The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....Jan. 17, 1867

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.

☞ MR. J. B. ROBINSON, 48 Barre street, Baltimore, is our authorized agent for this paper in that city.

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

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. J. W. Brown one day last week sold his two saw mills, grist-mill, 700 acres of land and residence at Federalsburg, to a gentleman from Pennsylvania, for $40.000.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT.—The new assessment for this county has been completed, and the following is an exhibit of the valuation of each district, the sum of which exceeds the old assesment by over two millions of dollars:

Dist. No. 1 for 1866,		$1,581,036
" " 2	"	1,566,263
" " 4	"	779,800
" " 4	"	481,258
Total,		$4,408,357

COLORADO.—A despatch from Denver city, Colorado Territory, states that the Territorial House of Representatives has passed a resolution protesting against the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union, and claiming that they represent the last and only legal expression of public opinion in that territory. Their reasons for so doing are that they have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of their government, and that their population is not sufficient to support the expense of a State goverment.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Up to the time of going to press we have received no positive intelligence as to whom the choice of the legislature has fallen upon for United States Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, but we may safely predict that it is Governor Swann, as the law requiring one of the Senators to be taken from the Eastern Shore has been repealed, and he is the nominee of the conservative caucus. In Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron will doubtless be elected United States Senator, as will Roscoe Conkling in New York, and Charles B. Drake in Missouri.

EASTERN SHORE VS WESTERN SHORE.—A comparison of the offices held by the Western and Eastern Shores, respectively, may not be out of place at this juncture. We append the following:

WESTERN SHORE	EASTERN SHORE.
2 U. S. Senators.	
4 Congressmen.	1 Congressman.
4 Judges Court Appeals	1 Judge Court Appeals
Attorney General.	
Governor.	
Lieutenant Governor	
Speaker H. Delegates.	
Adjutant General.	
Supt. Pub. Instruction	
Sec'y of State.	
Private Secretary.	
Treasurer.	Comptroller.
Com. Land Office.	
Com. Emigration.	
16 Senators.	8 Senators.
60 Delegates.	20 Delegates.
Librarian.	
Assistant Librarian.	
10 Circuit Judges,	3 Circuit Judges.
5 Tobacco Inspectors.	
Inspector Gen. Flour.	
4 Assistant Inspectors	
Inspector Gen. Grain.	
Board Pub. Works	
Inspec. Salted Fish.	
Warden Penitentiary.	
Guagers of Liquors.	
State Wharfinger.	

To the list of the Western Shore may be added fully nine-tenths of the officers of the present Legislature.

WE were not a little surprised, in glancing over the legislative proceedings a few days since, to find a bill offered by our Senator, Mr. Davis, proposing to take away the thirteen thousand dollars granted by an act of the legistature, at a previous session, to our county for internal improvements, and transfer the same to the use of the Dorchester Rail Road Company to aid in the construction of the Dorchester Rail Road. We hope the legislature will do no such thing, as it is contrary to the wishes of a majority of the citizens of our county, and detrimental to their interests. The building of such a road would be of no material advantage to Caroline as its line is wholly within the confines of Dorchester. A Rail Road, however, has been projected that would be of equal benefit to the entire county, commencing at Farmington and running from thence to Potter's Landing, a part of which has been graded, and it was in view of the successful completion of this road that the thirteen thousand dollars was allotted to this county. And this is the sum that Mr. Davis proposes to give to Dorchester, for what reason we know not, unless it be that it will aid in the building of a Rail Road a little nearer his own town. But he should remember that his constituents expect at his hands not only legislation for the town of Federalsburg, but for the county at large. His acts, however, during the last session, as well as the present, seem to indicate that such are not his opinions. The town of Federalsburg engrosses his almost undivided attention, whilst the remainder of the county may do the best it can. We hope our Senator will refrain from all further action in the matter, and not endeavor to transfer to other counties the small pittances doled out to us by the liberality of the State for internal improvements. In behalf of our citizens we enter our protest against all such proceedings.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, January 10th.

A large number of petitions were presented in the Senate, after which the House bill fixing the time for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next was taken up, amended and passed, as was also the bill, with an amendment, prohibiting any denial of the elective franchise or other rights on account of race or color in any of the territories now organized or to be hereafter organized. (The House, during the day, concurred in the amendment to each of these bills.) After transacting some important business, the bill to prohibit the President from making removals from office without the consent of the Senate was taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House directed the military committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all commissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States army in the late war, who were separated from their commands as prisoners of war, or on detached service, shall, upon being mustered out, receive full pay and allowance up to the date of their muster out, and allowed full pay for the time in the United States service. A bill was passed to pay posto-office route agents not less than $900 nor more than $1,200 per annum. A bill was also passed declaring the bridge across the Mississippi river from New Albany, Indiana, to Clinton, Iowa, a post route. The bill from the Senate to admit Nebraska was then called up. A spirited discussion ensued, but pending a motion to refer the bill to the committee on Territories, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 11th.

The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of temporarily closing the Norfolk (Va.) navy-yard, and placing the public property there in charge of the commandant of marines.—The bill to regulate the tenure of office coming up, several amendments were adopted, and considerable debate ensued, after which it was postponed until Monday. Mr. Fessenden, from the finance committee, reported a substitute for the House tariff bill. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—In the House, reports were made on a number of private bills, some of which were passed and the rest laid over. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There was considerable opposition made to the appropriation for the agricultural bureau, and a debate which arose continued to the adjournment

SATURDAY, January 12.

The Senate was not in Session In the House several bills were introduced and referred. The joint resolution giving additional compensation to clerks and other Government employees in Washington was passed. Among the bills introduced was one to extend the provisions of the bounty laws to the cases of soldiers who incurred death or disability while absent on furlough by leave of commanding officers.

MONDAY, January 14th.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the payment of pensions It enacts that within thirty days the offices of all pension agents appointed since October 1, 1865, shall be vacant. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was next taken up, and after a protracted debate the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred—among them one to repeal so much of the internal revenue act as imposes a tax on unmanufactured cotton, and another to provide for the restoration of civil governments in the late rebellious States The consideration of a resolution offered last week, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to impeach the President and secure his removal from office, was then proceeded with, and after some discussion laid over. A bill was passed making nugatory the law of 1864 appointing commissioners to award compensation to loyal owners of colored volunteers. The bill to admit Nebraska was then taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, January 10 h.

But little of interest transpired in the Senate. Several memorials were presented. The House bill to incorporate the Chester River Steamboat Company was passed, and the committee on education was instructed to inquire what legislation is requisite to enable the public schools of each county to be kept open longer than six months in the year.

A memorial was presented in the House from the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for a modification of the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, so as to require said company to carry out the true purpose and spirit of the charter. The joint committee appointed to visit the reformatory institutions which are State beneficiaries were directed to inquire whether the 4th section of the 73d article of the code has been violated, by whom, and in what particular. A bill was reported to repeal the act in relation to the sentence of colored criminals. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to proceed, without delay, to adjust and settle the claims of the Maryland soldiers for bounty, and of the former owners of enlisted slaves. The bill to restore to full rights of citizenship all persons deprived thereof by the constitution came up as the order of the day, and gave rise to some debate. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to provide for calling a convention to frame a new constitution was reported in the House by Judge Carmichael, from the joint committee of ten

FRIDAY, January 11th.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate. The House resolutions approving of the policy of President Johnson and Governor Swann were reported from the committee on federal relations, with a slight amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Senate refused to adjourn over until Monday, as important business was expected to come in from the House to-morrow.

The speaker announced the committee on the subject of a State building in Baltimore, and the committee on the Maryland Penitentiary Among the leaves obtained to report bills was one to suspend the operation of the assessment made in Baltimore last year until further action of the Legislature. The Senate bill to amend the law in relation to small-pox was passed, as was also the Senate bill to incorporate the Chester River Steamboat Company A bill was likewise passed for the speedy hearing of the appeal of the case of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore against the State board of education. The bill to change the time of electing the mayor and city council of Baltimore was read a second time, and amended so as to provide for the election to be held on the first Wednesday of February next, and the city council to meet on the third Wednesday in March. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Nothing of general interest took place in the Senate Among the bills reported in the House was one to allow the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company to run their cars on Sundays. The bill to amend the laws providing for a new city hall, in Baltimore, was passed. After the transaction of other business the bill to repeal that part of the code requiring one of the United States Senators to be taken from the Eastern Shore, was taken up. It contains a provision that after the first of April, 1867, the Senator to be elected shall be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and always thereafter one Senator from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore. The bill, after considerable debate, was passed by ayes 47, nays 24.

MONDAY, January 14th.

A bill was reported in the Senate to repeal the act relating to the 'Sunday law,' passed at the last session, and to enact the following substitute:

"Sec 179 No housekeeper shall sell any strong liquor on Sunday, except in cases of absolute necessity, or suffer any drunkenness, gaming or unlawful sports or recreation in his house, or permit his house to be opened or entered by persons not members of his family during the usual hours of public worship on Sunday for the purchase of strong liquors, or any article of merchandise kept by him, on pain of forfeiting $25, one-half to the use of the public schools in the county in which such offense shall be committed, and the other half to the Inebriate Asylum of the State, to be recovered by action of debt before any justice of the peace.

"Sec. 180 provides if any person within this State shall be found intoxicated on Sunday he shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay a fine of $10, (divided and appropriated as in previous section.) and for a second and each subsequent offense, upon conviction, $25."

This bill was ordered to be printed.—The Senate, by a vote of 13 to 4, adopted the House resolutions approving of the policy of President Johnson and Governor Swann

In the House, leave was obtained to report a bill to provide for public scales for weighing coal in Baltimore. The bill to provide for calling a convention to frame a new constitution and form of government for Maryland was taken up, when a motion was made to change the time of taking the sense of the people from the second Wednesday in April to the next general election for members of the Legislature. A spirited discussion ensued and continued until the hour of adjournment.

Gov. Morton's Views.

The following are the opinions of Governor Morton, of Indiana, in an abridged form, on national questions, as enunciated by him in his late message to the legislature of that State:

"He is opposed to any sudden payment of the national debt, it having been contracted through the misconduct of the South, they and their children should bear their just proportion, which they cannot do in their present impoverished condition, therefore the national taxation should be reduced to an amount necessary to pay the interest and ordinary expenses of the Government, and the payment of the principal postponed to times of more general prosperity. He considers a return to specie payments not a result so important that we should hazzard general disaster and bankruptcy, and a further reduction of currency at this time is unsafe

"The North has not been animated by a spirit of revenge in its dealings with the South since the conclusion of the Rebellion, but the course of the South has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the public mind North, which is rapidly passing from mercy and forgiveness to the stern demands of justice and exaction of penalties of treason The logic of events moulds the public mind, and the radicalism of to-day becomes the conservatism of to-morrow.

"He treats the Constitutional Amendment in detail, and says that the great principle of national unity and citizenship, in equality of representation, disability for treason, the good faith of the nation to her creditors, and guards the nation in future times against the corruptions of the Rebel debt. It is of inestimable value to the country, and cannot be safely substituted by mere legislation which is liable to repeal. He recommends its speedy ratification If the South rejects the amendment he warns them to flee from the wrath to come. The constitutional provision declaring that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government authorizes the Government of the United States to interfere in certain contingencies with the Government of the State.

"The President could not establish a State Government, and accept it finally as loyal and republican in its form, and legal and complete in its structure, without assuming that he is the Government of the United States, which would manifestly be an abuse of power. Under the Constitution the proviso has never been settled, but as where a duty is enjoined, all powers necessary to its performance are included, and as the constitutional demand would be a nullity unless the means to enforce it is necessarily inferred, so as the only measure to enforce this power, is that it embraces whatever is truly necessary to guarantee each State a republican form of government.

"This is a vast and dangerous power and should be exercised with deliberation and only in case of clear necessity, as it trenches directly upon the general theory that this right is a part of the structure of the Government; yet it unquestionably exists, and if in its exercise Congress confers suffrage upon negroes and overthrows the existing State governments, the South will have the consolation of knowing that it is their own act and deed

"Let them take warning, and speedily reform their ways before they have driven the nation to a point where theory, passion and prejudice must all give way to the stern necessity of establishing new governments that will protect all men in the equal enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity. But come what will, the nation will live, and its unity and power be established."

HOW TO GET RID OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—There are twenty millions of people in the North If each one of these would destroy a five cent currency note daily it would amount to a million of dollars in a day towards the removal of the national debt. If this were done every day for a year it would diminish the debt by three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars yearly, which is more than the whole internal revenue produces. We know a man who thinks it is his duty to burn a five cent bill every day on this account. It is less than the tax on a glass of whiskey.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—St. Louis, January 11th.—The Democrat has a special dispatch from Topeka, which says:—propositions are before the Senate for the amendment of the constitution to allow negroes to vote; also giving all persons over eighteen years of age, regardless of sex or color, the elective franchise, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The number of States which have acted upon the Constitutional Amendment in reference to restoration, excluding the disloyal States, is not as great as many would suppose. Up to this time the ratification of the amendment in the States represented in Congress have been as follows: Connecticut, June 27, 1866; Tennessee, July 19; New Jersey, Sept 11; Oregon, Oct.—; Ohio, January 4, 1867; New York, Jan. 10; Kansas, January 11

The only rejection has been by Kentucky, January 8. The future probabilities are that, in addition to the seven States which have already ratified the amendment, it will be confirmed by California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, making a total of twenty three. It will be rejected by Delaware and Maryland, making a total of three on that side If the doctrine is established that it only requires three-fourths of the loyal States to ratify the amendment, its success is established.

The Southern States have, thus far, voted against the amendment as follows: Georgia, Sept. 9; Alabama, December 7; South Carolina, December 19; Virginia, January 9 There are yet to be heard from, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas.—These, it may be presumed, will go the same way, making the vote of the States in Rebellion, ten in number, against the measure If it is assumed that these States have a right to vote upon the subject, they will draw to them the votes of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, making the total rejections thirteen. The total of adoptions will be twenty-three.—The Constitution requires that three-fourths of the States shall adopt a Constitutional Amendment, and if the Southern States have any say in the matter it will be rejected.—*Phila Inquirer.*

MORE SUITS AGAINST GEN BUTLER.—A letter from New York, in the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Another batch of suits for the recovery of damages has been instituted against General Butler, in the Supreme Court Chambers The plaintiffs are in some cases citizens of New Orleans, and in others citizens of Virginia, and all claim to be and have been loyal men.

The most serious of these complaints or suits is based upon the allegation that General Butler had, by virtue of his power in New Orleans, compelled a Mr Honiwell to transfer the steamer Carlotta, worth $60,000, to himself personally for $40,000, in a currency worth but $28,500; had, through his agent, sent this vessel on a private venture for his own advantage, which it was insinuated was to supply the rebels with quinine, &c., and then, through this agent, had chartered it to the government for $350 per day, though the original owner was willing to charter it to them at $50 per day, and had ultimately "run her under" near the end of the war, and obtained for her $40,000. It was claimed, therefore, that in no sense could it be said that this had been done under authority from the President or Congress.

General Butler's counsel contend that these acts were done in accordance with government authority, and moves, therefore, that they be transferred to a federal court for adjudication. The court promised a decision in a day or two.

STABBING AFFRAY—On Tuesday morning last three negro men—Charles Kerr, Josiah Bayley and Adolphus Boles—were committed to the Cambridge Jail, charged with stabbing Mr Joseph Walker, a quiet and peaceful white man who resides in the vicinity of East New Market.—From what we can learn of the affair, it appears that Walker, on the previous day went with his mule and wagon to Cabin Creek Mill after meal On his return, about 7 o'clock, P M, he met Kerr, Bayley, and Boles on the Little Brick Mill road, about two miles from New Market From the manner in which they were singing and yelling, it was evident they were under the influence of liquor. The mule becoming frightened at their unearthly noise, and shying across the road, Walker requested them to keep quiet until he passed on. Instead of doing so, Kerr seized the bridle and struck the mule on the head. Walker then jumped from his wagon, as he did so Keer collared him; whereupon Walker knocked him down. Bayley then ran up and stabbed Walker in the side with a dirk knife.—*Cambridge Intelligencer*

LIBERAL DONATION.—Geo. W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington city, has erected on his farm, in Bladensburg istrict, a neat, substantial and convenient school house, and donated it to the Board of School Commissioners of Prince George's county for the purpose of advancing the cause of free schools. This gift comes at a good time for the school district in which the house is located, as the old building used as a school house was in a dilapidated state. The generous donor has done a good deed and we hope other wealthy citizens will follow his example. Such acts will not only help the cause of education, but tend greatly to advance the interests of all our citizens. A skilful and industrious tenantry or desirable purchasers for our surplus lands cannot be expected until we offer the advantages of a good school system.—*Marlsboro' Gazette.*

GENEROUS.—The New Orleans *Crescent* says that several of the Vicksburg merchants made up a purse of one hundred dollars for the men of the 24th United States infantry, as a testimonial of gratitude for the great service rendered by that command at the late disastrous fire. The gallant Twenty-fourth immediately turned the amount over to the mayor for the relief of the sufferers.

A PLEASING ITEM FOR CHEWERS AND SMOKERS.—The Philadelphia Press says: Everybody who is in the streets at a very late hour of the night or early in the morning, may notice individuals about the fronts of restaurants, hotels and barrooms, gathering from the streets and gutters the stumps of cigars that have been swept out or emptied from the spittoons, and will wonder what possible use can be made of them For the benefit of the pipe-smokers and tobacco chewers, we can give some information on that subject. There are a number of establishments in this city to which this filthy refuse is taken and sold, and where it goes through the following process: It i ed, dried in the sun or over a fire, in a small mill and ground, an neatly put up in small packages as a superior quality of fine-cut and smoking tobacco of various brands. The quantity of "old sol as the boys call them, thus gather modelled and sold every day, is incredible. The general quality tobacco which goes through this pr said to be excellent.

THE SKATING QUEEN.—The q skaters in the world is said to be A. Moore, the "Skating Queen," is called. Her home is Philade Her appearance at the Park eac noon makes her the "observed c servers." In skating circles the mance and appearance of Miss Mo the topic of general conversation. Moore has two skating costumes Of of them a basque and skirt of purple ve vet beaver cloth, trimmed w border of gray and white s above which are three row trimming. She wears a hat same material, trimmed with respond with that of the dres ish costume consists of a b velvet, and scarlet skirt tri mine fur and good lace, t being spangled with small go hat of red and blue velvet an adorns her head, while her cased in a red kid boot. B tumes are very rich and el

NO MORE FIRE CRAC America must hereafter be ebrate Christmas and Ind without the usual fusi crackers. The tariff bil the Senate by Mr. Fesse clause forbidding the im crackers; and, whatever provision will no doub ures. This seemingly one of the greatest impor rible fire which nearly des of Portland, Maine, last su ted from the explosion of —*Wash. Star.*

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF steam mill of Clem, Hear ted in Delaware, near M White's store, exploded its 1st instant, killing two and maiming three others died Three were white ed. The victims were John Winwright, Joseph F Joseph Short and Henry S The boiler was carried by steam 340 yards. The mill atoms and scattered over severa *Salisbury New Era.*

Baltimore Grain Mark

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT—White,	$3 2
" Red,	3 0
CORN—new White,	1 0
"new Yellow,	1.0
RYE.	1.2
OATS.	

Married.

In Hillsborough on the 10th in S. T. Gardner. Capt. Geo. C. Sm U. S. Army. and Miss MARY A. B daughter of John C. Bush, Esq.

We return our thanks for a large delicious wedding cake.

New Advertisem

Notice to Credito

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

CHARLES HICKMAN,

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 15th day of July, 1867, 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 15th day of January, 1867. WM. LOCKERMAN.

jan17-3t Administrator

Notice to Creditors.

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

PETER SULLIVANE,

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 15th day of July, 1867, 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 1 ay of January, 1867. WM. KERMAN, Executor.

jan17-3t.

NOTICE

MY wife, LOUISA McGEE, having le bed and board without just provocatio on my part, I forwarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.

jan10-3t* WM. McGEE.

☞ TAKE NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons indebted to us on note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the las day of January, 1867, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

jan3-4t. B. G. STEVENS & CO.

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