American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

Poetry.

ADELAIDE.

BY HARRY C. GILMER.

Adelaide, thou peerless maid,
Long since passed from earth away,
My worn heart with grief is laden,
Shadows o'er it darkly lay.
In the woodland, deep and olden,
Where in other days we've played,
Falls the sunlight, dim and golden,
O'er the grave of Adelaide.

Adelaide—that name will lighten
Care that lingers with me here,
And each thought I'm now inditing
Hold to mem'ries fond and dear.
We were truants, I remember,
Where Patapsco's waters flow,
And my muse is no dissembler
Among the scenes of long ago.

Through the haunts of cherished childhood
Here again to-day I stray—
Up the hillside, in the wildwood,
O'er the meadows far away;
Where the cattle, through the heather,
Came to drink from out the brook,
Adelaide and I have sat together,
Poring o'er a picture book.

I remember well the story of the fairies—
She could read, I only spell—
And the simple, childish queries
I would ask, and she would tell;
And the pleasure that it brought me,
Ever near her, by her side;
And the lessons there she taught me
Later years have purified.

Many are the whispered warnings
From the past come to me here;
Though my heart is filled with yearnings,
Still it holds sweet thought of her.
Thought of her—my soul's pure passion;
Thought of her—my Adelaide;
Thought of her—'tis sweet Elysian;
Thought of her so lowly laid.

The Ring—Mr. Johnson's Argument.

[From the *Balt. American.*]

One of the most illustrious of the framers of our Constitution, before its adoption, exclaimed: "I am not well versed in history, but I will submit to your recollection, whether liberty has been destroyed most often by the licentiousness of the people or by the tyranny of rulers. I imagine, sir, you will find the balance on the side of tyranny."

I do not care to what branch of the Government of this State or city you turn, its history for the past few years has been the domination of the few over the many. I call that tyranny.

The Ring in Maryland has been the result of the overwhelming majority of the dominant party. In this condition the Government is a monopoly. It cannot be otherwise. There no longer remains the necessity to put forth the best men when the worst are equally sure of an election. This is not true only of the Democratic party, but it must be applicable to all, so long as human nature is subject to temptations. Nothing short of a miracle can prevent the growth of rings under such a political condition. There are some good put forward by the Ring, but they are not only checks to the wicked, but rather an apology and a protection.

The rock of salvation is purity in officials. The most arduous struggles that ever try men are the temptations into which public rulers are, from necessity, exposed every hour of their existence. It is not more true of local than national politics.—What enlightened man will attach th slightest importance to the professions of attachment to rectitude which those men make, whose lives are political, or, worse still, who receive their nominations at the hands of many notoriously political tricksters and profligates of the most ominous caste, and long standing?

It is in vain to talk of the bonds of justice ever reaching political delinquents. It is to not be expected that they are virtuous enough to execute laws to punish themselves or the agents of their promotion to office?

The bolts and bars of political tyranny are deeply fastened upon the citizens of this State through the agency of the dominant Ring. Do you think the Ring, rich with the public spoils, hungry and sore athirst for the game almost within their grasp, will ever quit their hold of the public plunder, unless, and until in a mighty upheaving of the good elements of society they are crushed under the weight of a popular verdict?

A willing relinquishment of power is one of those things which human nature never was nor ever will be capable of.

This Ring, per se, has no man whose life has been marked by purity, integrity, wisdom or ability, which one of the illuminated, illustrious few, the modern statesmen, the political genii of Friday night, who dealt in noisy exclamations, mighty professions of fidelity to the people and the Democratic party had the discerning faculty of meeting the issues of reform or no reform.

Do they mean to assert that there is no necessity for reform in the local government in this State? Do they mean that the State government is not in the hands of a Ring who, through the corruption of the Legislature, elected in the interests of that Ring, and subserving its purposes, farms out all the offices in the State for hire? Do they mean to deny that political offices have for years past been sold to their adherents for such prices and to such persons as its unscrupulous leaders saw fit to appoint? Do they mean to deny that the public moneys have not been unlawfully and unscrupulously wasted and squandered among political partizans of their own stripe? Do they deny that men openly and notoriously sat at the gate of the Legislature and levied enormous fines upon citizens of Maryland needing legislation before any measure could be passed? Do they mean to deny that men in office, who a few years since were poor, have suddenly grown to great affluence? Do they mean to deny that one of the clerks of a city court received his appointment through the influence of a notorious gambler, plying his vocation within a stone's throw of a Democratic Judge? Was it ever before heard that in a popular election, when taxpayers, laborers, merchants and citizens, who never sought an office, arouse themselves and seek to throw off such a vampire, that they are to be told "You must allege your charges with the precision of a count in an indictment, or we are not called upon to answer 'railing accusations?'" Suppose the *true facts and circumstances* of the Ring transactions could be developed by a court of competent jurisdiction; that persons or papers could be sent for; that there could be a trial by jury for Ring combinations—must the Ring candidates be first elected to all the public offices, and then sit in judgment upon their own actions?

I have the highest respect for Mr. Johnson's opinion upon questions of law, but Mr. Mr. Johnson is not a success as a politician or a political economist; the argument of his figures is not ingenious enough to lead astray any man who can add up a column. His review of Catholicism in Europe was extremely slim. But what has it to do with the questions agitated by the reformers? What has Chateaubriand, Mr. Gladstone, the Pope, George III., Chief Justice Tanney and a somewhat stale topic—the "blood of the Carrolls"—to do with Pinkney Whyte, Mike Bannon and Free Rasin? What's all that to do with the Ring leaders? It is these men and their candidates at which reformation is aimed. What's Sheridan, Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, and the campaign of 1876 to do with the notorious fact that the Ring stands in open public defiance upon the prostrate form of political liberty in Maryland—that three men who make the slates and mark out, years in advance, the political programme for their own selfish purposes, irrespective of public considerations which are the birthrights of her citizens? What's all that to do with bribery and corruption, flagrant and unblushing?

Is the State of Maryland cast into such a fathomless abyss of political degradation that three magi, carrying the colors of the Democratic flag, are to be the sole arbiters of her internal affairs?

By what process but the practices of the Ring has the fair fabric of her name and fame, her offices, her property, the taxation of citizens, been shifted from pupular electors to those self-constituted political despots and usurpers of the Democratic party?

The sole questions I take to be only these: Is it better that the government of this State be surrendered to the Ring and its candidates or to the control of the electors of the State? Does the extreme necessity for reform exist? Suppose banditti were to carry the American flag and fight under it—are they less pirates than the modern Ring statesmen, who hoist Democratic colors? Mr. Johnson says 'the Ring has discipline that is stronger than undisciplined reform.' No doubt of it;—but reform must gather its legions and march to this battle for freedom from the Ring under leaders as powerful as the modern magic of the Ring.

Senator Hamilton, cheated by the Ring out of the nomination, in his letter steers wide of these modern rulers. He declares in favor of Democratic principles, but he scupulously abstains from ranking the followers of the Ring under that standard.—The objection to the Ring candidates is not personal—it is solely because they are ring candidates. That indictment comprises all political misdemeanors and felonies. The burden of Mr. Carroll's song is secret parties, the placing of the flag in his hands, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Johnson, the school boy quotations of Jefferson's splendid political maxims advanced in the infancy of the Republic (which the illuminated vision of that modern luminary of the Ring candidacy has discovered to apply to the Ring manipulations for which he is indebted to his nomination.) The General Government proceedings, the Republican party, Sanborn contracts, Tweed, the New York customs, Ku Klux, the Cabinet, and common placed quotations from Shakspeare, O'Connor and Tilden, are not good pleas in answer to the general indictment—the arraingment of a local Ring, trampling ruthlessly upon the rights of every citizen of Maryland. It is impossible to wade through the perilous degree of trash which General Latrobe, the Ring candidate for Mayor, illustrated that two and two are not four in economical reform. Jone's Falls, the Basin, honest old Vansant, the Centennial Governor, the great grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, are subjects that lack the attention of novelty.

Mr. Findly and Mr. Clark confined their eloquence to the 'Potato Bugs.' How well the subject suits their noble minds!—'A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. According to my memory, Saul of Tarsus was not more jealous against the Christians than Mr. Findley against the Catholics, in his earlier political performances. He was rocked into the Legislature, a mere 'baby boy,' in the Know-Nothing cradle, and his speeches upon the 'great American party,' will contrast very favorably with those modest fanatics of that reign.

The Emperor Trojan delived a sword to Sabaranus, a Captain of the Prætorian Guard, saying: Receive this sword, and use it to defend me, if I govern well; but against me, if I behave ill.' And this is the answer to the noisy exclaimers of Monument Square, where they again babble about Democratic principles, but just this class of political monopolizers of whom Patrick Henry prophesied that these combinations would bring about the destruction of this Government. He said: 'I am consoled if American liberty will remain entire for half a century.' The political welfare of this State cannot be made to rest upon the slippery foundations of this Ring. Maryland labored under atrocious procedures not unlike that of this Ring. It was of the Court House clique. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, according to my poor memory, though the follower now, was then the leader of that clique.

Hereafter, when the flippant and noisy orators of the Ring call upon the people of Maryland to stand by the banner of the Democratic party, it is sufficient to say that standard is ihthe hands of political banditti. A republic is a government not of Rings, but of the people. Until the Constiution rests all power in Pinkney White, Mike Bannon and Free Rasin, her citizens will select their rules for their probity, purity, ability and integrity, irrespective of the Ring Triumvirate.

DEMOCRAT.

Getting to Heaven.

This is a common phrase often heard from the lips of Christians, and it expresses the common hope of the Christian world. Every one hopes to reach heaven, or at least thinks he does. Certainly every one desires to escape pain and sorrow and to obtain happiness. But there are many things in our life which may cause us to doubt whether we really desire to attain heavenly happiness.

If we do, why are we not successful?—Who hinders? Certainly the Lord does not. He is doing all in His power to lead us into it and to confer it upon us. The gates to heaven are not only 'ajar' so that we can get a glimpse of its glories, but they stand wide open, and the angels, not only invite us to enter, but they are ever ready to give us all the help we are willing to receive from them to induce us to heavenly joys. If we desire to enter heaven, then why do we not? Where is the hindrance? There is a fallacy in our ideas of heaven, and in the way to get there, which it may be useful to consider.

The common idea of getting to heaven, is of going to some place in which we shall be free from the infirmities and temptations to which we are exposed in this world, and where all the conditions of life will be favorable to our happiness. We attach great importance to the going away, and flatter ourselves that the change of circumstances and the new relations will be the efficient means of our happiness.

But this is an entire mistake. The going and the changed conditions are the effect of our having gained heaven, and not the cause of it. The kingdom of heaven occupied his country seat on Blackwell's Island at public expense. There is one pump on Third avenue, with an old-fashioned handle, the only one in New York. The ring must have a pump inspector at $50 per month, to take care of the pump, which had at first cost $16. But by a system of calculation used by the ring the number of inspectors of that pump increas- to $1,682 at $50 a month each. When a patriot wanted a situation, Boss Tweed asked what the applicant could do? The answer was, he can put twelve votes in the ballot-box in an hour. He can vote early and often. "Then put him down as a pump inspector," would be the decree of the Boss. In time, through habits of strict economy, Tweed became possessed of $23,-000,000.

In New York none who do not wear the yoke of Tammany can hold public position. And, said the speaker, the same state of affairs exists here in this beautiful city of Baltimore. [Applause.] But the cry for reform has been raised, and is heard from Maine to Mexico. The people are in earnest, and the day of reckoning is at hand. [Applause.] It is your duty as honest men to battle against this corruption, which is the shoddy outgrowth of the war. The masses of the people will strike the masks from the faces of those in place and power. He bid them good speed in their work.

Mr. Pomeroy next touched upon the bond ring and the money ring. He said the money ring operated against the people in all cities. A bank president's ring at Saratoga lately assessed $4,000,000 to be used at Washington this Winter. The speaker believed taxation should be equal, and the dollar that is paid to one man should be paid to all. He spoke of Belmont and the New York World in connection with the five-twenty bond ring in New York.—Said he, there are rings everywhere, and he knew no bill could be passed at Annapolis until the money ring there is found and paid a liberal percentage. [Applause.]

The speaker next spoke of the bottle, or the whiskey ring. He had gone through the hospitals of New York, and there saw the sickest effects of this ring. In the charity hospital nine ef every ten patients are victims of the bottle. In the insane and other hospitals the same could be said. No one in New York can hold place or power unless he acknowledges allegiance to the whiskey ring. There had been opposition to Tammany, but the whiskey ring were on both sides, and nothing came of it. He wanted honest, temperate men at the front. Said he, "How many of you go to the primaries and see to your interests there?"

In a few days there is to be an election in Baltimore, and he hoped the democratic party had nominated honest men. But if they are not honest they should be defeated. If the candidates of his party (the democratic) was in the meshes of a ring he wanted him put down, no matter what his church or station in life might be. He found Baltimore in excitement over a celebration. He hoped before the election there would be time for reflection. He believed the independent voters will crush rings in Washington, (the seat of corruption,) Baltimore and elsewhere wherever they exist.

You talk about growing in grace. Do your trades people see it. You say you have made advances in the Christian life. Would the men that you buy and sell with say so too? You have lofty claims to spiritual enlightenment. What do your servants and children say about you? Do your tempers feel the strong curb that is laid upon them? Can you point to your life and say, "That is my confession—there is the proof of my progress?"

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of real excellence, differing from one another more or less in principle, construction and adaptation; one being suitable for tailoring, another for bootwork, another for family use, &c., &c., the rest are inferior, and by far the greater number

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Sept24-1y.

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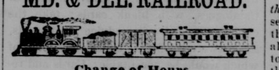

Change of Hours.

On and after *Monday, August 9th*, 1875, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 1.	Frt. No. 2.
Easton	4.10 A.M.	10.30 A. M.
Woodland	4.20	10.50
Cordova	4.30	11.10
Hillsborough	4.45	11.30
Ridgeley	4.55	11.55
Greensboro'	5.10	12.15 P. M.
Goldsboro'	5.25	12.40
Henderson	5.35	1.00
Marydell	5.45	1.20
Slaughter's	5 55	1.45
Kenton	6 10	2.20
Clayton [ar]	6.20	2.45
Wilmington	8.05	
Philadelphia	9.20	
Baltimore	1.15 P. M.	
New York	5.10	

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 4.	Pass. No. 6.
New York	11.55 P. M.	9.25 A. M.
Baltimore	7.00 A. M.	2.45 P. M.
Philadelphia	8.00	5.15
Wilmington	9.25	6.40
Clayton	11.05	8.30
Kenton	11.15	8.45
Slaughter's	11.25	9.00
Marydell	11.40	9.15
Henderson	11.50	9.25
Goldsboro'	12.00 M.	9.35
Greensboro'	12.15	9.50
Ridgeley	12 30	10.05
Hillsboro'	12.40	10.15
Cordova	12.55	10.30
Woodland	1.05	10.40
Easton [ar]	1.15	10.55

Freight trains No. 3 and 5 run with passenger car attached, subject to delays, will run as follows:

Leave Easton, going North, 1.15 P. M.; Woodland 2.00; Cordova 2.10; Hillsborough 2.25; Ridgley 2.40; Greensborough 3.00; Goldsborough 3.20; Henderson 3 40; Marydell 3.55; Slaughters 4.15; Kenton 4.35; Clayton 4.55; Wilmington 9.10; Phila. 10.45; Baltimore 3 50 A. M.; New York 6.15.

Leave Clayton, going South, 3.40; Kenton 4.00; Slaughters 4.15; Marydell 4.30; Henderson 4.40; Goldsborough 4.55; Greensborough 5.20; Ridgley 5.35; Hillsborough 5.50; Cordova 6.05; Woodland 6.20; Easton 6.35.

Freight train will have Passenger Car attached, and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

Passengers using the 4.10 A. M. train from Easton will arrive in Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M., and returning will leave Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M., thus giving nearly eight hours for business purposes in that city.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Maryland, by Article 14, section 1, directs amendments to the Constitution, to be made as follows:

"The General Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution, provided that each amendment shall be embraced in a separate bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals, with the proposed amendment. The bill or bills, proposing amendment or amendments, shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers, in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months, preceeding the next ensuing general election, at which the said proposed amendment shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State, for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for or against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland, as part of the Constitution thereof, and, thenceforth, said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted, in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State, at the same election, they shall be so submitted, as that each amendment shall be voted on separately."

AND WHEREAS, An Act of the General Assembly, at January Session, 1874, Chapter 264, was passed, for amending the Constitution of the State, as follows:

"*An Act to amend Section 8, of article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.*"

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,* That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed, as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as provided, it may be the same to supercede and stand in the place of Section 8, of Article 4, of said Constitution."

"SECTION 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the court for determination without the aid of a jury, and in all suits or actions at law, issued from the Orphans' Court, or from any court, sitting in equity, and cases of presentments or indictments for offences, which are or may be punishable by death, pending in any of the courts of law, in this State, having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion, in writing, under oath, of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment to be transmitted to some other court, having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but, in all other cases of presentment or indictment, pending in any of the courts of law in this State, having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion, in writing, of either of the parties to such presentment or indictment, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion, to make it satisfactorily appear to the court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon, the said court shall order and direct the record of proceedings, in such presentment or indictment, to be transmitted to some other court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial, and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion, in cases when all the judges of said court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution, to sit in any such case, and said court, to which the record of proceedings in such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment may be transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner, as if such suit or action, issue, presentment or indictment, had been originally instituted therein, and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election, the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed these words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said 14th Article of the Constitution."

NOW THEREFORE, I, JAMES BLACK GROOME, Governor of the State of Maryland, in compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution, do order and direct the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to be published in two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week, for at least three months, preceeding the next general election to be held in November next, the said newspaper to be by me designated.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Annapolis, this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

(SEAL) JAMES BLACK GROOME.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
8-5-3m. Secretary of State.

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