The Cambridge Chronicle.

Clement Sulivane, Editor.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

WEDNESDAY,::::::April 12, 1871.

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☞ All exchanges of the "Telegraph" will please direct communications hereafter to the "Chronicle", the present Editor having purchased the Telegraph and changed the name of the paper.

In accordance with time honored custom, in introducing this paper to the public, I make my bow to the People.

When any man steps forward from the mass to assume the conduct of a public journal, and thus undertakes to please, inform and instruct his fellow citizens, it is right that they should know the principles which are to guide his political conduct and have a foreshadowing of the manner in which he will endeavour at least to impart information to them and their children.

As well known as the editor is to the vast majority of the people of the county it is almost unnecessary to say that this paper will be devoted to the interests of the Democratic party.—Feeling a profound conviction that with the success of the Democracy is involved all our dearest interests as free born American citizens—morally certain that it will require but a few years more of Republican maladministration to reduce this mighty Republic to political ruin and to bankruptcy public and private, I will struggle, might and main, through the columns of this journal, as heretofore in private life, to urge, exhort and warn my fellow citizens to unite their efforts with those of nearly all the thoughtful and the free throughout this broad land to stem the swelling current of corruption and decay. We will all strive together to do for our country at large what, thank God, we have already been enabled to do for our own loved State.

But if there are those who wish or expect to see this paper the vehicle of gross invective against and personal abuse of our political enemies, I tell such beforehand that they will find nothing to their taste in these columns. While this paper will advocate the great leading principles of the Democracy with all the vigor that the humble abilities of the editor will allow, and will unsparingly denounce the public measures of that abandoned set of politicians who have usurped the government and now devour the vitals of our country, no scurrilous personalities shall disgrace its pages while I have the honor of conducting it. To those who read by the "lamp of reason" whether Democrats or Radicals, I trust this sheet will be ever welcome.

But one more word. I write to those who live upon the soil of Dorset—a spot to which I am linked by a thousand ties of childhood recollections and interests of manhood—a spot where first I saw the light of day and where the ashes of my ancestors lie buried,—Its interests and those of its people are dear to me, and so long as this paper shall advocate the interests of the one and meet the standard of the enlightened intelligence of the other, I trust to receive for it a generous support.

Ku-Klux Bill.—For the information of our readers we give a synopsis of the real meaning and necessary results of the last bill introduced in Congress by the Radical majorities, to support their waning power and afford a pretext for military interference in the Southern States, looking to the next Presidential Election. The bill is divided into five sections which provide as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person who shall interfere with any other person, white or black, in regard to the privileges secured by the 14th article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, any law, *custom* or *usage* of any states to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be liable to prosecution for damages in the several U. S. Courts, and the state courts have no jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. If two or more persons shall conspire so to interfere with any of the said blessed privileges of the 14th Amendment, they shall be liable to indictment in the U. S. Courts and upon conviction to be fined not more than $10.000, or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court, i. e. a carpet bag lawyer, it may be from Maine or Nebraska, who sits in judgement upon people whom he never knew, and administers laws which he never read, he, of course, to be the sole judge of what those privileges are and of what amounts in law to an "interference."

Sec. 3. Whenever and wherever from any cause whatsoever said blessed privileges are obstructed, whether the state authorities think there is trouble and require assistance or not, the President of the United States shall be the sole judge and may order troops into said States and do anything with those troops while there that he sees fit—in other words, he can suppress any election which he thinks is likely to go against the Radical party.

Sec. 4. Whenever the President of the U. S. shall choose to think that there are disturbances in any state needing his interposition, he may declare said state to be in a state of rebellion, deprive all of her citizens of the right of *habeas corpus*, and enforce martial law within her limits—provided this section shall not remain in force longer than is necessary to secure the Southern States to the Radical party at the coming Fall elections in other words, Gen. Grant may order soldiers into any state at will, arrest all persons he or his underlings choose and by the terror of the bayonet force the people either to stay at home or vote the Republican ticket.

Sec. 5. Lets it be known to all concerned that this act is by no means intended to conflict with any of the thousand and one previous acts passed upon the same subject, but whenever a good Democrat is about to slip through the clutches of one law he is to be tried under another, and by no means to be let go, but he is to have a taste of all in turn, and if no separate one will answer he is to have a decoction of all at one time, served up for his special benefit, until the majesty of the government is vindicated, and said unfortunate Democrat has seen the error of his ways, and within dungeon walls bemoans the loss of his property, and laments the day when he was so foolish and unreasonable, as to lift his voice for liberty, and claim the protection of the constitution of his country.

The General Situation.—The past week has been an eventful one and bright with hope for the Democracy and the country.

After the astounding victory of the conservatives in New Hampshire, the alarmed administration concentrated all its energies upon the State of Connecticut. The election came off on Tuesday the 4th inst., and despite the lavish expenditure of money and the fact that some 1.500 or 2.000 colored citizens voted for the first time, there was a clear majority for the Democracy, and they only fail in electing their candidate for Governor, by reason of the peculiar election law of that state. The election now goes to the Legislature, which is Republican. The result shows a clear Democratic gain of over 1500 white votes, and Connecticut, as to her popular vote, has ranged herself side by side with New Hampshire.

Warned by these rumbles of the political storm that is approaching, Gen. Grant, immediately upon the receipt of the news from Connecticut determined to abandon the line upon which he had "be d-mn-d if he wouldn't fight it out if it took all the summer," and sent a very handsome message indeed to Congress, telling them that they need worry no longer about his San Domingo Job, but just leave it alone and go home.

Simultaneously with this back-down on the part of their leader, the radical members of congress, met in caucus and next day modified their infamous ku-klux bill, so called, with the hope of getting it passed in a new and ameliorated shape. But the Democrats refuse all compromise which may jeopardise the liberties of the people, and there is talk of still further softening down the odious features of this hateful bill.

In the meanwhile, in the Radical camp all is confusion, terror, and dismay. Gen. Grant and his partizans are waging fierce war with the Massachusetts Republicans headed by Sumner and the New York Republicans headed by Fenton. Senator Schurz of Mo., (repub.) denounces in unmeasured terms the "pernicious acts of this most unwise administration," and says on the floor of the Senate that the President *may* be fitted for the camp but most certainly not for the cabinet," while correspondents write that a distinguished leader of the Pennsylvania Radicals declares that "Grant is a d-mn-d fool any way"—a radical Governor is being impeached for stealing by a radical Legislature in Nevada, and a radical Judge of the supreme court for drunkenness by a radical Legislature in South Carolina. With isolated exceptions the various municipal elections throughout the country indicate large Democratic gains. The Republican party stands arraigned at the bar of the people for high crimes and misdemeanors, and the evidence is the wailing of the widow and the orphan crying for bread, the groans of the toiling millions that toil in vain, the unblushing revelry of the oppressors who riot amidst the distress and ruin of the nation.

Minister Washburne has sent to the President a fragment of shell which dropped within one square of his residence during the bombardment of Paris.

An American Monte Christo.

Says the Milwaukie Sentinel: Some time ago we republished from a San Francisco paper an account of the romantic business career of Mr. Henry Meiggs, who was engaged in extensive enterprises, principally railroad, in California; that he was to all appearances exceedingly prosperous, and possessed of great wealth; that he suddenly disappeared, leaving large amount outstanding against him; that in process of time he turned up as a railroad proprietor and builder in Chili, explained his conduct in a satisfactory manner, and paid all his California debts, to the last cent.

His operations in Chili were on a grand scale, and have benefitted that country in more ways than one. They served at once to open easy communication between portions of the country which previously had little commercial intercourse; to promote the settlement and development of a very productive country by making it accessible; and, what may be esteemed of even greater importance, to keep a turbulent people quiet by keeping them at work.

We now learn by private letters, from a nephew of the Hon. Levi Hubbull, of this city, that Mr. Meiggs has transferred the theatre of his gigantic operations from Chili to Peru. From the same source we obtain some knowledge of the grand scale upon which he conducts his beneficent enterprises.—"He gives away," says the writer, and entertains forty or fifty every day to dinner, I am told. In the contract for these railroads he agreed to take in payment Peruvian bonds at seventy per cent., and not long since received $60,-000,000 from the government in bonds which, when paid in European market, sold at 82 to 85 per cent., clearing for him over seven million dollars. He at once notified the Peruvian government that he was willing to divide the profit, and that it might have all the bonds over 79 per cent. Still he makes over five millions, and increases his great popularity by giving away about two millions.

Speaking of the decoration of the houses in Lima on the 20th of July, the Peruvian Independence Day, Mr. Hubbell says: "Henry Meiggs lives in the largest house in Lima, and it was literally covered with flags. While I stood looking at this house in the evening and admiring the manner in which the gaslights were placed (for the outside of the house was covered with them, grouped and arranged in very conceivable device), the man who put up the pipes and globes accosted me and said Meiggs gave him $1,-000 for putting up the lights, not counting the gas.

On the opening of one of hi roads Meiggs paid an artist $15,000 for taking three large photographic views of the excursion train at several points on the road.

In a letter dated Dec. 16, 1870. Mr. Hubbell writes:

Callao, Dec, 16, 1870.

My Dear Father:

* * * * * *

On New Year's Day one of Mr. Meiggs' railroads, from the coast of Arequipa (the second city in Peru, and some distance south of here), is to be opened, being now completed. Mr. Meiggs has invited several hundred friends to go down with him, and the trip will cost him at least fifty thousand dollars. He pays twelve thousand dollars for a steamer to carry down the party, besides furnishing every-thing.--This morning's paper announces that a contract for a new railroad, amounting to five millions, has been awarded to him, and I know he is about to get another for forty millions. He does an immense amount of good with his money, for besides giving employment to so many thousands of people, he is developing this coast of South America, which but for him would probably not have made such advancement in many years to come as it promises to do now. He gives away in charity a fortune every month, for no American ever goes to him destitute without being relieved, and he places under wages many men whom he has no use for, but because he thinks they need assistance.

* * * * * *

Your affectionate son,

Robert B. Hubbell.

From these extracts our readers will be able to form some conception of the genius and integrity and generosity of one who but a few years ago was accounted a ruined, if not a dishonored, man. What careed so romantic as his? That of the Count of Monte Christo is tame in comparison. No writer of fiction ever conceived a life more strange, or a character more remarkable.

A Man with Six Wives.—The Troy Times gives the outline of the career of a traveling doctor, who is shown up at length by the Erie Dispatch. The former paper says his pompous manner and volubility of tongue have given him the name of Dr. Whistlewind, but his real name is Taylor and his original occupation a shoemaker. He is the husband of six wives and the father of no end of children. That beats Bowen.

☞ The Republican Reform movement which has been initiated at Cincinnati by such active Republicans as ex-Secretary Cox, Judge Stanley Matthews and others, fairly reflects the great change in sentiment, in regard to some of the main points af Radical legislation, which has been apparent, for some time past, among the people of the West and Northwest. The declaration of principles enunciated by the Reform Republicans of Cincinnati covers the same ground that has been occupied by Democrats and Conservatives for several years past. It is only recently that the points at issue have made any impressian upon men of the opposite party. There are:

1st. The removal of all political disabilities imposed on account of participation in "the rebellion."

2d. A system of import duties for revenue exclusively, and not, as now, to bolster up special monopolies.

3d, A thorough reform in the civil service.

4th. The immediate passage of a law providing for a gradual but certain return to gold and silver as the only true basis of a specie currency.

All these measures of reform, it is claimed by Judge Matthews and those acting with him, should be carried out under the auspices of the Republican party. But here is where the troubles between the Republican reformers and and their Radical allies commence.—The latter are averse to granting a comprehensive measure of amnesty, and, indeed, to touching in any way the question of political disabilities.—They are also, and the recent action of the Senate is conclusive evidence of the fact—decidedly apposed to any serious modification of the duties on imports. They are zealous advocates of a high protective tariff, and, consequently, of special legislation for the benefit of certain classes of miners and manufacturers. They might posibly sanction a Civil Service Reform bill, if they were sure it would perpetuate the holding of office by members of their own party.—Fearing that it would not, they have simply agreed to put on General Grant the responsibility of the fitness of candidates to fill the various positions to which they aspire. Futher than this, they do not appear disposed to go.

It is evident that the party, as at present organized, cannot work harmoniously with its two wings entertaining views of public policy so completely antipodal. Even on the income tax the Radicals, by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax, carried their point. When it come to the question of holding the South in subjection, and of "trusting to the ordinary means to establish justice and enforce the rights of "all citizens"—as one of the Republican journals advises—agreement seems to be imposible. One wing insists on the removal of political disabilities, the other on proscription. So also the Western and Northwestern Republicans demand a reduction of the import duties to a revenue standard, whilst the Northern Radicals stand by the policy of protection and the support of favorite monopolies. How it is possible for such differences to be reconciled? Party exigencies may, indeed, induce a temporary cohesion, but we are disposed to regard the Cincinnati Reform movement as another, and a striking evidence of the process of disintegration, which is now going on in the Republican ranks. It is the more important as the demands put forth by the Reformers not only separate them widely, in respect to the points already specified, from the Radicals with whom they have heretofore affiliated, but their tendency is to plant them, if not squarely on the Democratic platform, yet on such a level with it that the line can easily be crossed.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina, has just removed with ignominy from office the Radical Gov. Holden, for general rascality, and is now engaged in the removal of Edmond W. Jones, Radical Judge of the Second Judicial District, for drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in every county town of his Circuit.

Judge Jones, of the Supreme court of South Carolina, has likewise been impeached for drunkenness on the bench, & depraved conduct generally.

For some reason or other, the plan of sending Northern thieves to govern Southern states does not seem to work well, or be productive of peace, harmony or prosperity.

☞ The New York Herald says:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the Senate Committee on Commerce that a port of entry be created at Duluth, Minn."

Duluth is situated 15,00 miles from either ocean that washes our coasts, and mark the result of enterprise! Our late neighbor of the Democrat & Herald, Dr. D'Unger hasbeen established there but three weeks, and lo! an inland town has becomeone of the headquarters of commerce.

When Gen. Grant was informed by telegram frem Concord that New Hampshire had gone Democratic, he kicked the chair on whch he had been sitting half-way across the room, drank a glass of whisky, and said:

"Who cares a damn for New Hampshire, any how? The State may go to hell for what I care!"—*Exchange*.

Wife Murder and Suicide in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Age, March 27.

For some time past, our city has enjoyed a perfect immunity from murders, and although, from the numerous bloody deeds done within the past few years, we have been led to believe that nothing could shock us, yet, on Saturday, a deed was perpetrated which is the direct result of the light manner in which the marriage vows are treated, and which involved the death by violence of a young husband and wife, the latter being shot in three places and instantly killed by the husband, who, then, with the some revolver, mortally wounded himsely by a shot in the left breast. The affair is one of the most terrible tragedies of the kind that has taken place in the city for many years, and created intense excitement in the section of the city where it occurred, and shocked the community generally.

THE VICTIMS.

At No. 449 North Fifth street boarded, since last fall, one John H. Murray and his wife Mary. Up to within a few months ago, they lived pleasantly together. Murray was about twenty-eight years of age, a native of New York, and a man of fine muscular development. Mrs. Murray (whose maiden name was Fredericks, and who was a native of Marietta, Ohio, at the time of her marriage) was a woman of prepossessing appearance, about twenty-one years of age.

THE DIFFICULTY.

For a long time past Murray had suspected his wife of infidelity, and, as is alleged, about a fortnight ago he learned that she was visiting a house of ill-fame, where she took rooms.—He frequently entreated her, through mutual friends, to return to her home, but she utterly refused to do so. On Friday night he came home apparently much depressed in spirits. He paced the floor in one of the lower rooms for seme time, and then requested Mrs. Miller, the lady with whom he boarded, and her niece, to go with him, saying that he had a communication to make to them which was of importance.—They followed him up stairs, and when they had reached his apartment he remarked that he had received bad news. A friend had told him that Mary had returned to the city, and had been seen in a house of ill-fame. She had been spoken to, and had declared that she would not live with him again. "If she does not come back and act as a wife should," said he, "I intend to shoot her and shoot myself too." His manner was determined, and they had little doubt that he meant what he said. He exhibited a revolving pistol yesterday morning to the niece, and remarked that he meant to carry out his declaration in respect to his wife.

THE TRAGEDY.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray came into the house, and after stopping a few minutes in the dining-room, went up stairs. Scarcely had they reached their room, when four pistol shots were heard, and immediately after the voice of Murray was heard on the stairway calling to Mrs. Miller, "For God's sake, come up!" Mrs. M., on going up stairs, and opening the door of the third-story front room, was horrified at the sight that met her gaze.

THE ROOM.

Upon the bed laid the dead body of Mrs. Murray, with open eyes and mouth, her face and bosom covered with blood, Beside her was the murderer and would-be suicide. Between a trunk, which stood near the window, and the wall, were large clots of blood. Upon the floor, near a washstand, was an open razor, and at the foot of the bed laid the revolver, which had been used in the commission of the bloody deed.

The room was but scantily furnished, a scene of almost abject poverty. A physician was called in soon after the affair became known, but too late to render any service to the wife. Her husband, however, was still alive.—An examination disclosed the fact that the deceased had been shot in two vital places. Murray, after committing the deed, had placed the weapon to his left breast (evidently aiming at the heart), and fired, the ball passing through the left lung. While lying upon the bed the husband frequently caressed his dead wife, and gave utterance to the following words: "'Tis a shame that this thing should have happened, poor girl." One of the reporters present asked Murray why he committed the crime. He replied, pointing to his heart, "It is buried here."

Believing that the unfortunate man was at the point of death, Father Crane, of St. Augustine's Church, was called, and administered the last sacrament.

LOVE STRONG IN DEATH.

In view of the crime which Murray had been guilty of, and the nature of his wounds, Lieutenant Bruerin, of the Seventh Police district, had him removed to the St. Joseph's Hospital, and detailed an officer to accompany him. When told that he was to be taken to the Hospital, he threw himself upon the corpse of his wife and kissed her lips, then cold in death, o'er and o'er again. He frequently expressed a wish that he, too, might die.

THE LETTER.

In the room in which the foul deed was perpetrated was found a paper written by the murderer, of which the following is a copy:

Philadelphia, March 25, 1871.

To My Friends—When the bodies of myself and wife are found, I would most respectfully ask them if they will try and give us a respectable burial, because I have not one dollar in the world. I would ask that my mother, who lives in New York, be not notified of the deaths, as it would break her poor heart to think that her child had done such a deed. And I would ask that my wife's father be not notified for the same reason. I have nothing more to ask, only that my wife and myself be buried in the same grave.—Now, my dear friends, you were good to me in my living days, and do not forget me in my death. I will name the following gentlemen to take charge of the bodies, and I hope they will act in this case as I would have acted in my life to all, with a good will to pray to God to have mercy on our souls: John H. Collins, John C. Noonan, James Rowe, John Canning, James Clark, Thomas Walls, James McDonough, William Miller, Richard Lloyd, A. Tombleson, Samuel Nichols, and all other friends who will help the above named gentlemen to put me under the cold clay. Good-bye all my friends and enemies, too; I hope you will pay for my soul, because I know I need your prayers.

John M. Murray.

DEATH OF MURRAY.

The murderer and suicide lingered in great agony until a few minutes past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. On Saturday evening a postmortem examination of the body of the wife was made, disclosing the fact that three shots had entered her body, one passing through the lungs, another through the liver, and the third one could not be found. The coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

From the New York Herald.

President Grant.

We have been disposed to sustain General Grant on account of the services he rendered the country in the war, and believing he was honest, having hope at the same time that with experience he would show some capacity for statesmanship; but he has failed, and we see little else but blunders both in our domestic and foreign affairs.—Public sentiment in every direction, and even in New Fugland, the stronghold of Radical Republicanism, is turning against him. At the very time the tide of public opinion was thus turning, as clearly shown by the elections, the President quarrelled and attempted to whip into his measures Mr. Sumner, the foremost man in the Senate, and one of the oldest and most efficient men that built up the party which put him in the White House.—We see the immediate result, though we have not yet seen all the consequences of this mistake. Then look at the wretched failure of the administration policy towards the South. The people of that section showed such a ready disposition to repair the damages of the war, and to make the best of the astounding social, political and industrial revolution they had passed through, that within a year or two they raised again hundreds of millions' worth of surplus produce. Their peaceful industry and energy under such circumstances were astonishing, and called forth the admiration of the world. But the Administtation kept its heavy hand still on this people, refused them amnesty or encouragement, and indirectly fomented disorder to serve a base political purpose. Whatever Ku-Klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt they are greatly exaggerated for political effect in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the Administration and the Radical party. If we look at the financial administration and measures of the Government, we see nothing but blunders; no statesmanship, and every act directed to the one end of sustaining the New England policy of protection. The whole financial policy has been contracted, sectional, to favor the few and to burden the many. General Grant's Administration, through all its course, is now weighed in the balance and is found wanting. Though the masses of our people are conservative and slow to move, they are fast coming to this conclusion.

If the Democrats be wise they may profit by the failures and mistakes of the Administration and the Radicals.—Never had a great party a finer opportunity. Let them ignore the old, dead issues of the past, accept without reserve the changes effected by the war and in the Constitution, advocate reduction of taxation to the lowest point, cut down the extravagant expenditures that remain as remnants of the war, and give the country that grand position among the nations of the world that belongs to it, and there will be a fair prospect open for the next Presidency. The people anxiously look for a restoration of the good old times when they had an economical Government; when local institutions and liberty were respected; when military rule was never thought of, or bayonets seen at the polls. The Democrats have been a powerful party, and governed well. The people seem disposed to try them again. The Radicals never comprehended the true theory of our Government. Even the cohesive power of the public Treasury cannot hold them together any longer. The Democrats have the prize within their reach, if they know how to use their opportunity.

One Hundred per Cent.—Since the enlargement of oak Hall—the largest clothing house in Philadelphia—the business has increased nearly a hundred per cent. It seems impossible to build a house too large for a business conducted on the principle of fair dealing and small profits.

☞ Whatever Midas touched turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

Canvas back ducks feed on wild celery to enable them to fly with more celerity.

Afraid of the Ballot.

The Radicals have, since the organization of the new Congress, been seized with a most unaccountable desire to preserve the lives and property of the people of the South from the depredations of those terrible fellows, the Ku-Kluxes. Strange as it may appear, however, no such gangs of political outlaws can be found in that section, and the only real scoundrels that appear upon the surface are the carpet-baggers and scalawags who have gone down there to pillage the country, terrify the people and secure the offices which of right belong to native born citizens.

The anxiety of the administration party in Congress has its origin and strength only in the fears which that party, naturally enough, entertain that the wide-spreading unpopularity of the Grant government will secure a a Democratic President in 1872, unless some speedy action is taken by Congress to prevent the Southern States from voting at the next Presidential election. Military aid is therefore invoked, upon the pretence of quieting disturbances at the South, when in fact there exists no reason whatever for the introduction of bullets and bayonets, excepting only that which is born of Radical fear that the days of their power are numbered.

The truth is the Radical leaders are afraid to trust the ballot in the hands of the people. They know that the day of reckoning is at hand, and unless they can check the progress of popular resentment and hostility to their wild schemes for retaining office and position which is spreading in the North and South alike, their party must and will be defeated and their hopes destroyed.--Hence Ku-Klux organizations, or any other plea that will strengthen their actions in trying to force the people of the South into acquiescence with their despotic and desperate measures, must be kept up, at leat in the debates of Congress. But it will avail Radicalism nothing in the end. The time is approaching when the people must and will rule again.

Defaulting Revenue Collectors.

A late anwer of Secretary Boutwell to a House resolution of inquir establishes the fact that there are over three hundred collectors of internal revenue who have defaulted; and that, after all deductions are made, there is still due to the government an aggregate sum of nearly twentyone millions of dollars.—The figures, taken from the secretary's report on this subject, are as follows:

Amount due from collector of internal revenue.	$21,381,487 83
From which deduct amount due to collectors of internal revenue	458,170 79
Aggregate of balances due from collectors.	20,923,317 04
Less amount deposited on account of internal revenue since June 30, 1870.	222,333 71
Balance due the U. States	$20,700,983 33

Of these three hundred defaulters only fifty have been sued on their bonds. To the calls in the resolution for the cause of removal in each case, the secretary says: "The records of this department would in some cases furnish a reason for removal; but it is not possible to respond to that part of the resolution in the manner apparently contemplated." It is to be regretted that the secretary did not find it possible to let it be known what possibly a more thorough examination of the records might disclose.

District of Columbia Politics.

Last week the Democrats nominated the Hon. Richard T. Merrick as their candidate for Congress. On Wednesday the nominating convention of the Republicans met, with Fred. Douglass as chairman, and nominated General Chipman. Speakeng of the prospects a correspondent of the Philada. *Inquirer, Republican*, says:

"The registration indicates a large falling off in the colored republican vote, making the contest very close. Mr. Chipman is a lawyer of ability, and a good Republican. He was formerly in Adjutant-Generals office. The Democratic candidate sympathized with the Rebellion, but unless the administration does more to protect the Republican ticket now than it did a year ago, it will be defeated."

Baltimore A. M. E. Conference.—This body will hold its session this year in the Bethel Church at [illegible] commencing on wednesday, [illegible]

Bishop Wayman will pr[illegible] the State of Maryland & the [illegible] Columbia are embraced in [illegible] ference, and there are about [illegible] bers. According to the ar[illegible] made the ministers going to [illegible] from the western part of the [illegible] take the Steamboat from [illegible] wharf for Easton, *via* Miles [illegible] ry. Rev. John F. Lane o[illegible] town, D. C., will preach [illegible] sermon and Rev. James H. [illegible] son, of Hagerstown the mi[illegible] mon.

Punishment of Sl[illegible] The Grand Jury, [illegible] ined into the cases [illegible] males arrested on th[illegible] 29th instant, as stre[illegible] committed each to jai[illegible] as vagrants, with the [illegible] that the Court discha[illegible] in the sum of $100 e[illegible] behavior for six mo[illegible] ination brought out [illegible] of them had, at ho[illegible] twelve months of ag[illegible] them, apparently no[illegible] of age, was the [illegible] children. It is th[illegible] the officers of the [illegible] street walkers in [illegible] the full period for [illegible] mitted, and the p[illegible] structed to be vig[illegible] their arrest.—*R*[illegible]

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