HAGERSTOWN MAIL.

Hagerstown, Md., July 23, 1875.

The State Convention.

At the time of writing, and not long before we shall be compelled to go to press, we are wholly unadvised of any result, whatsoever, arrived at in the Democratic State Convention which met on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, in the Maryland Institute hall, Baltimore.

We went to Baltimore on Wednesday morning, were present at the first session of the convention, which closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to recommence at 7 o'clock, and since then have heard nothing. We have witnessed many exciting and memorable contests of a similar character to this, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, but never, save one in California, which in point of intensity of excitement was perhaps never equalled, have we seen anything to surpass the proceedings in the Maryland Institute, day-before-yesterday. In one respect they were unique and unparalleled—in the entire absence of all response on one side to the powerful and crushing arguments of the eloquent man who espoused the other side.

Long before the hour of twelve the vast hall of the Institute began to fill, and at 12 o'clock it was crowded to its utmost capacity. The body was called to order by Mayor Vansant, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and by general agreement the Hon. Stevenson Archer, of Harford County, was selected temporary chairman of the Convention. Without a contest Morris A. Thomas, of Baltimore, and Francis Brengle, of Frederick, were made clerks temporarily. Then commenced the struggle, and for an hour and a half there was a rambling and exciting debate, as to how the committee on credentials should be set to work, which confusion was intensified by Mr. German calling the previous question almost immediately—it being maintained that as no rules were adopted no previous question existed. This trouble was ultimately settled, by the withdrawal of all motions and adoption of a resolution, that the Counties and Legislative Districts of Baltimore City should be called over, and hand in their lists of Delegates and names. When Baltimore was reached a protest against the legality of the Baltimore City Delegation, and the exclusion of the three Hamilton Delegates who appeared as contestants was also handed, in and filed, and upon this the struggle took place.

To describe this oratorical conflict—if indeed a conflit in which all argument and all oratory were on one side—particularly without notes, would be impossible. What was maintained, and what constituted the subject of discussion and caused the conflict was the point raised by the friends of Mr. Hamilton, that in raising the committe on credentials, those persons whose seats were contested could not vote in any of the preliminary stages. This point was decided adversely to them, and an appeal being taken the further point was raised that they could not vote on the appeal. For two hours was this point battled, as we have said with a power of oratory and of argument which were irresistable, and to which the opposite side of the House seemingly could not and did not attempt to reply. In this struggle the Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Josiah Gordon Esq., of Allegany, Messrs. Freaner and Keedy, of Washington and Messrs. Prettyman and Dove, of Montgomery, were prominently conspicuous, eloquent and earnest. The clearness and precision of Mr. Prettyman on parliamentary usages, were unanswered and unassailable Mr. Gordon's legal argument was powerful, and Mr. Ritchie's various efforts, and one in particular was one of the calmest and ablest which it has been the good fortune of any one ever to hear in such a body. But we can give no idea, through words, of the effect produced by the irresistible and incisive arguments driven home by Mr. Freaner.—For a moment the vast hall was hushed to all save the powerful voice of the Speaker, and then, as if by inspiration, as the conclusion of his argument burst forth in all its clearness and force, such a shout went up as perhaps has rarely been heard in that hall. At an early stage of the debate Mr. German, of Howard, essayed to stem the adverse tide of argument, and particularly relied upon the glorious majority in Baltimore at the primaries; but he soon retired, and the only further attempt on the opposite side, at anything bearing the shape of a speech, was made by a gentleman, whose name was given to us as Wooten, from Howard County, whose name does not appear in the list of delegates. This gentleman recited some precedents which Mr. Prettyman showed to be erroneous in fact, and no further reply was attempted.

Finally, at about 4 o'clock, the vote was taken, the three City Legislative Districts, whose credentials were all from one convention, voted, a committee on credentials and permanent organization of one from each county and legislative district was appointed, and the recess until 7 o'clock was taken.

One thing was most noticeable, both in the Hall and outside of it, on the streets, that the masses of the people were *right*, and *for the right!* Every allusion to justice and fair dealing drew down storms of applause, even from the galleries, as did every reference to the frauds perpetrated in the city call for this condemnation. Wednesday afternoon was veritably a notable afternoon in the political history of Maryland, and truly good cause did every citizen of Western Maryland present have to feel proud of his representatives on the floor of that stormy convention.

LATER.

At the time of going to press we have no further information than that the Convention, after setting from 7 o'clock Wednesday evening until 4.20 Thursday morning, adjourned to 10.30 Thursday, and was still engaged in discussing matters preliminary to organization at the time of adjournment. During the night session the minority report in favor of the three Hamilton contestants from Baltimore City was defeated by a vote of 58 to 49, and the session was an intensely strong one. Gov. Groome had previously withdrawn from the contest. As we close to go to press, we have no despatch relative to the proceedings of Thursday morning, and full details will be deferred until next week.

STILL LATER.

We understand that despatches have been received announcing the nomination—he having received 61 votes on the first ballot—for Governor, of the

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL,

OF HOWARD COUNTY.

Libel Suits.

Since our last issue, the Governor of the State of Maryland, J. B. Groome, the Comptroller, Levin Woolford, and the Treasurer, Barnes Compton, have docked three suits for libel against the proprietors of the Baltimore *American*, and have each laid his damages at $20,000. These suits, the declarations in which have not yet been filed, according to the *Gazette*, are based upon editorials and communications which have appeared in the *American*, respecting the transactions of those three officials in the matter of the House of Correction. Among the objectionable articles, which are the basis of the suit, we give the following for information:

MORE OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The fact has been published in *The American* that instead of purchasing the property at Jessup's for the site of the House of Correction directly from Dr. Martin P. Scott, as they might have done, the representatives of the State allowed Scott to sell to Mr. Warfield, and then Mr. Warfield deeded the property to the State at an advanced price. The amount inserted in the deed as paid by Warfield to Scott was twelve thousand dollars, and the property was on the same day transferred to the State at thirteen thousand dollars. It is now said that instead of the nominal twelve thousand dollars inserted in the deed, Scott got only between nine and ten thousand dollars. The contract for the erection of the House of Correction is likely to excite no less comment than the purchase of the ground. It is reported that among the bidders for the work were Harry E. Loane, a member of the Legislature and candidate for re-election, Bingon & Rappeneer and Mr. Codling. Bingon & Co. proffered to furnish the brick and erect the building according to the plans for $198,500, but the contract was given to Mr. Codling, who is to get $187,500, although the State is to furnish all the brick that is needed. As it is estimated that the brick will cost thirty thousand dollars, the entire cost of the building will be $217,500, or forty-nine thousand dollars more than Bingon & Co. offered to build it for. Yet, while the contract was given to the highest bidder, the lower bidders are the bondsmen for the faithful performance of the contract, and are to do the work. Messrs. Harry E. Loane and C. F. Rappeneer, the latter a member of the firm of Bingon & Co., are the bondsmen for Mr. Codling, and Mr. Codling is to be the boss carpenter of the job.—There seems rather too much of "true inwardness" in this whole transaction.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION JOB.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

You seem to be the only paper alive to expose the manipulations of the "Ring." In your locals Tuesday morning you show how the honorable Board of Public Works gave away $49,500 in the House of Correction. This is only the beginning, as will be shown if we can get a committee at our next Legislature to investigate the matter. Yet all these gentlemen—Messrs. Groome, Woolford, Compton and Syester—are before the people for a renomination, and the chief manipulator is a candidate for the State Senate. How long will the people of Baltimore and the State of Maryland stand this Ring? Let them read your expose in the local of the 13th, headed "More of the House of Correction." ANTI-RING.

We think it is very unfortunate that this suit should have been brought. It is not Democratic. Office-holders are the servants of the people, and Democratic office-holders should always be ready to have their official public actions scrutinized, and when such scrutiny is sought to be evaded by intimidation of the press, through which alone, in these times of widespread corruption, the people—the tax-payers—can look for the prevention or redress of wrong, it furnishes matter, to say the least, for the deepest regret. As an evidence of the unfavorable light in which this action of our three high State officials is viewed, we give the following card from one of the most venerable statesmen and profound lawyers our country has ever produced, simply remarking that his services have been accepted:

Gentlemen—In an interview that I had at my instance this morning with Mr. Charles C. Fulton, I informed him that if he were willing to accept of my professional services in the suits instituted against you by Gov. Groome and Messrs. Compton and Woolford, they were at your command. My motive for making this offer was that from the grounds on which, as I understand, the suits have been brought, I thought that the public interest was concerned, and that the freedom and usefulness of the public press were involved. This being my impression, I cannot agree to receive any pecuniary compensation. Mr. Fulton having accepted the offer, I have had my appearance entered in each of the cases.

I remain, with regard,
Your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore, July 19, 1875.

☞The work of weeding out corruptionists goes on, *per force* of public sentiment, if not with the hearty good will of the powers in office. The last victim is Judge Fisher, District Attorney at Washington, who has been particularly prominent in prosecuting the press for libel, much to the neglect of other matters, as will be perceived, which especially required attention. In giving the following dispatch, it is proper to say that the Judge, subsequently, went to Long Branch, threw himself at the feet of the President, and has obtained a respite. The following is a despatch to the N. York *Post:*

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Judge George P. Fisher, Unnited States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, yesterday received notification of his removal from that office and the appointment of ex-Governor Wells, of Missouri, as his successor. The causes of removal are general complaints regarding Fisher's inefficiency and direct charges that he has kept important cases from the grand jury, for which, it is alleged, he has received large bribes. The latest case in which his weakness was shown was in that of the prosecution of the alleged fraudulent mail contractors, and it is very generally believed that, with an earnest prosecution, these frauds would have been completely unearthed and the robbery of the government through the post office contracts for carrying the mails have been prevented, at least in a measure. There are other cases in which it is charged there has been a manifest reluctance to prosecute, and notably in the case of the letter carriers, who were charged with purloining or withholding letters intrusted to them to be mailed. These and other matters having been brought to the attention of the President, they have finally culminated in the removal.

The Boy Murderer.

BOSTON, July 18.—Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has written the story of his life. He narrates the particulars of his first crimes; the imprisonment in the Reform School; enters upon a discussion of his former confessions, and retracts them all. He attacks the police and witnesses. In the sketch of his early life he says that he went to Sunday school regularly every Sunday, and gives a sketch of his teachers. He claims that he was goaded by the police into making a confession of being guilty of the crime for which he was first arrested, and that he was entirely innocent. He was sent to the Reform School, and he gives a graphic account of his experiences there, including a grand escapade, and the visit to the school of General Butler. He traces with great minuteness the circumstances that ultimately led to his arrest for the murder of the boy on the marsh. He gives a detailed account of his whereabouts on the 22d of April, 1874. He then refers to the discovery of the body of Katie Curren at 327 Broadway. He doubts whether those are the remains of Katie Curren, and repeats the conversation he had with Chief of Police Savage in relation thereto. He says that he made a false confession, that his mother and brother, who had been arrested for the murder, who he knew to be innocent, might go free, and he shows how he came so to confess to Sheriff Clark. He attaches very great importance to the fact that the body of the girl was in the cellar four months without attracting any attention by its smell, or the attention of men who worked there for nine days. Neither was any blood found in the cellar or on his clothing. He charges that lies were used freely all round by the witnesses at the coroner's inquest. He intimates that he has the knowledge as to who committed the murder, but he has not yet revealed his suspicions. He comments on his counsel's plea of insanity in his behalf, and says that the doctors used their quizzing pumps on him unmercifully, and that D. C. Walker, of Boston, came to see him seven times before his trial.

Capt. W. H. Parker has been chosen president of the Maryland Agricultural College. He was at one period a professor at West Point.

More Plundering.

And now it is the Indians who are being plundered, by what is called the "Indian Ring," and it is President Grant's brother, and Delano, the Secretary of the Interior, and Smith, one of his henchmen, who are "at the bar." The President's brother Orville being perhaps the last of the family unprovided with a proper office, was sent out to the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Missouri as a kind of head Government Storekeeper, and in a short time he is found at the head of a "Ring" which is crowding out all other traders, and monopolizing the whole lucrative trade of bartering with the Indians, under the sanction of the Washington Administration with profits of thousands of dollars to the Ring and wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Indians as the result.

These and other abuses have directed the attention of Professor Marsh, of Massachusetts, and other leading men in the Republican party, who have long been interested in the aborigines, and they have come in contact with Secretary Delano and his management of the branch of his office is likely to bring him to grief. The Indian Commissioner, Smith, comes to Delano's relief, and says that by way of refutation that the same complaints were made two years ago, and upon investigation were found to amount to nothing. Upon this the Philadelphia *Times* remarks:

We have all been slandering Delano. He is no such person. So Smith says, and Smith knows. For Smith is Delano's man; they run the Indian Bureau together, and is it likely that Delano has made anything out of it without the knowledge of Smith? Obviously not; and when, therefore, Smith assures us that Delano is just as honest as the day is long, we may be right, we may be wrong. But suppose that Smith himself is not altogether on the square? That cannot be, because Delano, who knows all about Smith, gives him the very best character. Ah! such a pair of saints we do not often meet with in this wicked world. There is nothing that they would not do for the Indians, on a percentage, and their efforts to keep the Indian Bureau pure and stainless exceed anything ever seen in that line since Grant reformed the civil service. The fact is, Smith lies awake in his bed, night after night, thinking about the poor Indian, and how he could circumvent the wicked agents and contractors, if there were any such; and whenever he hears of the least suspicion of wrong, he never rests until he has—well, until he has had it all properly whitewashed. That is the kind of man Smith is. He says that he has heard all these stories about the Red Cloud Agency before, and that he has investigated them and found them false. But he has no objection to investigating them again, for nobody is more anxious than he to get at the bottom facts. And then he goes on to quote the report of a commission of which Bishop Hare was chairman, and which looked into affairs at the Red Cloud Agency a year or two ago, and found nothing wrong. We do not know whether Bishop Hare would make the same report now or not, but that is of little consequence; the way in which the agency was conducted two years ago has only an indirect relation to the way in which it is conducted now, and it is just conceivable that what not only Mr. Marsh, but all the army officers in that department denounce as an infamous swindle, may need a little further investigation.

Upon the complications of the President's brother with these complaints, the New York *Herald* says:

From one point of view it may be argued with fairness that the President's brother is a free citizen, and if he chooses to sell goods to the Indians he has a right to do so. But the country will draw an inference most disastrous to the President if it finds his brother largely profiting out of frauds as base and persistent as those perpetrated upon the Indians. Orville Grant is allowed to open a store in the Sioux country and to join the Indian Ring solely because he is the brother of Ulysses S. Grant, the President of the United States. If the President fails to take summary action upon the facts as presented it will be said that he prefers the interests of his brother to those of the people.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

A despatch of July 13 from Beaver in Utah states that "Bishop" John D. Lee will be tried on the 15th for his share in this horrible tragedy, but as we have received similar announcements several times within the past two or three years, it is difficult to say whether this can be depended upon. The murders took place in September, 1867, eighteen years ago. A party of emigrants numbering 140 men, women and children were passing through the southern portion of the Mormon country with their wagons and animals on the way to the southern portion of California. When near a Mormon settlement they were suddenly attacked by what was at first supposed to be Indians. The emigrants at once formed a "corral" by driving their wagons around in a circle, and from behind this barricade made a gallant defence for two or three days, when a Mormon "Bishop" came to them and promised that if they would give up their arms they should go on their way in peace. Knowing that the Mormons had the Indians under complete control and not suspecting the treachery of the former, the emigrants acceded to the proposition. No sooner was this done than the Indians recommenced their firing and did not stop their bloody work until all of the now unarmed emigrants were murdered, except a dozen or twenty children who were taken by the Mormons to bring up in their church. It is expected to prove that more than half the pretended Indians were Mormons. It can easily be shown that by far the greatest portion of the plunder of the emigrants was taken by the Mormons to their settlement.

THE MASSACRE SUSTAINED BY THE CHURCH.

An attempt was made by United States officials to punish the dreadful deed, but Brigham Young, who was then and for years afterward in the fullness of his power, forbid all investigation into that as well as into a host of other murders undoubtedly committed by his authority or sanction. A monument erected by United States officers to mark the spot of the massacre was torn down by the Mormons. President Buchanan, in 1858, made a feeble attempt to assert the authority of the Government. He sent the Sixth Regular Infantry, with some additional force, to Salt Lake City, but as on their arrival at Echo Canon, a few miles this side of the city, they found a force of twenty thousand Mormons, under the command of Lieutenant General Wells, of the Mormon militia, prepared to oppose their further progress, they came to a halt. Here the United States troops were taunted with cowardice, and grossly insulted daily by the Mormons.—Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson, of the Sixth Infantry, who commanded, quietly prepared for the attack. He and his men were furious, and would have scattered the vagabonds who opposed them to the four winds, but the day before the advance was to have been made a courier arrived from Buchanan directing that the troops remain where they were.

THE MATTER RUSHED UP.

It is said that Colonel Johnson fairly shed tears of rage and disappointment at this order. He would have been supported, if necessary, by twenty thousand men from California, where the news of the Mountain Meadow massacre had created deep and intense indignation. Buchanan managed to temporize with Young, some say by means of bribery, and then the latter condescended to let the troops into his sacred city. In a few months they passed on to California, and Brigham resumed his despotic sway.

COLONEL A. SIDNEY JOHNSON.

Johnson was a warm Confederate in 1861 when in command of the Pacific coast, and could have done our cause much harm. His high sense of honor forbid this, though he was urged by his friends to take advantage of his position. He sent his resignation to the Government, and then surrendered his command to General Sumner, who was despatched to receive it. Colonel, afterwards General Johnson, fell in one of the earlier battles of the war.

THE MORMONS UNDER CONTROL AT LAST.

In 1862, there being good cause to doubt the loyalty of Young and his followers, the Third California Volunteers, under Colonel P. Edward Connor, were sent to Salt Lake City, and they were afterwards reinforced. Connor was afterward promoted to be Brigadier General. He had the genuine California hatred of the Mormons and their leader, and during his administration of affairs had many sharp words with the Mormon chiefs. Nothing would have suited him better than a fight with that community, and they will know it. From his advent among them may be dated the first religious freedom which ever existed in that Territory, and no more murders by authority of the church were heard of.

All of these facts have been repeatedly stated in Congress by Hon. John Cradlebaugh and others, but no punishment seems to have overtaken the guilty parties as yet. Many of the witnesses must be dead, and many have scattered to far off points.

THE SUPPOSED MOTIVE OF THE MASSACRE.

The special cause of the massacre of the emigrants, who were from Arkansas and Missouri, is said to have been the murder of "Apostle" Parley Pratt in Arkansas by Captain McLean in 1856, while the former was running away from New Orleans with McLean's wife and children to Salt Lake. McLean took his children to New Orleans, and the mother kept on to her destination alone. Pratt became acquainted with Mrs. McLean in San Francisco, where her husband had a high position. Not liking the intimacy he sent his wife home to her friends in New Orleans, and from there the elopement was made, Captain McLean arriving in New Orleans just in season to pursue the fugitives.

BEAVER, Utah, July 20.—The substance of John D. Lee's confession is that thirty Mormons, with the assistance of a large number of Indians, decoyed the emigrants from their entrenchments by a flag of truce, and that all were murdered except seventeen children. That the deed was done under orders of the leader of the Mormon Church, that he took the news of the massacre to Brigham Young, who deplored the transaction and said it would bring disaster on the Mormon people.

☞Donaldson, who had become notorious for his reckless attempts at ballooning, and who has been many times reported dead, has, probably, at last, come to grief. A few days since he started with a press reporter, from a circus in a town on Lake Michigan, and a furious storm having arisen, he was subsequently seen plunging along the surface of the Lake, and he and his companion probably drowned. The Philadelphia *Times* thus refers to the occurrence:—

Whether Donaldson turn up alive this time or not will make small difference to the world which has grown rather tired of this antics, if not, of him; but should he glad if, in some way, the foolish sport in which he and a few others delight could be brought to an end. Ballooning has been of considerable use in scientific observation, and military men have occasionally employed it to some advantage; but there, we believe, its usefulness ends, and ballooning, as a pastime or as a circus performance, is altogether too dangerous to be tolerable. Mr. Donaldson, of course, has a right to risk his life in mid-air if he choose, but he has no right to be continually worrying other people and getting up sensations about himself, and still less has he a right to lead innocent and helpless reporters into peril. Fortunately, the aeronautic fever that lately raged has abated in this country, but it still has its victims abroad. There ballooning has been carried on in a scientific way, and a good many able and learned men have devoted themselves to its development And yet we cannot see that it has made any appreciable progress for generations. A few trifling improvements have been introduced in the construction of the balloon, and the use of the drag-rope is better understood than it was a century ago, but this appears to be the limit of development. As to controlling the motion of the balloon, or directing its course in the air, we are no better off than our grandfathers were. The thing may not be impossible, but in the absence of anything whatever to encourage a hope in its accomplishment we think the effort may as well be abandoned. And, probably it will be abandoned, when all the balloonists have been killed off.

THE GRAIN TRADE—INDICATIONS OF RENEWED ACTIVITY.—During the past week there was more business done by Baltimore grain dealers than for some time before, the sales being in enlarged volume. The grain trade is usually flat in June and July because of the light demand from Europe. In those months there is a stand-off between the grain dealers in this country and England, each side awaiting correct reports as to the new crops, and it is not before August generally that the situation is well enough understood to admit of large transactions. The news from Europe the latter part of the week was unfavorable, the heavy rains causing apprehension, and the English and American markets were decidedly buoyant in consequence. Crop reports from the West indicate a heavy yield. On Saturday there were sales at the Baltimore Exchange of 62,000 bushels of corn at from 81 to 84¾ cents; wheat sold from $1 25 to $1 43. The shipments to foreign ports on Saturday were 70,786 bushels corn, and on Friday shipments were made of 41,000 bushels wheat and 30,000 bushels corn. The stocks in the elevators are light at present, being on Friday 30,771 bushels wheat and 346,695 bushels corn. The receipts from the West will doubtless be heavier hereafter, and the indications are favorable for a large grain trade with Baltimore the remainder of the summer. New oats sold on Saturday at from 64 to 63 cents.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

There was much activity in the Baltimore wheat market yesterday, and 30,000 bushels changed hands, at from $1 30 to $1 43, the bulk at $1 40 per bushel. It was mainly new Southern red. The Chicago wheat market was excited, and spring wheat advanced to $1 19 against $1 11 on Saturday. This advance is attributed to the heavy export demand for Europe where the crop reports are very unfavorable. The stocks at the West are light, Chicago having 660,000 bushels against 3,000,000 bush. a short time since. There are 60,000 bush. on the way to Baltimore, but shipments are restricted because of the scarcity of vessels here to take it away. The bulk of the wheat goes to New York in this emergency, where shipping can always be had if freight rates are sufficiently high.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION—THE GREAT GATHERING IN ENGLAND.—To day the delegates from the Presbyterian churches throughout the world will assemble in London in order to perfect the scheme of Presbyterian confederation. As many as forty-eight organizations it is expected will be represented, comprising the Presbyterians of England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, the United States, New South Wales, and other parts of the Christian world. This contemplated union of all Presbyterians has been for some time in process of preparation. It was first suggested in connection with the tri-centenary commemoration of the birth of John Knox, and was approved by the Presbyterian Assembly of this country which met in 1872. At the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, held in New York, October, 1873, a meeting of the Presbyterian delegates present was called by the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, and their assent to the idea of confederation secured. A committee representing the State Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the English Presbyterian Church, met in Edinburgh, November, 1874, and discussed the programme of the meeting now about to be held, and came to several district conclusions. It was their opinion that the gathering in London should be strictly representative, and should be composed of commissioners appointed by the churches; that in regard to the English speaking churches the Westminster Confession should constitute the doctrinal basis of union, but that in regard to other churches having Presbyterian government, a general agreement with the Reformed symbols of doctrine should be required. It will be the business of this conference in London to draft a constitution as a basis of a formal confederation. The delegates appointed from the Southern Presbyterian Church are Rev. Drs. Stuart Robinson, J. A. Lefevre, and M. D. Hoge. Dr. Robinson has been in England several weeks.

Delegates to the State Convention.

Anne Arundel—George W. Nutwell, Gen. E. A. Bond, James S. Robinson and Samuel Acton.

Allegany—R. D. Johnson, Wm. A. Withers, A. J. Clark, T. G. McCulloh, and G. W. Morgan.—Alternates—J. H. Gordon, J. H. Percy, C. H. Hamill, John B. Fay and G. W. Kildow.

Baltimore City—Daniel Constantine, F. Buckheimer, Robert J. Slater, John Quinn, Wm. Reilly, John T. Hunter, John Richardson, Thos. P. Kiernan, John J. Mahon, John M. Travers, John Cosgrove, Morris A. Thomas, V. B. Hines, A. C. N. Matthews, Wm. E. Collins, P. A. O'Brian, Joseph Crarer, Thomas W. Campbell, H. A. Schultz, James F. Busey and John A. Fenton.

Baltimore County—Dr. Charles G. Macgill, Lewis Turner, Jr., Luther M. Birmingham, Jacob M. Pearce, James C. Harrison, Wm. T. Randle, and Dixon M. Tipton.

Calvert—Thomas J. Graham, Somervell Solters, and Alexander Somervell. Alternates—Alexander Freeman, James L. Hutchings, and J. Blake Chew.

Caroline—Dr. A. Hardcastle, P. W. Downs, and J. H. J. Hubbard.

Carroll—Mordecai McKinistry, F. T. Shaw, H. D. Beltz, Samuel Cover, and Luther Welsh.

Cecil—Wm. M. Knight, E. S. Everist, Clinton McCullough, and Joseph V. Wallace.

Charles—Dr. Peter W. Hawkins, Dr. Thomas C. Price, and George A. Hunt.

Dorchester—Francis J. Henry, Thos. K. Carroll, Solomon E. Smith, and George J. Meeking. Alternates—Kendall M. Jacobs, Dan'l M. Henry, Wm. H. Brewerle and Chas. Lake.

Frederick—John Ritchie, L. V. Baughman, Geo. R. Dennis, Francis Brengle, Joshua Biggs and Jacob Gernand.

Garrett—John Dailey, E. E. Brydon and Samuel Johnson. Alternates—Wm. R Barnard, Wm. A. Brydon and O. E. Offutt.

Harford—Stephenson Archer, H. D. Farnandis, T. R. Tanliver and Thomas H. Nelson.

Howard—Dr. W. W. Watkins, T. H. Hunt and A. P. Gorman.

Kent—Richard Hynson, Samuel Cacy and David Jones.

Montgomery—E. J. Hall, Samuel Riggs of R., Dr. N. Brewer, Horace Griffith, Wm. R. Dove, E. B. Prettyman, Alfred Ray and C. Windsor—with one-half a vote each.

Prince George's—Daniel Clarke, James J. Jarboe, Francis M. Hall and R. K. Elliott.

Queen Anne's—Thos. J. Keating, Jno. Coppage and Wm. G. Temple.

Somerset—L. L. Waters, Wm. H. Gale, Southey E. Miles and George T. Rowe. Alternates—W. S. McMaster, Gordon T. Atkinson, Barton D. Gibbons and Robert H. Jones.

St. Mary's—John E. Carpenter, Henry J. Carroll and Joseph F. Morgan.

Talbot—Edward Lloyd, Joseph B. Seth and Dr. Wm. H. Dawson.

Washington—Alonzo Berry, George Fronner, H. H. Keedy, Z. S. Claggett and F. Dorsey Herbert. Alternates—Robert Bridges, Alexander Neill, Thos. J. Warfield, W. McK. Kepler and W. A. Riddlemoser.

Wicomico—Gen. Humphreys, A. J. Crawford and E. E. Jackson.

Worcester—Samuel Showell, Wm. E. Timmons and A. J. Merrill.

☞Every day we have some new evidence of the sincerity of the South in the desire expressed by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and others at the Bunker Hill celebration for a restoration of complete fraternity between the once estranged sections of the country. Of late South Carolina has taken the lead in manifestations of zeal in this direction. The proposition now made by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston that a Centennial Legion composed of military organizations from the original Thirteen States of the Union shall be organized as a feature of the great celebration in Philadelphia next year is a happy conception, and we have no doubt that it will receive, as it should, hearty responses of approval and cooperation from all of "the Old Thirteen." The only trouble likely to arise is from contention as to what companies shall compose the military division thus to be made conspicuous.—*New York Tribune.*

LADY JANE FRANKLIN.—The death in London, on Sunday night, of Lady Jane Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, has already been announced. This lady, who is known so well to the world by her life-long devotion to her husband, in his life and after his death, was the daughter of John Griffin, Esq., and was born about 1805. She was married to Sir John Franklin in 1824, that being his second marriage. Ten years later, on his appointment to the Governorship of Van Dieman's Land, she sailed with him to that distant colony. In 1845 her husband departed on his third polar, expedition and when three years later the long absence of the Erebus and Terror excited grave apprehensions as to the safety of the expedition, Lady Franklin offered large rewards to stimulate search for her husband's party. The next year she touchingly appealed to the people of this county to co-operate in the search, and the Grinnell expedition was the result. Lady Franklin herself, at her private expense, fitted out an expediton in 1850 to assist those sent by the government, and one or two in later years. Her heart and soul were involved in this search, and hope never died in her breast till 1857. Capt. Leopold McClintock, commander of the Fox, one of the vessels fitted out by Lady Franklin, brought back proofs that Sir John and his party had doubtless perished ten years previously, though not before realizing their ambition, the discovery of the northwest passage. The House of Commons voted £2,000 for a statue of Sir John, and the Royal Geographical Society conferred upon Lady Franklin the honorable distinction of the founder's gold medal.

SOUND TALK FROM A REPUBLICAN SENATOR.—In a recent visit to Washington, Senator Robertson, a republican Senator from South Carolina, and a native, talked very freely about the present reform movement in his State. He acknowledged that the picture of South Carolina given by the independent press of the country had been none too highly colored, and added:

"Nearly all that outsiders know about dissension, fraud and corruption is true, and if it appears bad to those who know so little, how must it look to us, who are behind the scenes and striving for a good government? I tell you, sir, we must get rid of the carpet-bag influence. It is baneful, it is vicious, and there can be no true reform until it is driven out. I think Gov. Chamberlain is not to be deterred by the plea of a split in his own party. The colored voter has learned to estimate the true value of the carpet-bagger, and he cannot be used as a mere political machine in the future as he has been in the past. Give us a good government, and they are the best laborers we can have; and when we do get such a government they will, like all employes, whether these belong to one or other of the political parties into which the State may be divided. Being property-holders and taxpayers, a good government, economically administered, is as important to the one as to the other."

THE COMING PRIMARY MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR:—The views advanced by your correspondent, "Cavetown," in the last issue of the MAIL, commend themselves favorably to those who are interested in securing the best candidates and the success of the Democratic party in the fall campaign in Washington County.

The duties imposed upon a County Nominating Convention are too considerable to be performed judiciously, when that convention is called upon to select candidates in full for a ticket representing the majority of the elective offices of the county. If a County Convention were held for each nomination that is to be made, then every voter at a primary could indicate clearly his preference, but under the present system a voter has not even the whisper of a voice in placing a candidate on the ticket.

To hold primaries, however, for each nomination to be made, would be inexpedient, and an approximation to the desired result can only be attained by lessening the number to be nominated at a single convention. Therefore, to prevent "trading off" and manipulating, and to avoid defeating the main object of a Convention—that is, the selecting of the fittest candidates—the County Central Committee should seriously consider the question of having at least two county nominating conventions. DISTRICT NO. 17.

Great distress is said to exist among the laboring class at Ottawa, Canada, and some of them are being sent home to the old country by the National Societies.

A little son of Charles Hasselton, of Wilton, N. H., died Thursday night from the effects of the bite of a cat, received a few days ago while he was trying to part the cat and dog, who were fighting at a neighbor's house.

ITEMS.

Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, died Sunday night.

Ex-Senator Carpenter has been retained by the city of New York to assist in the prosecution of Tweed.

Saturday was the hottest day of the season in Cincinnati. There were five cases of sunstroke there, two of which were fatal.

The disease known as the black tongue is raging among the cattle in the country south of Hamilton, Ontario.

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroads have reduced their fair from Chicago to New York to fifteen dollars, the rate by the Michigan Central.

T. D. Jones, a Washington sculptor, has completed a life-size bust in marble of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Col. Alfred Spates, formerly State Senator from Allegany county, is lying dangerously ill at Cumberland.

W. H. McKinstry, a former resident of Mercersburg, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d ult.

Depression in the lumber business is very serious throughout the United States and Canada. With the lower prices, there are, however, expectations of an improved trade in the autumn.

The Mercersburg *Journal* of last week records the fact that a stalk of corn, in the space of sixty hours, grew thirteen inches.

The immense peach crop of the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula—now estimated as high as eight millions of baskets—its distribution and marketing have become subjects of very great importance.

The Russian Government is said to have conceded to the Mennonites settled in the empire the right of immunity from military service provided they will serve the prescribed time in the imperial forests instead.

The annual oration at the fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, in September, will be delivered by Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia.

A colossal statue of Col. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, is now being prepared by Mr. Stone, at Carrara Italy. It will be completed in October.

The report that the Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, is disaffected towards the State ticket is emphatically contradicted. He will take the stump for Governor Allen in a few days.

John Wallace was shot and killed in Allegany county, Md., Sunday, by John Stewart, a youth of nineteen years, to whom he had refused liquor and ejected from his house.

The democrats of Mississippi are very sanguine of carrying that State at the next election, and are already talking about candidates for the United States Senatorship.

During the past year one million dollars' worth of coral was fished up out of the depths of the Mediterranean, by the coral gatherers of Naples.

A curiosity has been added to the criminal calendar in New York. Thomas Sprott, an engineer, who, on the 7th of June, threw his wife out of a third story window, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, notwithstanding that both man and wife denied the assault.

The Troy *Times* says that the Roman Catholic clergy having directed the faithful of the flock not to dance any more round dances, some of the picnics given by the Roman Catholic societies in that city have eschewed the objectionable saltatory exercise and confined the toe-tripping to "square dances."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is glad that the Grasshoppers are "crossing the isothermal line," and says: "By the time they have eaten the bananas on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, the season for grasshoppers will be over." Good "goak" on Jay Cooke.

The Postmaster General has ordered that the fee for registered letters mailed from one office to another in the United States or to a foreign country be fixed at the uniform rate of ten cents, in addition to the regular postage, on and after July 1st.

Nine indictments were found in the United States District Court of St. Louis Monday against different distillers in connection with the whiskey frauds. General John McDonald, late Supervisor of the district, and Colonel John A. Joyce, late revenue agent, were among those indicted.

The will of the late Robt. H. Ives, of providence, R. I., has been made public, and the whole of his immense property, with the exception of a few bequests, is said to have been, left to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gammell, formerly a professor in Brown University. The entire estate is valued at from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, and the bequests amount to only about $35,000.

The population of Duluth, Minn., is only a little over 2,900, a shrinkage of 2,000 since 1872.—The fact is due largely to the collapse of the Northern Pacific railroad enterprise.

A letter from the Red Cloud agency, dated the 9th instant, states that a strong, well armed and equipped body of Uncapapa Sioux are on the war path in the Black Hills. They have had two encounters with white men, (miners,) and killed seven in one and three in another party.

A tremendous storm of rain and thunder and lightning broke over Portland, Me., Sunday morning. The Catholic Cathedral was struck, and though but little damage was done by lightning, the church was considerably injured by smoke and water.

A whale, supposed to be the one which came in contact with the steamer Scythia, off Roche's Point, in the Irish Channel, by which that vessel lost part of her propeller and was otherwise damaged, was towed into Queenstown on Saturday. It measured fifty-four feet.

A man, about fifty, and a woman, about forty-five years of age, were found drowned in the lake at Waukegan, Illinois, Sunday afternoon. They had been loitering about the place since Saturday, and were supposed to have deliberately committed suicide.

President Grant was last week the recipient of the pleasing intelligence that his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, had given birth to a son. He immediately sent his congratulations to the young mother, while he himself received the greetings of his friends. Mother and child, at last accounts, were doing well.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills, at Lawrance, Mass., which gave employment to 1,250 operatives, shut down on Saturday for eight weeks, and the suspension may be for a longer time. The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, at Salmon Falls, N. H., have closed one of their mills for two months.

Hon. William A. Foster, chief justice of the Circuit Court of New Hampshire, while riding in a Pullman car from Boston to Concord, Friday, was shot in the right arm through an open window, as the train was passing Merrimac station. The shot is supposed to have been fired by a tramp, in revenge for being put off the cars the night before.

Crop reports from the grasshopper districts in Kansas and Missouri state that the corn is looking splendid. There will be about twothirds of a crop in the devastated counties. A singular feature is that in the section visited by grasshoppers a new kind of buffalo grass is springing up, and farmers are greatly excited on the subject.

A riot occurred in Clarksville, Tennessee, Saturday night, in the beginning of which a large body of negroes made an attack on two Irishmen for an alleged assault upon a colored