American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

MABLE'S AVOCATION.

BY MARY ASHTON.

"Beautiful! noble!" murmured Mabel Hearne as she closed the book she had been reading, and leaning back in her low seat by the fire, began to think over the story that had so interested her. It was a tale of thrilling interest, of high purposes and noble acts wrought by a young, weak girl, amidst uncongenial surroundings; and was, as Mable said a noble and beautiful life. And it aroused in Mabel a desire for some similar career; a longing to do some great deed, to suffer some great sorrow, if need be, so that it might be a path rather elevated above the ordinary way life—something "out of the common,' as she put it to herself.

And she dreamed on, imagining herself the heroine of a hundred unlikely and impossible incidents, the short winter afternoon closed in, the fire burnt low, and yet Mabel sat still in her comfortable seat, unconscious of all her surroundings, until the opening of the door, and a great flood of light from the hall, broke up her reverie, followed as it was by the reproving voice of Aunt Anna.

"The fire nearly out, the room cold and miserable; and you were too indolent to ring the bell, Mabel, I suppose.' And in a few minutes the energetic lady had coaxed out a bright blaze, had ordered in tea-things, and had shutters shut, curtains drawn, and a general transformation in the room; while Mabel, coloring high, partly from shame and partly from vexation, had picked up her book and hurried to her room, to smoothe her disordered hair before she joined the family meal.

Mabel Hearn was a quiet, dreamy girl of fourteen. For a few months she had been living with her aunt, since the death of her father. Her mother had died when Mabel was but an infant, and perhaps growing up as her father's constant companion, and with no one to control her, but her indulgent maid—who had nursed her all her life—was the cause, as Aunt Anna said, of the girl's want of energy, and many indolent and disorderly habits.

Certainly, Mabel was a very great trial to Aunt Anna, who was an active lady, fond of her housekeeping, very rigid in her notions of neatness and order, and who prided herself on the punctual and orderly arrangement of her household.

But Mabel was a frequent offender. It began in the morning, when, lingering until the last moment in bed, she found to her dismay that there was not time to dress and present herself at the breakfast table at the proper hour; and day after day she came down to find cold coffee, and cold, disapproving looks, as might well be expected from punctual, orderly Aunt Anna. Then through the day, Mabel preparing her lessons in a listless, absent manner, and lounging by the fire absorbed in a book, or deep in some day dream, all these things were great trials to Mrs. Spicer, and were the source of much discomfort between aunt and niece. Yet Mabel truly loved her aunt and uncle, loved them for their warm welcome to the comfortable home which was now hers; and constantly she makes promises of amendment, which, alas, were never kept. And Mabel dreamed on of some impossible career of usefulness, while she disregarded the many duties and pleasures of the life that was hers.

On this particular evening Mabel saw, as she took her seat at the tea table, her uncle half-hidden behind his out-spread *Times* newspaper, her aunt sitting erect before the tea-tray, while the kettle hissed and sputtered and boiled away on the fire—Mabel saw, as I say, that she was in disgrace, and that are proof was impending.

Presently, when the meal was in progress, Aunt Anna spoke.

"I should be sorry to say anything Mabel; I only speak for your good; but it is best to speak out. You must turn over a fresh leaf for I can do with these careless, indolent ways no longer.'

Mabel looked down, and her uncle looked up for the explanation his wife was quite ready to give: how Mabel idled in bed half the morning, came down when the breakfast-table ought to have been cleared, was late for dinner, tea and supper, upset all the order of the house; in fact, did not one useful thing from morning to night, as Mrs. Spicer observed, but rather increased people's work by her laziness, letting out fires, and sitting dreaming over books, when she should see the room was comfortable for other people. Here Aunt Anna paused and took breath.

Mabel had no excuse to offer. She could only say, as she had said before, that she was "very sorry;' but she felt her Aunt's reproof more keenly, as there was an unusal listener to it in the person of a lady who had come on a visit to Mrs. Spicer that very day. This lady was very pleasing in Mabel's eyes; there was something so sweet and calm in her face and quiet movements, so different from bustling Anant Anna; and yet there was energy and life in her expression, and a bright manner, which made her very attractive, although she was long past middle life.

The lady looked rather pityingly at Mabel that evening. She read something of the girl's dreamy, imaginative nature, and guessed at her ambitious longings for a different life; and Miss Bruce determined that before her visit ended she would try and arouse Mabel from her romantic imaginings, and see a better state of things between aunt and niece. So for several of the short afternoons, Miss Bruce drew Mabel into conversation, as the daylight waned and they sat by the fireside in the "dark hour, when even Aunt Anna's busy fingers dropped the knitting needles and she subsided into a quiet doze. Then Maugaret Bruce and young Mabel Hearne talked of books, of history, of biography, of great deeds and noble names, and Mabel's heart throbbed with pleasure, as she found, some one to listen to her who did not condemn all her fanciful notoins as 'trash,' and bid her rather darn her stockings or learn to make pastery.

And as the two grew friendly and communicative, Mabel confided to her patient listener some of her own dreams of life, some of her wild longings. "I wish, oh how I wish I could find out my vocation!' she said. "It seems such a beautiful idea that we all have a vocation, something which we are all made to do, and one just suited for, and which we must strive to find out. Do you know, Miss Bruce, I think I could be a Florence Nightingale, or a Grace Darling, or like one of those many who do great, glorious things.' And the tears glistened in Mabel Hearn's eyes, and the face flushed with the excitement of her feelings.

"Perhaps your vocation is nearer home, dear Mabel; perhaps it is closer to you than you think,' said Miss Bruce quietly.

Mabel looked at her incredulously.—"Oh, no,' she said with a half smile, there is nothing for me to do at home. Aunt does all there is to be done, and there is no need for any one else; besides, that kind of work is not in my way. I don't like it.'

"But Mabel, it seems to me that our vocation does not lie in just what we like to do; it may be in pursuits which are naturally uncongenial, but which by use we come to find pleasant. The great thing is to do that which lies nearest, and at a future time God may make the path plainer.'

"But what work is there for me here, Miss Bruce?' argued Mabel. "I have my studies, and I love them. Then when they are done I have only myself to please, and I read and think, and so pass the time away.'

"Well, if I may speak plainly, Mabel, I think you are neglecting your vocation, putting aside the work which is put in your way. God has taken away your parents, and disposed your aunt to take you into her home as a daughter, and so it would seem there is work for you here, at any rate for the present.'

"But what can I do?' said Mabel. "I can't see one single thing to be done, excepting, perhaps, poking the fire at the right time; or watering Aunt's flowers, or reading the paper to uncle and those sort of common things,' and Mabel smiled scornfully.

"There is the mistake, Mabel,' said Miss Bruce, "those little things are not common.' In doing them faithfully, one by one as they come, many a woman lives a noble life, a life of more true self-denial than one whose name is before the world. It may be great and glorious to be a writer or a public worker and benefactor, one whose work is seen and valued by all; but a woman's truest life is passed in her home, and in the little details you call common—which make that life happy.'

Mabel sat silently. It was a new and not agreeable suggestion to her. What, was it possible that all her ardent ideas and glowing fancies could subside into a quiet domestic life, resembling her Aunt Anna's?

After a time she spoke again, but her voice was gentler; the scornful smile was gone. "But my life, Miss Bruce—you see just what it is; tell me what I am to do with it?'

"Let us take one day, just a solitary day, Mabel. Now, suppose to-morrow you were to rise ten minutes sooner, come down as soon as Aunt Anna, or perhaps a minute sooner, and see if the fire is burning brightly, and the table spread as she likes to see it. Suppose, instead of sitting over a book, you joined in talking, listened to the little bits your uncle reads from the paper—'

"But I don't want to hear them. I read a book because I hate to know what is going to be for dinner, and who is married or dead, or what the Queen did yesterday,' interrupted Mabel.

"But we are talking of what they like,' resumed Miss Bruce; "of your power of giving them pleasure. Then, suppose when the hours of your study are over, how you would please your aunt by sitting down with a little needle-work, to chat with her. Never mind if her talk is about her household; it will be good information for you, and it will also be a lesson in self-denial. And then, dear Mabel, if we add punctuality at every meal, a little reading aloud to your uncle in the evening, joining him in his favorite game of chess, and other little things which will arise themselves, I don't think you will fret that your day has been so aimless, so selfish as it now is.'

"And you think that is the work I am called to do?' asked Mabel, sadly.

"I do not know what it may be in the future,' said her friend; "but I feel sure your work, now you are a young girl in your aunt's house, lies in the faithful observance of these little duties which would make you and others happier.'

"Not me,' said Mabel. "Such things would not give me happiness, unless indeed it makes one happy to deny ourselves.—However I will try it; I do want to find my vocation.

And Mabel kept her word. Day by day there was a struggle, an effort to subdue her imaginings and go steadly through the round of little duties which had appeared to her so worthless, but which grew in importance as she realized the happiness and comfort which discharging them faithfully will bring.

A year after, and Miss Bruce was again a visitor to Mrs. Spicer's house.

But what a change was there. The clouds between aunt and niece seemed smothered away. Aunt Anna was growing quite placid and calm, while Mabel had a ring in her voice, and energy in her manner, that were great improvements to her. And Miss Bruce noticed with pleasure how Mabel's quick eye was the first to detect and set right any little household affair that might ruffle her aunt; how her place was always filled at the right time; how she seemed to anticipate the wants of others; and had become, as her aunt delightedly told, her "right hand.'

And that first night, as Miss Bruce sat by her bedroom fire, musing on the change in the house, and the bright healthful face of her young friend, she felt the touch of a soft hand and Mabel took her old seat at her feet.

"And you are happy now?' asked Miss Bruce, after listening to the girl's account of how good aunt was, how nicely they they got on together, and how pleased her uncle was if she sat and read to him.

"You are happy now, then, Mabel?'—Have you found your vocation?'

And Mabel blushed and smiled as she whispered: "You have not forgotten my old silly fancies and ideas then? But I think I have found my vocation, and it is, as you told me very close to home.'

A Lawyer's Advice.

An Irishman, by the name of Tom Murphy, or ce borrowed a sum of money from one of his neighbors, which he promised to pay in a certain time. But month after month passed by, and no signs of the agreement being kept, his creditor at last warned him that if he did not pay it on a certain day he should sue him for it and recover by law. This rather frightened Tom and being unable to raise the money, went to a lawyer to get advice on the matter.—After hearing Tom's story through to the end, he asked him:

"Has your neighbor any writing to show that you owe him this fifty dollars?'

"Divil a word,' replied Tom, quickly.

"Well, then, if you have not the money you can take your time; at all events, he cannot collect it by law.'

"Thank your honor, I'm much obliged,' said Tom, rising and going towards the door.

"Hold on, my friend,' said the lawyer. "Fat for?' asked Tom, in astonishment.

"You owe me two dollars.'

"Fat for?'

"Why, for my advice, to be sure. Do you suppose I live by charging nothing?'

Tom scratched his head for a moment, in evident perplexity, for he had no money. At last a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"An' have yees any papers to show that I owes yees two dollars?' he asked with a twinkle in his eye.

"Why, of course not; but what does that signify?'

"Thin I'll jest be after takin' yer own advice, an' pay neither you nor me neighbor!' saying which he left the office and its occupant to meditate on a lawyer taking his own medicine.

"Then You Have a Father."

Rev. Dr. John King once went to visit the children in an orphan asylum. The children were seated in a school-room, and Dr. King stood on a platform before them.

"So this is an orp an asyium,' said he. "I suppose that many of you children would tell that you have no father or mother, were I to ask you.'

"Yes, sir; yes, sir;' said some little voices.

"How many of you say you have no father? Hold up your hands.'

A forest of hands went up.

"So you say you have no father?'

"Yes, sir; yes sir.'

"Now,' said Dr. King, "do you ever say the Lord's Prayer? Let me hear you?

The children began: "Our Father, who art in heaven—'

"Stop children,' said Dr. King; "did you begin right?'

The children began again: "Our Father, who art in heaven—'

"Stop again, children,' said Mr. King. "What did you say? Our Father? Then you have a Father: a good rich Father. I want to tell you about Him. He owns all the gold in California; He owns all the world; He can give you as much of anything as He sees is best for you. Now children, never forget you have a Father. Go to Him for all you want, as if you could see Him. He is able and willing to do all that is for your good.

Sublimity.

Whatever ennobles the human character and indicates superior energy of intellectual or moral qualities, is what we call mental or moral sublimity. The sublime of human character produces love of admiration by a display of all the noble qualities of our nature; and there is considerable sublimity in gifts of the imagination and the understanding, like those possessed by such poets as Milton, by such philosophers as Newton, by such heros as Napolean.—But when there is a constant exertion of mental vigor—an invariable display of elevation of mind—an habitual heroism evinced even amid the storms and agitations of the passions—where there is an heroic disregard of danger—a cool and firm presence of mind in difficulties and embarrassments—disinterested virtues—expanded benevolence—a strong sense of every generous feeling—a principal of virtue superior to the opinions of weak and corrupt men and to the vile and inordinate propensities of our low and debased nature—then we discover all the virtues and qualities that form the utmost sublimity of human character.

HURRAH.—Who can tell the meaning of "hurrah?" It originated among Eastern nations, where it was used as a war-cry, from the belief that all who died in battle went to heaven. "To Paradise!" (*hurrag!*) men shouted to one another, by way of encouragement, in the thickest of the fight; and so, in time, came our word "hurrah!" which means almost anything you choose, so that it be of good cheer.

WHEN a man wants a plug of tobacco the grocery three-fourts of a mile off is only a step, but if his wife wants a drink of cool water from a neighbor's well opposite, by some mysterious agency that well suddenly becomes removed more than half a mile away.

A youth who desired to know how to become rich, sent a shilling in answer to an advertisement, and received the following valuable recipe: "Increase your receipts, and decrease your expenditures.—Work eighteen hours a day, and live on hash and oatmeal gruel.'

SEWING MACHINE.

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

IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Apply at or address

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N. B. Applicants for country territory must be able to furnish horses.

Facts FOR THINKNG PEOPLE

There are a few, perhaps half a dozen

Sewing Machines

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

THE BEST.

CHARLES A. DUNNING, Denton, Md., Is sole agent for the sale of the GENUINE HOWE Sewing Machines In Caroline County, and offers them to the public on most liberal terms.

Sept24-1y.

CARDS.

DR. ENOCH GEORGE, DENTON, MD.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity, can be found at the office of G. M. Russum, Esq., unless professionally engaged. ap11-tf

DR. W. H. DOWNES, DENTON, MD

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity. Can be found at all hours in the rear room of Col. R. C Carter's office, unless professionally engaged

☞Teeth extracted without pain.

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Residence on Front street opposite the M. E. Church.

may9th-tf.

ROBT. J. JUMP, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* DENTON, MD.

Will practic in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. ja4-1y

WM. S. RIDGELY, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW* DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [jan4-y

GEO. M. RUSSUM, *REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,* OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S, DENTON, MD.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. [jan1-y

HENRY C. CONRAD, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* WILMINGTON, DEL.

Claims collected, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to.

Dec17, 1874.—1y.

THOS. H. KEMP, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* DENTON, CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.,

Will practice law in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Dorchester and Kent counties. Will be at his office in Denton every Tuesday and Saturday. At all other times at his residence, near Denton, on the road to Andersontown, and always prepared and ready to transact all business desired by his friends or the public, either at his office or at his residence. [6-3-75-tf

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Gould, Dukes & Co., GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE *COMMISSION MERCHANTS,* No. 102 Light Street Wharf, Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.

Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [jel4-y

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☞ *Reference*—CASH. Nov 7 tf

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Mr. F. J. Henry, Cambridge, " "
Mr. Wm. McMahan, New Hope, Md.
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Mr. John Nichols, Gilpin's Point, Md.
2y.

HENRY IRWIN, AUCTIONEER, DENTON, MD.

Offers his service to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself, if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec26-tf

J. W. LOCKERMAN, AUCTIONEER, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

Respectfully announces his readiness to call sales in any part of Caroline, Talbot or Dorchester counties.

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Paper hanging done neatly and in good style Brick fronts painted pencilled in the latest style. Thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same.

oct-26-1y

Paints, Dry and In Oil, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, BRUSHES &c., &c., for sale at Fisher's Drug Store. [Dec24-tf.

CARDS.

J. T. COMEGYS, Wheelright & Blacksmith DENTON, MARYLAND.

HAS RENTED the new shop in the town of Denton, lately occupied by Richard Potter, where he has commenced business.—A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. [9-25-tf.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor. Cor. Fayette & St. Paul Sts. BALTIMORE.

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Persons taking the City Passenger Cars, will ride to the Corner of St. Paul Street, within a few steps of the Mansion House.

feb27, 1873.—y.

A Most Valuable Book for Business Men The Political, Personal, and Property Rights OF A Citizen,

Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.,

Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitution, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes, and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody. [6-24-1y.

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I GIVE NOTICE through this medium that I still continue to carry on at my old business stand

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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No pains spared in trying to give satisfaction

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.

5-6-tf. EDWARD PRITCHETT

Maryland Steamboat Co. CHANGE OF TIME.



ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 25th Steamers will leave Pier 3, Light Street, as follows:—The Steamer

Highland Light,

every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, P. M., for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge and intermediate landings to Medford's. On SATURDAYS extending her trip to Denton. Returning MONDAY morning, leaving Denton at 10 o'clock, A. M.

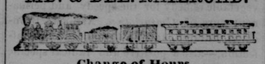
The steamer CHAMPION daily, at 7, A. M. (except Sunday) for Anapolis, extending her trips on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS to West and Rhode rivers, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS to St. Michael's and Miles River, (Easton,) THURSDAYS to South River, And SATURDAYS to West River.

The steamer MASSACHUSETTS leaves TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M., for the Great Wicomico, Dividing and Dymer's creeks, and Plankatank river.

☞ Freight taken at low rates.

For further information apply at the office No. 98 Light Street, Baltimore. [10-7-tf.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.



Change of Hours.

On and after *Wednesday, Sept. 15th,* '75, 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	11.50
Greensboro'	5.10	12.15 P. M.
Goldsboro'	5.25	12.40
Henderson	5.35	1.00
Marydell	5.45	1.15
Slaughter's	5.55	1.25
Kenton	6.10	2.00
Clayton [ar]	6.20	2.30
Wilmington	8.05	4.10
Philadelphia	9.20	5.35
Baltimore	1.15 P. M.	8.15
New York	5.10	10.22

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Frt. No. 3.	Pass. No. 4.
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	11.25	8.45
Slaughter's	11.25	9.00
Marydell	12.05 P. M.	9.15
Henderson	12.20	9.25
Goldsboro'	12.40	9.35
Greensboro'	1.05	9.50
Ridgeley	1.25	10.05
Hillsboro'	1.45	10.15
Cordova	2.05	10.30
Woodland	2.20	10.40
Easton [ar]	2.40	10.55

Freight trains No. 2 and 3 run with passenger car attached, subject to delays, will run as follows:

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.

8-19-tf. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

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."

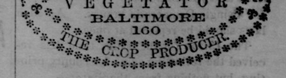
NOW THEREFORE, I, JAMES BLACK GROOME, Governor of the State of Maryland, in compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution, do order and direct the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to be published in two newspapers in each county, where 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 (SEAL) July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

JAMES BLACK GROOME.

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

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