

Chenango American.

Greene, Thursday, September 20, 1866.

Union Nominations.

REUBEN F. FENTON, FOR COUNTY CLERK, STEWART L. WOODFORD, FOR CLERK OF COURTS, JOHN HAMMOND, FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Union Congressional Convention.

The Union Congressional Convention for the 19th Congressional District, to be composed of five delegates from each town to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the village of Norwich, on THURSDAY, September 20th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

County Convention.

The Union Electors of the various towns of Chenango County, are requested to send three delegates from each town to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the village of Norwich, on THURSDAY, September 20th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

District Convention.

The Union Electors of the several towns composing the Second School Commissioner's District of the County of Chenango, are requested to send three delegates from each town to a District Convention, to be held at Lewis Hall, in the village of Oxford, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Who are the Traitors of the North?

The President of the United States in the course of his political tour through the country has a god deal to say about the "traitors of the North."

The Presidential Tour.

The worst enemies of Mr. Johnson need not desire any thing more than that he should keep on traveling and talking, for every word he makes only reveals the desperate character of the man.

Soldiers' Convention at Syracuse.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors who served in the war, and who are opposed to the Presidential policy, as announced through his Philadelphia Convention, to be held in Syracuse on Friday, (Thursday) promises to be largely attended.

The Case of Davis.

The impression gains ground at Fortress Monroe that Jeff Davis will be released on a conditional parole, upon the ground of his continued ill-health.

A Startling Statement.

Dr. J. P. Newman, writing to the New York Methodist from New Orleans, makes this startling statement: "Nor is it the most objectionable feature of Johnson's Administration that he has withdrawn the greater portion of the troops from the several garrisons, he has collected in self-same garrisons immense quantities of military stores and ordnance sufficient to equip a large force."

Disaffection.

Already signs of discontent are being manifested among the managers of the Philadelphia Convention.

Baseball.

For a short time past, the Johnson journals have been claiming as a new accession to the ranks of their party, the Rev. H. W. Barker, pastor of the Baptist Church in this town.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Chenango river, just below the McMonas bridge in this town, on Sunday of last week.

A Card.

GREENE, Sept. 19, 1866. To the President and members of the National Base Ball Club of Binghamton: We, the members of Sheridan Base Ball Club, return our sincere thanks for the very hospitable and cordial manner in which we were received in our late visit and match with you.

Local and Miscellaneous.

BASE BALL.—Below will be found the game of Base Ball played on Thursday last, between the Nameless Club of Oxford and the Sheridan Club of this village.

Speaking of the match between the Nameless Club of Oxford, and the Sheridan of this village, the Oxford Times says: "We were pleased to find so large a number of spectators, especially ladies, that came on the ground to see the game."

Visitation of Bishop Cox.

The Bishop of Western New York will visit this village, on Tuesday Oct. 2d, and officiate in Zion Church, administering the Holy Rite of Confirmation. Services will commence at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

Removals.

L. N. SMITH, Post Master at Sherburne, has been removed, and EDWARD SPAW, appointed, P. M. A. BATES, New Berlin, vice JOSEPH ANNOLO, appointed.

Notice.

Overseers of road districts are required to make their returns to the Supervisor by the 1st of October, under a penalty of \$10, and \$1 per day for all labor unperformed.

We hold, therefore, that a State, while it can by no act deprive the Federal Government of its territorial and people, may, in its corporate capacity, do acts by withdrawing its representatives and itself from the Union; by destroying its existing State government, and creating another, and by a war against the federal power, which will put it in such a condition, that when its de facto government is destroyed by arms, some power must judge as to the time when it regains a condition to resume the exercise of its federal rights.

The first and most important of these is the right of citizenship both of the United States and of the State, and to prevent the deprivation by States of the rights to life, liberty and property, and the denial of the equal protection of the laws.

The amendment abolishing slavery, the argument will be invalid for want of compliance with the constitutional provision in proposing the same, and our State action on the subject of its adoption is of no force, because it was had under the duress of military power, which denied us our constitutional rights and acknowledged, operation to the government.

There, fellow citizens, are the propositions, on which the vials of Presidential wrath have been opened; but they are the embodiment of measures which were framed by our fathers, upon the idea that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," and which modern democracy has translated into the equally infamous phrase, "this is a white man's government."

It is the wisdom of this provision needs an argument, let it be brought in the butchery of Memphis, and the massacre at New Orleans.

Under the present basis, a few thousands of voters in South Carolina, choose representatives for 700,000 inhabitants, of whom a large majority are absolutely disfranchised.

The future welfare of the country depends, also, that the validity of the national debt should be established by the Constitution. Its amount is immense, and it is easy to see that its repudiation will soon become the parley and cry of demagogues.

It will not do to apply to the rebellion the principles applicable to an insurrection within a State of a portion of its people against the Federal Government, and which does not involve the State Government, and is in no sense its act.

It is puerile to argue that if Congress have power to act in respect to the rebel States, the representatives of loyal States may be excluded at the will of a majority.

It is a question of expediency as to the best mode in which to execute this power, but that Congress possesses it concurrently with the Executive, is as clear as truth.

The sole aim of the Union party is a fully restored Union of the States, at the earliest practical moment, with the equal rights of all men, everywhere in the Union, preserved and guarded.

The measures that will best secure that end we favor; but we will never consent that the Southern Union who stood by our flag at every sacrifice during the war, and the humbler freeman, who gave us his blood and prayers, and now, with his hopes upon our justice, shall be the victims of real vengeance at the return of peace.

Upon these grounds it will be demanded, and the demagogues of the nation will be ready to concede, either the restoration of slaves or compensation for the emancipated slaves.

There, fellow citizens, are the propositions, on which the vials of Presidential wrath have been opened; but they are the embodiment of measures which were framed by our fathers, upon the idea that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," and which modern democracy has translated into the equally infamous phrase, "this is a white man's government."