

AMERICAN UNION

DEWTON MD
J. H. EMERSON, Editor.



WEDNESDAY MORNING August 25th, 1864.

EMON NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

SUBJECT ONLY TO THE DECISION OF THE
PEOPLE AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

This is the only Steam Power Printing
Press on this Shore. Those wishing large quantities of printing done, should bear this fact in mind, and give us a call. All kinds of printing done neatly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Postmasters are requested to inform us of any refusal to take our paper from their office.

Our neighbor of the Cambridge Intelligencer is off on a tangent. The propelling force is the "WADE-DAVIS CIRCULAR." He has given up his old habit of fighting the rebels six days of the week and the devil on Sunday, and begun to wield the cudgel in behalf of the rebels during six days, with, we presume, the necessary lessening of his labors against His Satanic Majesty on the Seventh. He need not be surprised to find that his one day's labor against the Evil One is more than counterbalanced by his six days efforts in behalf of His children. Professing to support not only the Administration, but also the claims of Mr. Lincoln for re-election, the Intelligencer gives an earnest of the sincerity of these professions by commenting with evident satisfaction upon a paper which, in the language of a cotemporary, will have small effect except in making more intense the hatred which Mr. Lincoln opponents already feel—which is too clearly the utterance of personal or political passion to affect impartial minds.

Upon the question of the inopportune-ness of the publication, the Intelligencer is ominously silent. In the discussion of that question some "staggering" blows might be wielded against others than Mr. Lincoln, and their personal and political ambition placed in no enviable light. Such a commentary might cause some "honest supporters of the Government" to read this "exposition" and black both for the consistency and patriotism of its authors. Read by the light of this "exposition" all the talk, heretofore, about supporting "the whole policy" of the Administration—the resolve that "there is no such thing in times of rebellion as supporting the National Government without supporting the Administration: that the National Government is confided by the Constitution to the President assisted in their several spheres of duty by the Administrative Department, and, therefore, the measures of the President and the general policy of his Administration should, under the present trying circumstances of the country, be sustained by all true patriots in a spirit of generous confidence, and not thwarted by capricious criticism or factious opposition"—will be regarded by the "honest supporters of the Government" as terrible criticisms upon the consistency as well of one of the authors of the "exposition" as of the editor of the Intelligencer.

With the Intelligencer we do not propose to discuss the effect of this manifesto. "It cannot fail to be most damaging"—to its authors. But as they are men of sense—"big enough and old enough and ought to have known better"—they must take the consequences. We have not the space to follow in detail the Intelligencer's "terrible" indictment of the President. But we cannot help asking when Mr. Lincoln was guilty of "disgraceful pandering to the traitors in Maryland?" When did he reorganize his Cabinet "by turning out the man whom his party endorsed?" We know of no instance when traitors in this State have been specially favored. We know of no one that has been "turned out" of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Chase, we are sure, will not feel complimented by the Intelligencer's version of the cause of his retirement. Of all men he should exclaim from such friends GOOD LORD DELIVER ME.

But, says the Intelligencer Mr. Lincoln's policy will not do; that it is creating a defection that will defeat him; that if he wishes the support of "earnest Unionists" he must adopt a radical policy; that he is nominated but not elected; that principles having a greater cohesive power than conventions Mr. Lincoln must adhere to their principles if he desires Unionists to adhere to him, &c. Now, Brother Straughn don't you think that, "under the present trying circumstances of the country," the "measures of the President and the general policy of his Administration should be sustained by all true patriots in a spirit of generous confidence and not thwarted by capricious criticism or factious opposition?" You believed so last year, and we know of no change in National affairs sufficient to warrant a renunciation of this principle.

The Intelligencer claims to be governed solely from principle, but to the careful reader it will be apparent that whatever be the tenacity with which it adheres to principles it possesses an equally strong preference for the men who shall execute them. The "principle" is not half as good, in its opinion, when expounded by another as when enunciated by "a man of decided qualities—no matter whether they be decidedly good or decidedly bad for a leader.

But unless Mr. Lincoln changes his policy, and that soon, the "earnest Unionists" are to "fearlessly execute the remedy" which they have already begun to seek. In plain English, if Mr. Lincoln refuses to be dictated to and led by men of "decided qualities" these so-called "earnest Unionists" are to use their utmost to defeat him, and at once secure the election of the Chicago nominee and the destruction of the Union. Let the Union men of Maryland look well to these schemes best they find themselves betrayed. Let them see to it that from the meeting of their Central Committee, soon to be held, there comes no uncertain sound, and let them insist that its action shall be consistent with its professions. Failing in this let them take measures to hurl from their places those who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them.

This severe castigation administered to the Denton Journal last week, seems to have awoke him from his fancied security, and snatching under the punishment inflicted, he attempts a rejoinder. It is evident from the fluttering and floundering of its editor and the manner in which the "galled jade wince" that stubborn facts and sober truths are not relished by the self-important and self-conceited jack-ass who assumes to control that dirty secession organ which doles out in piteous sounds week after week, its harsh and unmusical notes of damning treason. The foul, pestiferous breath of treason which is generated in this secession hell of iniquity in the midst of a loyal people, has long since, become a nuisance and has only been tolerated because of the leniency of the loyal masses and the forbearance of a mild and humane government.

This filthy secession sheet is worse than a garbage cart sending forth its foul stench to offend and insult our people. This very high-toned, chivalrous and dignified jack-ass editor of the Journal has long complained of the "arbitrary power of Uncle Abraham," denounced his administration as despotic, &c., and as he has never complained of the usurpation and despotism of Jeff. Davis, and he being a democrat of the Davis school, why does he not, in company with other rebel democrats of which he prates so loudly, take his precious carcass into his dominions where he may be forever free from the "arbitrary power of Abraham" of whom he so loudly proclaims. If his individual rights and political privileges—the right to own negroes—have been sacrificed by Mr. Lincoln at the shrine of political ambition, why should the editor of the Denton Journal, stand sentinel over the smouldering ashes of the dead past and weep fountains of tears, which are of no avail? He is like a hired mourner at a funeral. He weeps and sheds crocodile tears over a nation's calamities. He hates the Union and huge treason to his heart.

Since the day we left the editor's house as a poorly-clad apprentice boy, we have wanted for nothing.—Journal.

As the editor of the Journal is not very explicit here we are at loss to know at what time he left our house. He left once—then he ran away and after an absence of several months, finding, we presume, he could not better his condition, even in his father's house, returned and in the most humble manner requested to be taken back again. We did take him back and about twelve months after sold out our office, and although he had been at the business only a little more than a year we interceded with the gentleman to whom we had sold and procured him a situation at fair wages, for a boy who knew but little or nothing of the printing business. While with us we treated him as well as we could, and much better than he has treated other boys placed under him. His clothing when he left us, tho' he had been with us but a short time, was better than he has been giving his own boys who have been with him much longer—much more profitable and who attended more strictly to his business than the editor of the Journal ever did for us.

When the editor of the Journal came to our house and engaged in our office as devil—and he has been a much better devil since—he was clothed in common country kersey—the entire suit consisting of the same material—wool hat and dog-house laceboots—all made and out in the latest Marthy Hopo style of that day. Our readers can imagine the figure he cut, when we tell them he was so green and awkward that he was the sport and jest of all the boys in the town, and we always believed this had something to do with his leaving in the abrupt manner he did, and when he returned we thought him somewhat excusable. With all the boys, & some too, of the larger class, quite young men, he

was known as "Joe Smith," the Mormon Prophet, and we rather suspect there might have been some similarity in their personnel.

If the editor has lacked nothing since he left our house, we know of one stock of which he always possessed a large supply, and that was impudence. And we believe he has got a good share yet.

We have always been a Democrat—are a Democrat now—and expect to vote for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention which will meet in Chicago on Monday next, whether he be a War man or a Peace man—an old-line Democrat or an old-line Whig—provided always, it be not Abraham Lincoln.—Denton Journal.

Our charge of last week, that the editor of the Denton Journal was a double-dealer, is correct. He will vote for any man, provided he is allowed to vote, be he whig—democrat—know nothing—peace man or rebel. No doubt he would prefer voting for his father—the devil—but a rebel democrat will do as well. Any man who will vote for any or all these political classes, has no political sentiments, and we should judge by his own admission, he is in the market.

But the editor says he is a democrat! What blasphemy! Were he to utter such language standing beside the grave of the sainted Jackson, the ashes of the old hero would move in the sacred urn that contains them, and his sainted spirit looking down from the portals of immortality would blush for the heartless mockery, and for one so covered with political leprosy, who would dare have the impudence to approach so hallowed a spot, to load the name of Democracy with insult and scorn.

But the editor is a Democrat. If it requires a man to turn rebel to be a Democrat, then the editor is right and he is certainly a democrat of the first water—and if a rebel democrat how easily it is to metamorphose him into a mobocrat.—If the editor of the Journal be a Democrat then has democracy lost its brightest jewel—every principle it heretofore contained has departed—and the editor has only the empty name left. He reminds us of the fable of the wolf clothed in a sheep skin, attempting to approach the sheep fold. His covering is so flimsy that the wolf may be easily discerned.

We have a single request to make of the editor of the Journal, and that is, will he please discuss some of the leading democratic principles of the present day? We will take great pleasure in reading them.

The editor of the Journal attempts to be a little witty over the typographical errors in our last issue. Our proof was read—errors marked, but having no spare time to attend to it myself, our proof corrector suffered them to pass without correction. If the editor of the Journal will correct his past errors political, social and otherwise, he will have no spare time to correct typographical blunders in our paper. Typographical errors time will efface, but if a man's political or social proof sheet become blotted or bleared, all the dark waters of Lethe will not erase them.

The editor of the Journal desires to know what kind of "grub" whiskey, sweetmeats and other luxuries are composed of. If, when he next visits the city, he will inquire at No. D—St., where he usually visits under cover of darkness, perhaps he may learn from those experienced in serving up so exquisite a dish, all the properties of that kind of "grub," which we are told, he relishes with such gusto. As to what constitutes "breadthans" he may find out by calling at the back door of a house not a thousand miles from his residence, and should he fail to get the information there, he can apply in the gutter.

We have received the reply of "Parson to Timothy," but too late for this week's issue. It will appear next week. Parson's assertions of "negro-worshipping church,"—and that Timothy "is no better than a negro"—comes with very bad taste from a gentleman wearing the ecclesiastical robes of the christian church and savors strongly and smacks loudly of the base and groundless assertions of the rebel press in this State. We hope that personal abuse, opprobrious epithets, and harsh language will be left out of such discussion. We reserve all such language for ourself, and do not wish Reverend gentlemen to imitate our example.

Once more we have rumors of a Rebel advance towards the Potomac, with the design of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. This may or may not be true. After what has transpired in the past it is hazardous to venture an opinion, either pro, or con. One thing it is proper to presume, that the authorities are, or should be, prepared for such a movement on the part of Early.

News Summary.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that General Grant is still pushing his operations on the North side of the James river and that continuous and severe skirmishing has occurred every day the present week. A larger number of prisoners have been captured than heretofore reported. The manoeuvres of Monday resulted in turning the Rebel fortifications; and when our forces pushed forward the next day they found that the enemy had fallen back during the night to a stronger position than the one they had been driven from. The position occupied by our forces is only six miles from Richmond. It enables Grant to threaten both the Rebel capitol and Petersburg, while Lee cannot mass his troops for the protection of either place without leaving the other exposed to great danger. It also protects our operations in cutting the canal across the Peninsula at Dutch Gap.

An official despatch from Gen. Grant dated on Tuesday the 16th, but detained by the breaking of the telegraph wire, confirms the favorable result up to that time of our operations, though no decisive victory had been obtained. The enemy had been driven back somewhat from their position, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and the capture of four hundred unwounded prisoners, besides a number of wounded. Two Rebel Brigadier Generals Chamberlin and Gherard, were killed, and their bodies left on the field. Since the movement was commenced on the north side of the river our loss is less than one thousand, whilst we have captured that number of prisoners from the enemy.

It is reported that General Sheridan has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself and act on the defensive. This movement indicates that the reports, lately brought by rebel deserters, of the heavy reinforcements of General Early were well founded, and that General Sheridan has determined on forcing the rebels to attack him in a chosen position. The official bulletin of Secretary Stanton makes no mention of any falling back of our forces, but General Sheridan telegraphs from Winchester brief details of a cavalry engagement near Fort Royal, in which the rebels were handsomely whipped with the loss of two stand of colors and three hundred prisoners, including twenty-four officers. General Sheridan calls the engagement a splendid affair, and gives credit to Generals Merritt, Custar, and Colonel Divins. It was fought on open ground, and the sabre freely used by our men.

Our own intelligence from Harpers Ferry states that our army was yesterday at Berryville, where it was believed Gen. Sheridan would await the approach of the Rebels, and give them battle. The movements of our army had developed the fact that the rebels had been reinforced by two divisions of Longstreet's corps from Richmond. General Sheridan therefore refused to risk a battle so far up the Valley where he was liable to be flanked and his communications cut off by a movement through Front Royal, from which direction the Rebel reinforcements were approaching. He has accordingly fallen back to Berryville, and if the Rebels want a fight they can get it in that vicinity.

The War Department has official intelligence from General Sherman to Wednesday midnight, showing that the Rebels have failed to interrupt his communications. No operations are reported.—Unofficial despatches announce the repulse of the Rebel attack on Dalton. Our small force there bravely held out against overwhelming numbers until reinforcements were brought up from Chattanooga, when a charge was made on them and they fled. They succeeded in but slightly damaging the railroad. The railroad passes thro' a long tunnel at Dalton, and its destruction was no doubt the intention of the Rebels. Had they succeeded, General Sherman's communications would have been seriously interrupted.

Nothing of a decisive character has yet resulted from the late movement up the north bank of the James River. On the 18th, the Second Corps, which had fallen back on Sunday, having been unsuccessful in the attack upon the enemy on that day, made another assault, in which they were successful, driving the enemy from their works with severe loss in killed and wounded. Some heavy guns were captured. Despatches from Deep Bottom on the 17th, state that an attempt on the part of the Rebels, to flank our forces operating there, resulted in the capture of the flanking party. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Rebels to defeat it, the work on General Butler's canal is rapidly approaching completion. Hancock's Corps now occupies a line extending about seven miles on the north side of the James, in the direction of White Oak Swamp.—The line held by our forces is already in-

trenched so strongly that they cannot be driven from it by the Rebels. At the last accounts a desperate battle was said to be in progress at Deep Bottom, but with what result was not known. It is also reported that a part of Hancock's force had made a reconnaissance toward Fair Oaks. The situation on the James is becoming more interesting every day.

On Thursday of last week General Steadman left Chattanooga, and encountered the enemy at Graysville, where a series of engagements ensued. General Steadman is reported wounded, and Colonel A. D. Streight, the famous raider and gallant Commander of the celebrated Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, is said to be among the killed. The Rebels are making every effort to interrupt General Sherman's line of communication but it is believed that they can effect but little damage to the railroad, as it has ample guards for its protection at the most important points.

On the night of the 9th instant, a large propeller attempting to run into Charleston, grounded near Fort Moultrie and being discovered early next morning, was opened upon by our Morris Island batteries, and completely destroyed. The fire upon Fort Sumpter and Charleston continues, the range of our guns becoming more accurate and effective every day. It was rumored at Hilton Head that Commodore Rowan was to relieve Admiral Dahlgren in command of the fleet.

Advices from New Orleans to the 12th state that Admiral Farragut had ordered an attack on Fort Morgan at eight A. M. of the 11th inst. The fleet was to deliver enfilading fire, while the land forces, under General Granger, were to assault it from the rear. It was said the Admiral had summoned the fort to surrender, its commander replying that he intended to fight it out, having supplies and ammunition for a six months' siege. The prison Tennessee was among the vessels ordered to open fire on the fort. Further particulars will be found in our columns respecting the brilliant fight which resulted in the defeat of the Rebel fleet and the surrender of Forts Gaines and Powell.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The difficulties with the Indians are becoming more serious. It seems they are combining with the intention, the friendly Indians report, to make a raid on our settlements. They have already captured several wagon trains, murdered some families and burned a number of houses. General Blunt, who is in command of that department, is using all the means at his command to raise a force sufficiently large to punish the savages. Several parties have gone in pursuit of the Indians.

A despatch from Halifax reports the pirate still in the harbor, although she had been ordered off by the authorities. A United States gun-boat was off the harbor watching her movements.

(COMMUNICATED.)

MISS W. WHITELOCK & Co. GENTLEMEN: I promised to report to you the result of my application of your Cerealizer in comparison with the superphosphate of Mr. B. M. Rhodes of your city and having now finished measuring the grain proceed to do so.

The land on which the manure was used was of about the same quality and condition—if there was any difference it being in favor of that which Rhodes' article was applied.

I used of each manure five tons and where yours was applied I sowed 71 1-2 bushels of seed wheat and 70 1-2 bushels where Rhodes' was used. The result has been that I secured from the field where your Cerealizer was applied—831 bushels; where Rhodes' superphosphate 513—making a difference in your favor of 318 bushels wheat \$2 30 per bushel the difference in value between the two will be \$892! nearly three times as much as I paid for your manure.

The cost of preparing the land, seeding and harvesting was the same and of course this eight hundred and ninety two dollars was clear profit from the superiority of your Cerealizer over Rhodes' had I used your article on both fields this profit of course would have been doubled.

Respectfully,
LEVI T. DUKES.

August 25th 1864.

The Shenandoah Valley.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE—REPORTS OF A BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The Star has the following:

HAGERSTOWN, Md., August 18.—Considerable excitement exists here, owing to conflicting reports from the valley. A fight is said to have taken place on Tuesday, at Cedar Creek, between Sheridan and a considerable body of the enemy, in which we are reported to have captured five hundred rebels. No details of the battle have reached here. Averill holds Martinsburg yet, and at the latest advices the rebels had made no demonstration against him, and it was believed that no considerable body of the enemy is moving in that direction, the main rebel force having apparently started in quest of Sheridan.

All Government property at Martinsburg has been removed to a safe place.

and Assistant Quartermasters Brown and Wray have reached here with their stores and trains, where they have established their headquarters for the present. The return of the quartermasters' teams to this place has caused much uneasiness among Union men, and many are making preparations for another skedaddle.

The stage with the mail and passenger which left here this morning at 7 o'clock has returned, having deemed it prudent not to cross the river at Williamsport.

A train of about fifty wagons, belonging to the post quartermaster at Aburg, is now passing through Hagerstown and an ambulance load of wounded hospitals at Martinsburg has reached here. These were not, however, in any recent engagement.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM SHERIDAN.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—We have nothing definite from the Upper Potomac. The rebels are understood to have occupied Martinsburg in small force. It is not proper to speak definitely of our position, but there is good reason to hope that Sheridan will prove more than a match for rebel strategy in that quarter.

REBEL CAVALRY AT HAGERSTOWN—REPORT OF REBEL OCCUPATION OF MARTINSBURG.

HAGERSTOWN, August 20.—There was another big scare here last night. General Averill retired from Martinsburg on Thursday evening, with his main force, leaving one company of Lincoln Cavalry to garrison the town. Yesterday afternoon sixty-five rebel cavalrymen, commanded by Captain Boyd, of Tennessee, entered the town, and drove our men out in the direction of Hainesville. This caused a great stampede of parties residing between Williamsburg and Martinsburg towards this town, who reported that our troops were retiring in this direction, followed by the rebels.

The merchants here immediately packed their goods and sent them North. The quartermaster's train, with Government property, was despatched for Frederick, but, before getting out of the town, Capt. Wm. Brown halted it and determined not to move till he knew more upon the subject. It remained until 7 o'clock this morning when it was ordered back to camp. The stores are all closed to-day and but few citizens are to be found in the street.

No sick and wounded from the hospitals have been removed to Harrisburg.

Martinsburg is reported to be in possession of the rebel cavalry, and Early's advance is said to be at Winchester.

Every horseman that enters this town is immediately besieged by parties who anxiously inquire as to the whereabouts of the rebels.

To-day the rebel pickets were advanced to Falling Waters, but were driven in by a detachment of the 31 Virginia Union Cavalry. That is the nearest point to this place at which they have as yet made their appearance.

THE REBELS RECALLED BY OUR REINFORCING.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—As far as ascertained there has been no engagement on the Upper Potomac yet.

The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

Active Operations near Petersburg.

Gen Warren in Possession of the Weldon Railroad.

THE REBELS ROUTED AFTER SEVERE FIGHTING.

ATTACK ON GENERAL BIRNEY'S CORPS.

The Enemy Repulsed with great Loss.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

The Rebel Loss During the Week 4,000.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—8.10 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following official despatches received by the Department.

CITY POINT, August 18—8 P. M.—

Gen. Warren moved with his corps this morning to end across the Weldon road, about one mile south of the lead works, to which point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy early in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the despatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Aug. 19—7.30 P. M.—

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or north of the James river. Warren reports that the enemy's dead, in considerable numbers, were found in his front unburied.

Gen. Birney telegraphs to Gen. Butler as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH CORPS, August 19.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended. The enemy's loss is at least one thousand.

D. B. BIRNEY,

Major General.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very great change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Aug. 19—9 P. M.—

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's