a small crystal stream leaping over a rocky precipice and received into a cystern worn by the dripping water into the solid rock.—On either side rise perpendicular walls of rock which stand as grim sentinels at the entrance. The ascent is made by a temporary staircase, lately built, before which it was impossible to traverse the glen. When the first ascent is reached, a second glen lays before the bewildered traveller, with its walls of solid rock nothing diminished in height by the distance which has already been climbed. Along the margin of the stream which traverses the glen a narrow footpath lays, and we follow this till all advance is suddenly stopped by a second perpendicular wall. Upon ascending this wall by a second staircase a third glen greets the eye of the beholder; and it is thus, glen after glen, each receding from the lake, until the summit is reached, when the traveller is some seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. The farther the ascent the narrower the path becomes until it is impossible to proceed only by crouching under the overhanging rocks, and finally all progress is stopped by the perpendicular walls on either side. This spot is the most romantic along our whole route, and the party left it with many regrets.

During our stay at the glen the party was entertained by the proprietor, Mr. Parsons, in a most hospitable manner. A few miles from Watkins grapes are grown in great abundance, and with the wine made from these grapes the party was regaled. The most expert connoisseurs pronounce this wine superior to the far-famed wines of France.

With many regrets our party bade adieu to Watkins, and after a moonlight ride of a couple of hours, for the most part along the margin of Seneca lake, Canandaigua was reached, where the party paused for the night. After breakfast, in company with a frend, we procured a horse and buggy and took a drive through the city, which, with its magnificent drives, its superb and stately buildings, its handsomely laid out yards and gardens, its air of opulence and comfort, and its admirable location along the lake of the same name, we think, is the most beautiful city we ever saw.

Leaving Canandaigua, the next point of interest along our route was Rochester, which we might properly denominate the city of Activity. Although small, it has all the business air of our metropolitan cities, and presents the appearance of a busy hive, with no drones. Every one seemed to have a business, and the dilligent prosecution of that business seems to be their aim. Nevertheless, they are kind and hospitable, and on our return trip we were cordially welcomed by those whom it was our pleasure to become acquainted with.

The Genessee Falls are located at Rochester, and near the depot. Very little water was passing over them when we visited them, but still enough to impress us with the sublimity of the scene. It was here that the venturesome and reckless Sam Patch made his fatal leap, after having leaped over the Falls of Niagara three times.

A few hours' ride from Rochester brought us to Niagara. The season was far advanced, and many had departed for their homes, but many yet lingered loth to depart from this great and grand marvel of nature. Although the day was well nigh spent when we arrived at the Falls, we concluded to make the best time possible of our hasty trip, and so, jumping into a carriage, we were conveyed to the Whirlpool Rapids. At this point the river has a considerable fall, and the bed, being rough and uneven the water is dashed precipitately against the rocks, causing a rebound, which, meeting with the current in its great velocity, rises life-like to the height of several feet, casting its foam and spray high into the air to fall and mingle with the whirlpool below.—This is a grand sight, and calculated more to fill the heart of the beholder with awe than wonder. In it is portrayed most beautifully the power and wisdom of a Supreme Ruler, which power, although irresistible, is yet confined within proper limits by walls of solid rock towering on either side to the height of about 175 feet.

—We shall have to defer any further account of our trip until next week, a shaking ague having come upon us and we find ourselves unable to write.

[From "The Easton Gazette."]

The Nomination of Mr. Torbert.

Mr. Editor—In almost all political nominations there are real or fancied causes of dissatisfaction which it is wise to heal by union and conciliation. There are some occasions, however, when acquiescence cannot be yielded without a loss of self-respect and an abandonment of true party principle.—The nomination of the gentleman above named under the peculiar circumstances attending it, comes strongly and emphatically under the exception I have just stated. I perceive, sir, in your editorial of last week, you have spoken somewhat approvingly of the nomination, and I presume that you were not fully aware of the means by which it was affected, and that your object was to heal any dissentions that might be threatened in the Republican party. Let me assure you, sir, however, that so far from the nomination being acquiesced in, it will be repudiated by the Republicans of this county, and, as far as I am informed, by a majority of the party in the District. The objection lies not in the nominee but to the means used to procure the nomination. The Republicans of this District are not willing to see such a man as Judge Goldsborough turned down by a system of fraud and wire-pulling, when it is a palpable and well-known fact that he is the choice of a large majority of the Republican voters of the district.—The manner in which the whole thing has been managed is well calculated to inspire indignation and disgust. Judge Goldsborough has stood aloof from the wing that has assumed to control the party, and because he has not lent himself to their unscrupulous purposes they made a combination to crush him, as they do every other man whose character and influence cannot be subsidized to the accomplishment of their iniquitous designs. It is a well known fact that Judge Goldsborough made no personal effort to secure the nomination; there was in his interest no packing of conventions, no manipulating of primary meetings, no interference by Custom House or other officials at the bidding of unscrupulous masters, but a plain, unbiased support of the masses induced by his solid merit and the recollection of his former services. What has been accomplished against him bas been by insidious maneuvering and fraudulent misrepresentation. The first effort in this direction was by a libel in the Cecil Whig of so unfounded a character that no one can conceive of the motive of the author, except an unworthy desire to rid the field of one who stood in the way of some favorite of the writer. This system of misrepresentation has been followed up to the day of the nomination, and at the convention at Cambridge, as I am reliably informed, persons from the Custom House in Baltimore, unwarrantably intruded themselves upon the floor of the Convention and impugned the Republicanism of Judge Goldsborough and harangued the members in the interest of Mr. Torbert. Why this interference was tolerated I am at a loss to imagine. Notwithstanding all these efforts Judge Goldsborough would have been nominated but for an accident which prevented the Queen Anne's delegation from arriving in time to take part in the proceedings. When the convention organized a rule was adopted requiring the nominee to receive a majority of the whole vote of the district. This rule was in the nature of a pledge or basis of action, and the minority had a right to expect it would be faithfully adhered to by the majority. The friends of Mr. Torbert, finding that he could not be nominated under the above rule, endeavored to have it repealed, which was resisted by the friends of Judge Goldsborough, who vainly endeavored to procure an adjournment until the Queen Anne's delegation should arrive who were known to be unanimous in his favor. The friends of Mr. Torbert renewed their efforts and this time succeeded. The rule was rescinded with indecent haste and their candidate nominated just about thirty minutes before the Queen Anne's delegation arrived which would have secured the nomination of Judge Goldsborough. Now who is bound by a nomination procured under such circumstances? Not the Republican party of this district, certainly, who have been outraged by a few wire pullers who have defrauded them of their rights. Not the shadow of a doubt exists but that if the people had an unbiased choice Judge Goldsborough would have a large majority in every county on the Shore, with the exception perhaps of Cecil. Whether Mr. Torbert will accept such a nomination remains to be seen. One thing is certain, the Republicans of this district owe it to themselves to repudiate it, and to teach the self-constituted managers of the party that they are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that, though clothed with a little brief authority, they will be held to a stern reckoning for the abuse of trust committed to their hands.

"REPUBLICAN."

The Great Catastrophe.

The sudden and total collapse of the French Empire is the most stupendous and surprising political event of our time. It is hardly six weeks since France, apparently at the very pinnacle of military power, dominated Europe, and nations trembled at the nod of her Emperor, whose simple bidding seemed to make and unmake kings, establish and overthrow states, and dictate terms for the life of nations. To-day, she lies prostrate and almost helpless at the feet of the steadiest, most determined, and most enterprising foe that has appeared in the fields of war since the wonderful successes of her own First Napoleon electrified the world.—Nor did even the most brilliant of the great Bonaparte's campaigns at all approach in importance, grandeur, and completeness, that which united Germany has just terminated in a six weeks conquest of the finest armies on earth, and capture of that potentate who in July exultingly hinted to his soldiers and his obsequious court that he should dictate terms of peace in the capital city, and the very residence of his antagonist. How are the mighty fallen! How has the dictator of the European world been humbled!

In this great event, so characteristic of the breathless time in which we live, and of such transcendant importance to the immediate destiny of Europe, and, through it, of mankind, we behold far more than a mere international triumph. It is a majestic lesson to a skeptical and scoffing age. Napoleon III., in some things, has been even greater than his uncle. He has built up French internal and outside trade to far nobler proportions; he has made Paris the pride of civilization, in her elegant appliances, arts, and monuments; but he founded his power upon perjury, and cemented its corner-stone in its place with the blood of the people.—The deed of December 2nd was the Banquo's ghost "that would not down," even in the brightest hour of his glory. Retributive justice claimed its due at last. The religious element was wanting in his reign; the expiation of good deeds to off-set a devouring ambition was never completed, and, at last an inoffensive race, desiring only unity and peace, was attacked with fire and sword;—the time was ripe, the axe of justice fell, and behold how terrible a downfall for the man—how great a deliverance for the people!

"Though the bad man be higher than the cedar on Mount Lebanon, he shall fall"—and the lesson is worth remembering, by nations and by individuals, the wide world over.

But let us, in the presence of so great a misfortune, endeavor to be charitable to our frail fellow-man, and endeavor, now that the punishment has come, to forget all but his redeeming traits as a wise ruler at home, and a useful agent in the practical works of progress. Then, too, we may turn to the dethroned Empress, who rises now before us in a more graceful and noble guise in the depth of her distress than when her smile was the boon and the delight of diademed princes. She hurries to the side of her fallen husband, so recently the first monarch of Europe, now an ailing, helpless prisoner.—May there yet be in store for her and for her boy a calmer and a happier retreat than ever was the tossed and stormy throne of France!

Bishop Simpson on the War

On Sunday, the 25th day of August, Bishop Simpson preached a sermon at Elmira, New York, in which he alluded to the war in the following language:

Scarcely had the smoke of our battle-fields cleared away before that terrible war between Prussia and Austria began. Austria, at this time, was the great Papal Power. In a very short period so much of Germany as Austria included was conquered and joined to Prussia, and freedom of conscience was vouchsafed to the people. I had an illustration of the effects of this struggle a few weeks ago, while in Europe. In speaking about sending missionaries to any quarter it was always said, 'you can send them there because it is a part of Prussia."—There is not a man in the whole world who is a greater friend of Christianity than Bismark.

Every single application which has been made to Bismark he has immediately authorized religious freedom. Do we not see God moving in these things, and His stately steppings among the nations of the earth? The Bible is now scattered all through Austria and Christian missionaries can go anywhere in that country without molestation.

It seems strange that as soon as the great Council declared the Pope infallible that struggle between France and Prussia should have begun. The very week they made the proclamation like thunder from a clear sky came the proclamation of war, and France, strange enough, declared it was a war between Protestantism and Catholicism—that was the time to stay the spread of Protestant religion.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.—The Republican ticket in New York is exciting much enthusiasm in the party, and the *Tribune* is confident that the State will be restored to the Republican column this fall. The leaders of the party expect to choke off many thousands of the fraudulent Democratic votes which have been cast in New York and Brooklyn at recent elections, a strict application and enforcement of the naturalization laws passed at the last session of Congress being sufficient to insure a fair vote, which is all the Republicans ask to win the day.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant, *No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	150@	160
prime	" "	140@	150
red, choice new	" "	125@	140
prime	" "	121@	128
fair to good	" "	110@	115
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	88@	90
yellow " "	" "	85@	90
Rye—good to prime	" "	65@	70
Oats—common to prime	" "	49@	52
EGGS AND POULTRY—			
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	24@	25
Chickens, old	" "	300@	500
FEATHERS—			
Eastern Geese	per lb.	70@	80
BEESWAX—Prime	per lb.	37@	38
POTATOES—			
Peach Blows,	per bus.	45@	50
HIDES AND SKINS—			
Country Dry	per lb.	14@	16
" Green	" "	7@	8

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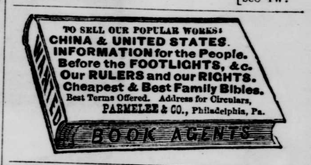
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