American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON MARYLAND.

Statistics.

The population of England and Wales in 1871 was 22,712,266; that of the United States in 1870 was 38,555,083. It has generally been believed that there were more office-bearers in the United States than in England—and so there are; there are 53,874 persons engaged in governmental employ in England and Wales, and 67,822 in the United States. But the percentage of office-bearers to people in the Kingdom is as 1 to 416, while in the republic it is as 1 to 568. The great majority of the English civil servants the administrators, however, hold their offices for life or during good behaviour; while those in America are generally hustled out of office at every change of the Federal Administration. In England and Wales there is one clergyman or minister to each 718 of the population; in the United States there is one to each 879. Now it would seem that there should be no talk of spiritual destitution when there is a shepherd for every 870 sheep and lambs; a minister of the old school, at least would not have considered himself overburdened by the charge of a congregation consisting of 200 families. But as regards this matter, the truth probably is that, while in both counties there is a superabundance of religious guides for certain classes, there is a dearth of them among other sections of the community. Neither England nor the United States, however, are nearly so well supplied with priests and parsons as are certain other countries. In Rusia there is a priest to each 323 of the population, which is only another way of saying that the clerical army of the Czar numbers 253-081 men. In France there is one priest, monk, pastor, or minister to each 235 of the population, or 153,620 in all; in Italy there is one to each 142, or about 190,000 in all; and in Spain—most blessed of all lands—there is a priest for each 54 of the population, or 315,777 in all. In Rusia, France, Italy, and Spain, however, the men in religious orders of all grades are included in these numbers. The whole number of clergymen and ministers of every kind in England and Wales is 31,632: and in the United States it is 43,862.—While these attend to the cure of souls, there are for the cure of bodies a larger number of physicians. In England there is one physician, chemist, or druggist for each 663 of the people, and in the United States there is one for each 612. But while the English and Welsh are so careless about their teeth as to employ only one dentist for each 9210 people, the Americans have a dentist for each 4919 of their number. The English and Welsh appear to be the most litigious people in the world—for they have a lawyer or a lawyer's assistant to each 653 of their population; while the Americans content themselves with one to each 946; the French with one to each 1970; and the Belgians with one to each 27,000. The careful compiler of the statistics from which we are copying these curious figures puts it down that in Prussia there is only one lawyer to each 12,000 of the population; but we are inclined to think some error must lurk behind these figures, and that there must be more than 2057 knights of the wig and gown in the kingdom of Bismarck. In England and Wales there are 3502 members of the theatrical profession, while in the United States there are only 2050; and while in the kingdom there is an average of 29 pupils to each teacher, in the Republic there is a teacher to each 33 pupils.

The great occupation of the United States—that is, the occupation which has the largest number of people engaged in it—is that of agriculture. There are 2,984,-299 farmers, the most of whom own the land they till; and the whole number of people employed in agricultural pursuits is 5,922,471, or 15.36 per cent. of the whole population. In England and Wales the percentage is 7.30. Only 2,903,150 of the Americans, or 7.53 per cent., are engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries; while the percentage of this class in England and Wales is 22.63. Little over a million of the Americans (1,090,-668, or 2.83 per cent.,) are employed in commerce and in the transportation of goods; while in England and Wales 3.59 per cent. of the people are thus engaged. The whole 'professional' class in the United States numbers 450,533, or 1.17 per cent. while in England and Wales this class absorbs 2.41 per cent. of the whole population. In the United States no less than 28,191,459 of the people, or 73.11 per cent are put under the head of 'domestic, indefinite, and non productive;' but in England and Wales only 63.48 per cent. of the population come under this category. In Russia, 86 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture; in Italy, 77; in Belgium, 51; in France, 50; in Prussia, 45; in Austria, 25; in Spain, 25; and in Holland, 16 per cent. There are 44,814 printers in England and Wales, while the United States, with 16 millions more people, have only 39,860 printers. There are in England many more inn-keepers, commercial travellers, pedlars, seamen, watchmakers, architects, bricklayers and masons, milliners and dressmakers, shoemakers, butchers, bakers, and grocers than in the United States; but the Americans have more coachmen and carters, farmers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. In many parts of the United States much of the work which in more densely populated regions is performed as separate trades is done by house wives—and this is the explanation, no doubt, of the otherwise mysterious fact that while there are 201,109 'milliners and dressmakers' in England and Wales, there are in the United States only 92,084 of these useful, but often expensive, articles. *The Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Curses always recoil on the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other fastens itself around your own.

How they Live in California.

A letter from San Francisco to the *Tribune*, after remarking upon the California Bank failure and the prodigal expenditure of Ralston and other suddenly rich men, says: This leads me to remark that not even the prolific soil and auspicious climate of California can maintain on a large scale or for a long time the all prevailing extravagance in expenditures which here obtains. The whole scale of living is pitched too high while that of work is pitched too low. There are too many diamonds, too many $500 gold watches, too many $200 silk dresses, too many horses for which $500 and upward have been paid. My meaning may be more clear when I state that in an extended tour from the Mexican boundary to the British possessions, covering more than 3,000 miles by land, I have seen less than 50 white men in the fields at manual labor. A few I have seen driving a reaper or team, but the agricultural hand labor, in field and garden, like a large share of the in door work, is done by Chinese. At the same time I have counted not less than 50 race tracks, and most of them with spectators' stands and appurtenances complete. Now here are the women more expensively dressed. Theatres thrive even in the least of towns. A liquor shop is the first place of business established in any settlement, and is generally the best fitted and patronized. Those of San Francisco are the most showy and costly in the country. The practice of drinking seems to have fastened itself on all classes. No one, I am told, can be elected to any popular office who does not practice the habit of promiscuous tippling. It is said that one of Senator Jones' claims to the gratitude of his constituents arises from his procuring the new twenty cent coin to be minted, and this enables a gentleman to invite his friend to drink at the minimum rate. I might add that the liquors drank are mostly from the East, though much of them from abroad, singular enough, the native wines and brandies being neglected.

This is an indication of the waste and prodigality of the country. There are a plenty of evidences on all sides of this same indifference to thrift. A newspaper sells at five cents in the streets of this city, but ten elsewhere in the State. Boot blacking is a 'bit.' Car conductors return their tickets as change for 25 cents. A hack from steamer or depot to hotel is $2.50, and woe to the intrepid traveler who ventures to insinuate that it is too much. In practice five and ten cent pieces are about as scarce as in New York, while of the bulky half dollars there is a glut. Collections are made in stout canvas bags, and one's pockets are loaded down with the weighty, jingling metal. It is a practical cure for the desire to return to actual specie payments to be afflicted with the semi-barbaric round disks of yellow and white metal known to our people as 'double eagles' and silver dollars. No country can be thoroughly prosperous in which there is no small change. We ought to be able to buy something with a penny. What is needed (not what is wanted) here is a sharper competition and a closer economy in small things. An infusion of a hundred thousand of thrifty Germans or Scotch would bring things down to a wholesale level. Times will soon bring it about.

The Land of the Horse.

The moment you enter the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky, you hear nothing but horse-talk. The whole section lives on pedigrees. The stable boys bantor pedigrees in a nomeclature of their own.—The men utter pedigrees with volubility like the flowing of a never-ending stream. Even the ladies of polite society chatter pedigrees, and talk as fluently of sire and dam as if they had received their accomplishments in the precincts of the breeding portions of stock-farms. Everywhere it is horse, mare, filly, foal, gelding. The stables are swarming with them, the street is alive with them, the fields are dotted with them like cattle on a thousand hills; and the visitor, even though he merely came to see, has a secretiveness and obstinacy more profound than the mysteries of the Pninx, if he does not buy, before he comes away, some little equine specimen for which he has no earthly use. There is a certain freemasonry or brotherly love among the horse dealers of Kentucky. If one breeder has nothing in the horse line to answer your demands, he will furnish you with a saddle-horse, and accompany you for miles around the neighborhood, to inspect the stock that he is sure will please his fancy. The houses are open to your entertainment. The rarest wine of corn and the freshet of mint, and the richest of Alderney cream, and the tenderest of spring chicken, are offered with a princely generosity, to feed the flame of your horse fever, which must not be allayed till you have left your money behind you on some of the stock farms. That is the logic of all the attentions, and pedigrees, and horse enthusiasm; and it is wonderful how the interest is kept up year after year, and how the surplus funds of our wealthy horse-fanciers poured with an increasing volume into the coffers of the stock raisers of the Blue Grass region.

We Are Passing Away.—The first sweet flowers of Spring time, in all their beauty, pass quickly from us, and summer's gentle breezes, as they sweep through verdant fields, and kiss the murmuring brook, softly whisper, "We are passing away." Autumn's withered leaf and golden grain are emblems fair of human life; they speak in accents plain, "We all do fade!" Then winter comes with frosty breath, and in hoarser, sterner tones exclaims: "Mortal, thou too must pass away!" Thus in Nature's book are displayed many truths; upon every leaf is infallibly engraven, "We are passing away! How emblemmatical of life are all her teachings; we tarry yet a few more days, and the places that now know us will know us no more! We shall be missed at the social meal, a seat at the fireside will be vacated, and we shall have passed away.

Mental and Physical Suffering.

It is sometimes disputed that mental suffering is keener and more wearing than physical, allowing that physical pain could be of the same duration. Surely, only a man whose mind is fearfull coarse, and his moral sense dull and blunted, could hold to this. One is suffering of the body, while the other is suffering of the soul; and as the inner life is more exquisite than outer, so is pain of that inner life more exquisitely torturing than pain to the outer crust.—We seldom, if ever, hear of a man's committing suicide from simple bodily torture of pain. Corporal suffering rather leads him to prize life, and to strive for it. But see the man suffering mental torture. See how life becomes a burden, and how readily he puts a period to existence with his own hand.

The Persians have a story illustrative of this subject. A king and his prime minister were discussing, one day, the difference between mental and corporeal suffering.—The king maintained that pain of the body was most trying, while the minister thought differently. The latter dared not openly contradict his sovereign, but he resolved, nevertheless, to convince him. To this end he took a lamb, broke its leg, and shut it up with food before it. Another lamb he shut up with a tiger, the monarch of the jungle being confined by a chain which would allow him to come very near to the lamb but not to touch him; and before this latter he put food, also.

In the morning, the minister carried the king to see the result of the experiment.—The lamb with the broken leg had eaten all the food placed before him; the other was found with food untouched, and dead from fright.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Sects in Heaven.

'You see, when you one scuffle off dis mortal coil, and de sperrit presents itself at the Golden Gates,' argued a colored revivalist on the levee, yesterday, 'Gabr'el gwine to ask you what Church you 'longed to in de flesh.'

'Yaas, I spec so,' said the listerer.

'Ef you 'longed to the Missumary Baptist, he gwine tole you walk right in and set by de foot stool.'

'Ef you 'long to be Methodist Church he say stay on de outside whar your shoutin' don't sturb de angels.'

'Ef you's 'Piscumpalion—

'Hole on, Mr. Middleton, day ain't no niggers 'Piscumpalions. Dem's all white folks,' interrupted the listener.

'Dat don't make no difference,' continued the expounder of religion; 'de principle's de same, ain't it? Ef you're a 'Piscumpalion de angel say to you, 'go over dar 'mong de white folks.'

'Ef youse Caffolick, de angel piut you to de Virgin Mary, and tell you—

'But look heah, Mr. Middleton, sposen he didn't 'long to no church in de flesh?' queried the listener.

'Well, what he be doin' dare, den?' asked the colored divine scornfully.

'Well,' replied the unconverted sinner, 'I thought, in dat case, he could do's he please.'—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Under the Fifth rib.—On the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad the other day, a Louisiana planter encountered a colored man whose face had a familiar look. The negro had his attention attracted likewise, and it was soon ascertained that he was once owned by the planter.

'Yes, you once owned me,' he remarked 'and I was no better dan a hoss. Now I holds an office, and is as good as any body.

'Do you want to do me a favor, George?' asked the ex-master.

'I'spects so, sah.'

'Well, in case you ever tell any one that you hold an office, don't let on that I ever owned you, for, with this one exception, all my negroes turned out to be respectable people!'—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Who Are You?—Please answer this question, reader, for we really believe that some of you are mistaken as to your identity or laboring under a very grave hallucination. The way you strut around, and put on airs, assume dignity, &c., we would judge (did we not know) that you were princesses. But this cannot be the case, for we live in a Republic. But what are you? Perhaps your father, grandfather or great-grandfather occupied some high position for wealth or talent and this you consider a legitimate passport to a special favor or respect. Perhaps you have money, and this you believe to be the great lever that lifts one man above another. But after all your boasted wealth, what are you?

Compliance merits nothing. Do you acquire any merit accepting an invaluble gift on the terms and conditions of the giver? There is much to be done by you for the salvation of your soul; but you merit nothing by the doing of it. The very gist of salvation consists in being in a right state of heart towards God; and a prominent and important part of that right state of heart consists in the prompt and utter abandonment of all pretention to merit.—Remember you can never earn salvation by any good word. "For by grace are ye saved, through faith; "and that not of yourself, it is the gift of God."

She used to meet him at the gate with a kiss, and a smile like morning light, but now she comes to the door in a dingy calico wrapper, and shoes down at the heel, shades her eyes with her hands, looks earnestly to make sure it's him, and as he walks up to the house tired and care-worn, inquires with a voice that seems to need oiling—"Did you bring that butter."

The Oriental philosopher, Lockman, while a slave being presented by his master with a bitter melon, immediately ate it all. "How was it possible," said the master, "for you to eat so nauseous fruit?"—Lokman replied, "I have received so many favors from you, that it is no wonder I should once in my life eat a bitter melon from your hand." The generous answer of the slave struck his master to such a degree that he immediately gave him his liberty.

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Good Business Opportunity.

THE HOWE Machine Company,

Are reorganizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and can offer better terms than ever before given to reliable, energetic men to sell their

NEW LIGHT-RUNNING Sewing Machines

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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

ARE WORTHLESS.

It is note worthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair in New York in 1853, long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines with high sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple and vanish.—So will it be while credulity lasts.

Time Tries all Things.

Use only furnishes the final test. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, the act of a life-time, care should be taken to get what time and use have approved.

During the past six years the Howe Machine Co. have made and sold over

600,000 SEWING MACHINES,

and to-day, though manufacturing at the rate of one per minute can hardly supply the demand. What better evidence is needed to prove that the public have decided that they are

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Charles A. Dunning, Denton, Md., Is sole agent for the sale of the

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may9th-tf.

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Persons taking measures for coffins should give the exact length of the corpse.

A good hearse, nearly new, a gentle horse and a trusty driver.

All material of the best class.

I will also brick up graves when desired.

Scythe and cradles at shortest notice of white ash.

All work put up with sharp tools

Forty years experience in the above business

I flatter myself that my work cannot be surpassed on this shore. In my absence my brother, Collison Pritchett, will be found at my house or shop.

Orders should be sent in early for Scythe and Cradles.

Our thanks for past patronage.

Respectfully the public's ob't. servant.

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APPLES—about 50,000, from three to four years old, including all the Southern winter varieties.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.

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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 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, Secretary of State.

8-5-3m.

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8-5-2m.