American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

Speech of Hon. J. Morrison Harris

AT MASONIC TEMPLE, BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1875, ACCEPTING THE REFORM NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chairman—My Fellow citizens—I am here before you to-night in a character to which of late years I have become somewhat unfamiliar. I am here again in connection with the political interests of my city and State. I am here, and I say it with the most profound sincerity, with great diffidence, and, as these gentlemen are aware, with no small struggle with myself as to what was due to my own interests and principles as against their wiser judgment. I am here to-night earnestly and gratefully to thank them and you.—[Applause.] The Citizens' party of this city and the Republican voters of this State have given to me a compliment as high as I fear it to be unmerited; and I accept, appreciating fully all that it conveys of compliment, and though unmerited I accept thankfully the nomination you have made. And now, gentlemen, I desire to say one or two things personal to myself. I stand here to-night as a voter for the last eleven or twelve years with the Democratic party, and whatever in my own honest judgment may have heretofore decided those political proclivities out of which my honorable competitor has desired to make so much small capital, I was honest in all that I did. I have been since that time voting the ticket of the Democratic party.—I have been very quiet during those twelve years. After I left the Congress of the United States I decided that the better position for me to occupy in reference to the general politics of the country was that of a high private, but I hesitated not so to express the conviction I entertained, that when I left the Thirty-six Congress in 1861 it was supposed I had made my political grave as far as a young man could. Now, gentlemen, I come before you, clothed by your kindly act with responsibilities of gravity and moment, and I am ready to assume their weight earnestly and honestly and as fully as my ability will permit, to justify your confidence in my discharge of them. Having passed through one war, a war of bayonets against bayonets and swords against swords, we are entering into another war and one almost as momentous in its relations to the liberties of the American people. You are going to test in this State and this good old Commonwealth that great underlying and omnipotent democratic principle of the right of the many and not of the few. We are going this fall to teach the individuals who have been manipulating in their interests and to your wrong, the administrative government of this city and this State, that behind them has ever sat and is now rising in its might, their masters. [Prolonged applause.] Gentlemen, they may talk flippantly about the curious admixture of elements that is now making ready to march upon their stronghold. After October and November, perhaps, they will be disposed to speculate rather upon the overwhelming strength of the movement than upon its incongruity. [Loud applause.] This incongruous mass is a curious political admixture, but not by any means confined to our midst. It is going on all over these Northern States. It is going on in Pennsylvania, in Massachusetts and in New York as well as in Maryland. Men who heretofore have been most bitterly antagonists in political opinions and contests; men who have represented upon one side or the other the extremist political opinions upon all political issues, are coming together in honest and patriotic and all powerful union for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the people against administrative corruption and fraud. [Loud cheers.] But is it wonderful therefore, with such a record as you people of Baltimore have before you, that there should be such an appreciation of evils which you will bear ably set forth in the letter of the candidate whom you have selected for Attorney General? We have in Baltimore and Maryland the same right to insist upon some sort of reformatory action. Do I want evidence? I have the demand for reform before me to-night. I have it in this great commingling of elements. I have it in the movement representing all these gentlemen (pointing to the stage) who represent in this movement the business men; the solid, influential and now really wakened-up and interested business Democrats of this city. I have it demonstrated in this Citizens' movement. [Cheers.] But I have also reason to believe and know that members in the ranks of this movement in this city are hard-working men; the men who feel the pressure of this condition of things, in their honest workshops and in their quiet homes. The working men in your manufacturing establishments, who realize that reform is needed for their interest as well as for the general good, and have resolved to bring it about. I find it in the coalescing of both these elements with the Republican party of the State. Gentlemen, those who claim to be the pure Democracy in our midst realize it too. [Cheers.] In the limits of this fair Commonwealth nowhere will you find Democracy better exemplified—nowhere the principles of the Democratic party better represented—than in Western Maryland. [Applause.] There we find an authoritative expression of Democratic sentiment. I know no better place in which to hunt for it than in Washington county, the home of William T. Hamilton. [Loud cheers.] To the consideration of all our opponents I respectfully—and especially to the particular attention of the honorable gentleman who has been made my opponent in this canvass—recommend the resolutions of the Hagerstown Convention. And let a Democrat say to me, in view of these resolutions, that all this is mere clamor, unnecessary quarreling in the ranks of the Democracy, and intended to break up and sell it out to the Republican party!

When they say this I want to know how they answer the statements that Western Maryland makes of the political condition of the State and the need for reform.

Mr. Harris then read the resolution that thanks were due to the national Democratic party *of the country* for its continued and undivided attention to investigate all frauds. [Cheers, Mr. Harris—"That comes a little nearer home."] He continued to read with a telling emphasis and manner the resolution. "We point with pride to the successful efforts of the Democrtic party of the *State of New York.*" [Great applause.] Now, gentlemen, what does this mean?' I take it there is not anybody so obtuse as to need a commentary upon that text.

Mr. Harris read on: 'We are in favor of a retrenchment and reform in our State government, &c., and supporting the public schools. [Applause.] Had our Democratic friends of Western Maryland laid down no other American principle than the liberal support of the public schools, they would have done a noble day's work. [Great Applause.]

The third resolution implicates the admission of the urgent need of reform:—That we advocate the abolishment of all useless offices, whether created by the Legislature for its own use, during the session, or for other purposes; a curtailment of the cost of public printing, and a general reduction of all Legislative expenses.

The fourth resolution is rank heresay now-a-days: 'That offices are created for the public good and not as rewards for political services, and that the huckstering of them by the appointing power for personal advancement is anti-republican and corrupting in its tendency, and hereby receives our unqualified condemnation.' [Applause.]

But what does this mean? 'That we condemn the vicious system of lobbying, which has become an acknowledged evil in our State, in common with our sister States, and call upon our Legislature to suppress it by appropriate legislation, making it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.' [A voice how are you, Bannon.—Laughter and Applause.] Mr. Harris read the rest of the resolutions, and went on:—Now, gentlemen, as against the last resolution, I venture to put another. I care very little for the past in the politics of to-day, I care mainly, and you need to care mainly for the present. I intend to let that resolution go against the other. It was passed by the late Republican State Convention, that was held last week in connection with grave interests of our people to-day. In this resolution it is declared: We are earnestly in favor of an honest and economical administration of the government, both State and national. Is not that Democratic enough for any man in Maryland? [Cheers.] 'Of the fulfilment of every pledge as to the payment of our State and Federal obligations. [Cheers.] Of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment [Cheers]: the cessation of all further expansion of the currency [Applause]; the equal taxation of all property of whatever kind in the State; the appropriation of State money for State purposes only, and the improvement and liberal support of the public school system. [Loud Applause.] That we deprecate the corruption existing in the administration of the State government of Maryland, and hail with joy the uprising of the people to destroy the rings and cliques that have fastened their fangs on the vitals of the State, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to expose, denounce and punish venality and corruption among public officials, whenever and wherever it may be discovered.'

Now, gentlemen,

"Sharpest eyes it takes, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen,"

and it would take micrscopic observation to discern the difference in spirit between the resolutions passed at Hagerstown and those passed at the State Republican Convention last week, and I place myself no less squarely and firmly upon the one than upon the other. [Great Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I want to say a word or two about the present position and a word or two about myself.

The canvass in this State and city has been opened by a mass meeting in Monument Square. It was a grand demonstration, with distinguished speakers. The canvass has also been opened by my honorable competitor in other parts of the State. It was begun by representing that the Citzen's movement, which was just beginning, was to assail civil and religious rights. The canvass was not opened upon the absolute need of reform in municipal and State expenditures, nor upon the utterly unfit character of the men put forth for the business of legislation and representing your great interests in this mercantile community. In response to the movement of the citizens for reform and economy they got up an old State war cry of twenty years ago. The uprising of the people was to bear upon its front the brand of Cain, and it was supposed that the demonstration would sink the reform movement so deep that no one could even be able to resurrect it again. Now, gentlemen, the canvass has been opened upon false issues.—The great reform movement is represented by the men whom I see here to-night, and it presents a ticket that has on it the name of a gentleman who is one of your Catholic fellow-citizens, and the name of an adopted fellow-citizen. It disclaims any wish or thought of proscribing any one for his religion or his nativity, and I utterly and absolutely refuse to have my candidacy connected with any such ideas.—My honorable competitor has found out what he supposes to be a powerful weapon to crush me before the people of this State—that I represented the American party in the Congress of the United States. I did, and I challenge any investigation of my conduct. Let the records of Congress be searched, and they will show that I did my duty to the best of my ability, with honest and earnest purpose, seeking to advance the interests of my constituents. He has amused himself by reading liberal extracts from records of my last election—extracts wholly taken from one side. I have to say in response simply this: I do not deny that I recall some incidents of that contest with great regret, while I never was charged personally with the villainies that attended that election. I trust no such occasion will ever arise again. I have simply this to say, that the mass of conflicting testimony upon that subject was submitted to the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Elections report that the case should be sent back, but, with a majority of eighteen Democrats, the resolution was tabled. My distinguished competitor says that an honest Democrat who votes for my antecedents, should blush for it, but he did not inform his friends here that if they voted for the distinguished political leader, who for the last eight or ten years has so worthily and usefully sought to advance the interests of this city, they should blush for shame because Mr. Swann was once a Know-Nothing. [Great cheers.] Imagine a Democrat who has twice voted to elect Mr. Swann to Congress blushing for voting for me! [Cheers.] The gentleman may amuse a crowd for a moment by such a canvass, but the election in November will not turn upon such a small deer as that.

Mr. Harris concluded by saying that he was in favor of giving the fullest enjoyment of civil and religious liberty to all men. He, a Protestant, who would not in any respect trench the slightest degree upon the civil and religious rights of Roman Catholics. If defeated he would bear it with equanimity, and devote himself to his private and personal interests. He had yielded to the appeals made to him to sacrifice his personal inclinations for the public good, and whether defeated or successful, he would be content. If elected he would do his utmost to advance the prosperity of the State and to carry out the reform and economy contemplated by the Citizens' movement. He expected to canvass the State pretty thoroughly, and therefore he would say no more.

The Reign of Law in Religion.

The Duke of Argyll has, in his work on "The Reign of Law," a wonderfully charming passage on the wing of a pigeon, showing how every feather is fitted to do its work, and how by striking its wings up and down a bird can propel itself forward at a speed as high as three miles a minute. It is an old subject, full of fascination. We all love to trace order and design even in a pigeon's wing. We have seen an audience fascinated with a scientific lecture's statement of the apparently whimsical correspondence between the arrangement of leaves on a plant-stem, and of stars in the solar system. Every research of science, every prying inquisition that men make into the habits of a spider, or the existence of an open polar sea, or the true nature of electricity, or the origin of species, is an effort of the mind to discover more and more of the reign of law. The scientific faith is a faith in law. It is because we believe in law that we have left philosophers' stones and sought after elements and the principles on which they are combined; have ceased to search for the fountain of youth, and have endeavored to find the hidden springs of the Nile; have given over astrology and accepted the laws of Kepler. The great theological truth that science tends to establish in the immutability of God.—Darwinism, whether correct or not, is the offspring of the prevailing faith in the reign of law. Skepticism about miracles is the extreme manifestation of this same tendency—to believe in the uninterrupted prevalence of natural laws. Men sow and expect to reap because they believe in the regularity of the action of the laws of nature. It is because the immutable God is behind that the husbandman is sure of the fruit of his toil. It is because of the regularity of God's working that the navigator sails by the chart of winds and tides, trusts to his observations, believes that wind and waves and sun and stars will move according to one fixed plan. He feels the immutability of God behind the great forces of nature.—*Christian Union.*

A CURIOUS LOVE STORY.—A very curious story is told by several ancient writers respecting Egivard, a secretary to Charlemange, and a daughter of the emperor. The secretary fell in love with the princess, who at length allowed him to visit her. One winter's night he remained with her very late, and in the meantime a deep snow had fallen. If he left, his foot marks would be observed, and yet to stay would expose him to danger. At length the princess resolved to carry him on her back to a neighboring house, which she did. It happened, however, that from the window of his bedroom the emperor saw the whole affair.

In the assembly of his lords the following day, when Egivard and his daughter were present, he asked what ought to be done with the man who compelled the king's daughter to carry him on her shoulders, through frost and snow in the middle of a winter's night? The lovers were alarmed. But the emperor addressing Egivard, said—"Had'st thou loved my daughter thou should'st have come to me; thou art worthy of death, but I give thee two lives. Take thy fair porter to marriage, fear God, and love another.

A SMALL GIRL.—Just before the Waite left for the islands yesterday, a gentleman called at the office and inquired of Frank M. Kelley, the rates of fair for passage.—The reply was, 'One dollar for the round trip.' 'How much for children? I have one that is not thirteen yet. Oh, half dollar,' replied Frank. The ticket was purchased and presented to Miss Lizzie McCutcheon, of Stone Pike, Wood county, Ohio, who was on her way to the Fat Men's Convention. This child is twelve years and two months of age, five feet one inch in height, measures around her bust forty-nine inches, waist forty-five inches, arm, twenty inches, and weighs 330 pounds. As Kelley saw the transaction, he muttered, 'Sold, by thunder!' and those who were watching the affair agreed with him.—*Toledo Blade.*

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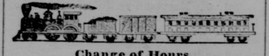

Change of Hours.

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 bnsiness.

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 majorty 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 Anapolis, 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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