

other features contemplated is a very extensive exhibition of American ethnology, representing as nearly a perfect picture as possible of the present condition of the native races of the country, together with a series of relics of its prehistoric population. The resources of the country, as illustrated by the animal, vegetable, and mineral products, will also be presented. A special appropriation was made to enable the United States Fish Commission to make a display of every thing connected with the fisheries of the country and with fish-culture, and this will probably be a very prominent feature of the exhibition on the part of the government.

The popularity of the measures taken by Congress to establish a national park in the Yosemite Valley and on the Yellowstone has induced a third measure of a similar character in regard to the island of Mackinac. A law has been recently passed directing that this island be taken in charge by the Secretary of War, and administered in the interest of the people. Ten years' leases may be granted for the erection of such buildings as are necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the proceeds derived therefrom are to be expended in the improvement of the grounds, the laying out of roads, etc.

Some years ago the Royal Society of London undertook, mainly at the suggestion of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, the publication of a catalogue of all the scientific papers published in transactions of societies and scientific journals, carrying it from the year 1800 to 1862. This was completed some years since, and fills five or six quarto volumes nearly of the size of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Persons engaged in scientific research will be interested to learn that the society will shortly commence another series, to embrace papers published from 1864 to 1873, to be continued, probably, hereafter for each decade.

Numerous *Deaths* of men of science have occurred since our last report on the subject, among them two eminent geologists, d'Omalius d'Halloy and Sir Charles Lyell. Other names are, Professor J. W. A. Argelander, the veteran astronomer; Professor C. J. Sundevall, of Sweden; C. L. Mathieu, of Paris; Professor R. Willis, Mr. Robert Hardwicke, Mr. John Timbs, Mr. W. Parkinson Wilson, and Dr. John E. Gray, of London; and Mr. W. J. Hays, the eminent animal painter, of New York.

Most of these names are those of veterans in science, who have died at an advanced age, after a life full of honors.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 22d of April.—The special session of the United States Senate was concluded March 24. The day before adjournment a resolution was adopted, 33 to 24, declaring that "the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana of which William P. Kellogg is the Executive, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved."

Elections were held for State officers in Connecticut and Michigan April 5, and in Rhode Island April 7. Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut (Democrat), was re-elected, and the Democrats in that State secured also three out of the four Congressmen. In Michigan the election was for Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents of the State University. The Republicans were successful. In Rhode Island the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was not decisive, and the choice will devolve upon the Legislature. The other offices were secured by the Republicans.

George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate from Utah, was placed on trial in Salt Lake City, April 2, for polygamy, but the prisoner was discharged under the statute of limitations.

F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has resigned, and John C. New, of Indianapolis, has been appointed his successor.

Six companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been ordered to the Black Hills region as an escort to Mr. Jenny, the government geologist, who is to conduct a survey of the country.

The centennial anniversary of the opening scenes of the Revolution at Concord and Lexington was celebrated April 19. At Concord the statue of the Minute-Man, by Daniel C. French,

was unveiled. An address was made by Ralph Waldo Emerson, an oration was delivered by George William Curtis, and a poem was read by James Russell Lowell. At Lexington the oration was delivered by Richard H. Dana, Jun., and a poem was read by John G. Whittier. The President of the United States and other eminent authorities were present at both places.

The total number of passengers landed at the port of New York between January 1 and March 31, 1875, was 17,128—an increase of 1085 over the corresponding period of 1874. Of these 9058 were aliens, 2769 were born in the United States, and 5301 were persons who had previously landed at New York or other ports of the United States. The number of passengers arriving at Castle Garden was 12,597, of whom 8176 were aliens, and 4421 were citizens or persons who had before landed at this or other ports of the United States.

Of the whole number of alien passengers who arrived, 4027 were natives of the German Empire, 1685 were from Ireland, 1866 from England, 356 from France, 331 from Italy, 291 from Scotland, 233 from Russia, 201 from Switzerland, 127 from Austria, 110 from Holland, 107 from Denmark, 43 from Sweden, 32 from Belgium, 30 from Spain, 27 from Canada, 14 from New Brunswick, 12 from China, 13 from the West Indies, 11 from Norway, 10 from the Isle of Man, 10 from South America, 5 from Central America, 4 from East India, 3 from Mexico, 3 from Portugal, 2 from Greece, 2 from Asia, 1 from Africa, 1 from Nova Scotia, and 1 from Heligoland. From the registered entries of the destinations of the passengers who landed at Castle Garden, 5000 stated their destination to be New York, 1757 went to the other Middle

States, 869 to the Eastern States, 367 to the Southern States, and 4274 to the Western and Northwestern States and Territories; 321 went to Canada, 4 to the West Indies, 2 to Mexico, 2 to South America, and 1 to Japan.

The religious agitation in Mexico still continues. The Church party seems to be endeavoring to incite a mob to repeat the bloody scenes recently enacted at Ahualulco and Acaulco.

An important and unhappy result of the accession of Alfonso to the throne of Spain is the adoption of a reactionary system in the educational institutions of that country, thus annulling all that has been accomplished in the direction of liberalism, and compelling some of the best professors and teachers to resign their positions.

Mr. Fawcett's bill to enable unmarried women to vote at elections was debated in the British House of Commons April 7. The House, upon a division, refused to order the bill to its second reading. The vote stood 152 to 187, Mr. Disraeli voting with the minority.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, April 16, the bill abrogating those clauses of the constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments passed its second reading. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck pronounced these extreme measures unavoidable, while he regretted their necessity. "When," he said, "all the breaches in the bulwarks of the state caused by granting too many rights to unworthy subjects are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace."

The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia, after their conference at Fulda, addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the state grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. The ministers, authorized by the Emperor, replied, expressing regret that the bishops should object to obey laws which were always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the bishops would have preserved the father-land from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

M. Quinet, the deceased French author and radical reformer, was buried March 29. Victor Hugo and M. Gambetta delivered orations at the grave.

DISASTERS.

March 20.—Destructive tornado in Georgia. Great loss of life and property.

February 6.—Fire at Osaka, Japan. Twelve hundred buildings destroyed, and several lives lost.

February 7.—Fire at Yokohama, Japan. Three hundred houses destroyed.

March 24.—Explosion in a coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium, causing the death and injury of many persons.

OBITUARY.

March 23.—At West Chester, Pennsylvania, John Hickman, a prominent citizen of that State, from which he was for four terms a Representative in Congress, aged sixty-five years.

April 1.—In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, William Selkirk Young—publisher of the *Evangelical Repository*, and son of William Young, who printed the first Bible in Pennsylvania—aged seventy-one years.

April 5.—In New York city, Judge James J. Roosevelt, aged eighty years.

April 10.—Near Austin, Texas, A. J. Hamilton, ex-Governor of that State.—In New York city, Henry Clapp, a well-known writer for the *Saturday Press*, *Vanity Fair*, the *Leader*, and other papers.

April 13.—In New York city, Samuel R. Wells, the well-known professor of phrenology and proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal*, aged fifty-five years.

April 22.—In New York city, John Harper, the senior member of the firm of Harper and Brothers, in his seventy-ninth year.

March 22.—In London, England, Comte de Jarnac, French minister to England, and a novelist of considerable eminence.

March 28.—Intelligence by telegram from Paris, of the death of Edgar Quinet, the distinguished author and radical member of the Assembly from Paris, aged seventy-two years.

April 8.—In Dublin, Ireland, Sir John Gray, member of Parliament from Kilkenny, and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, aged sixty years.

Editor's Drawer.

HAVING for at least a quarter of a century been a reader of your Drawer (says a correspondent at Peoria, Illinois), it may be that I may interest others, as they have interested me, by telling a few anecdotes. The April number of your Magazine gives us some of Mr. Lincoln's stories, and as I have heard him tell many a good story in the old days while he was yet a struggling lawyer in Springfield, I think I can repeat some that have not yet been published. My husband was a member of the Illinois Legislature as early as 1844, and it was at that time we made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln and family. They were always hospitable to strangers, and many a time have we visited them in their

old Springfield home, little thinking that that very plain mansion would ever become celebrated. Mr. Lincoln usually accompanied his gay little wife to parties, but seldom remained where the largest portion of the company were, but would slip off to some side room, or perhaps sit upon the stairs, where friends would soon gather about him, begging him for a story. They often named the tale they wished him to tell: for instance, saying, "Oh, Mr. Lincoln, do tell us the 'camp-meeting story,' or the 'Baker story,' " etc., etc. I was so much amused by the camp-meeting story that at one time when Mr. L. was stopping at our own home I got him to relate it, and even to tell me how to spell the ridiculous names of

is so supported on springs that all oscillation and jarring are obviated, and the passengers within are enabled to employ themselves at pleasure without inconvenience. One of these carriages is now in use on the railway between Paris and Lille, in France.

A steam hill-climber of novel construction has been built for use on Ithaca Hill, New York. The incline has five tracks. In climbing, the engine rests upon a somewhat elevated pair of rails just within the usual track, and upon a set

of small driving-wheels, which are upon the same axles as the large drivers. The fifth rail, located in the centre of the track, is a wide cogged rail, the teeth of which fit accurately into those of a cog-wheel under the centre of the engine, and between the small drivers. The locomotive is called the "Leviathan."

Large numbers of kangaroos are yearly slaughtered in the Australian colonies for their skins, which are declared by experts to make an exceedingly tough and pliant leather.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 24th of May.—The resignation of Attorney-General Williams has been accepted by the President, taking effect May 15. Judge Edwards Pierpont has been appointed his successor.

An important bill was passed by the New York State Senate, April 23, and by the Assembly, May 7—only one negative vote being cast in either House—providing for the suspension of delinquent State officers by the Governor, and for their removal, upon conviction, by the vote of a majority in the Senate.

Two judges in North Carolina—Brooks and Dick—have in recent charges to Grand Juries declared the criminal features of the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, "as no law could say that men are socially equal."

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill abrogating those clauses of the constitution which allow the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments. The bill for the suppression of religious orders had its first reading May 7. The Upper House of the Diet, May 22, passed the bill abrogating those articles of the constitution which had been already abrogated by the Lower House.

The Belgium Tribunal at Liege has dismissed the charges brought against Duchesne of plotting to assassinate Prince Bismarck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram from London dated May 3 announced the arrival of the schooner *Jefferson Borden* from New Orleans, with the following report from the captain: "Crew mutinied, first and second mates killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pump, and another dying; vessel worked by three hands." The mutiny occurred when the vessel was eighteen days out. Captain Patterson and his officers fought the mutineers with revolvers and knives. In the struggle the first and second mates were killed. The mutineers were secured and held in irons, two of them being seriously wounded.

The Centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Colonel Ethan Allen was celebrated May 10. Orations were delivered by Colonel William E. Calkins and the Rev. Flavius Josephus Cook.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 20th of May, there was a very enthusiastic celebration of

the Centenary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Graham, Judge John Kerr, and the Hon. John Bright.

DISASTERS.

April 23.—Three steamers burned at the New Orleans levee. Fifty lives sacrificed.

April 26.—Collision on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, near Washington. Many of the employés and passengers injured.

April 28.—Destructive fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. A square mile of the city laid in ruins. Explosion of a powder magazine, and several lives lost. Loss over \$2,000,000.

May 20.—Fire at Osceola, Pennsylvania. Two hundred and fifty houses destroyed. Loss over \$2,000,000.

May 1.—Explosion at Bunker Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, England. Forty-one lives lost.

May 7.—Wreck of the steam-ship *Schiller*, in a fog, on the Retarriere Ledge, near Bishop's Rock, Scilly Islands, off the Cornwall coast. She belonged to the Eagle Line, and was bound to Hamburg from New York. Three hundred and eleven persons drowned, including the captain, John G. Thomas.

OBITUARY.

April 28.—In Brooklyn, New York, Mrs. Sarah G. Conway, manager of the Brooklyn Theatre, and an actress of excellent repute, aged forty-one years.

April 30.—At Bay View, Long Island, Oliver Charlick, formerly partner of George Law, and for many years president of the Long Island Railroad, aged sixty-five years.

May 17.—In Lexington, Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge, formerly Vice-President of the United States, and during the rebellion a general in the Confederate army, aged fifty-four years.

May 20.—In Baltimore, Maryland, the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, for three terms United States Senator from Indiana, aged sixty-three years.

April 27.—In England, W. Winwood Reade, nephew of the novelist Charles Reade, and well known as the author of various African travel sketches.

May 5.—Intelligence from London of the death of Heinrich George August Ewald, a celebrated German philologist, theologian, historian, and political reformer, aged seventy-two years.—From Paris, intelligence of the death of Michel Levy, the well-known Parisian publisher.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 21st of June. The Rhode Island General Assembly, May 25, elected Henry Lippitt (Republican) Governor.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention, at Lancaster, May 26, renominated General Hart-ranft for Governor.

The Ohio Republican Convention, at Columbus, June 2, nominated ex-Governor Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and in its platform opposed a division of the school fund.

The New Hampshire Legislature, June 9, elected P. C. Cheney Governor of the State.

The California Republican Convention, at Sacramento, June 11, nominated T. G. Phelps for Governor.

The Ohio Democratic Convention, at Columbus, June 17, renominated Governor William Allen.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston June 17. Judge Devens delivered the oration.

The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier has been re-elected President of the French Assembly.

It has been until lately a rule of the British House of Commons that when attention was drawn by any member to the presence of strangers, the latter should be expelled. This rule was so far modified, May 31, as to require a division of the House on the question of expulsion.

The attention of the British government has been called to the frightful mortality from measles among the Feejee Islanders.

General Garibaldi's bill for the improvement of the Tiber passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies, June 16, by a vote of 198 to 57.

DISASTERS.

May 26.—Explosion in a drug store in Boston, Massachusetts. Several people killed and others fatally injured.

May 27.—Burning of the French Catholic church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, during the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi. Seventy-five lives lost.

June 16.—Explosion in a manufactory of fireworks in Boston, Massachusetts. Six persons killed and three seriously injured.

May 18.—Earthquake in New Granada. Six cities desolated. The city of Cucuta entirely obliterated. Sixteen thousand lives lost.

May 24.—Intelligence in London, England, of the sinking of an Austrian ferry-boat in the Tyrol, with Roman Catholic pilgrims on board. Seventy-six lives lost.

May 30.—The steamer *Vicksburg*, bound for Liverpool from Montreal, went down in a field of ice. Eighty-three lives reported lost.

June 3.—Sixty persons drowned by the capsizing of a lighter on the Tagus, in Portugal.

OBITUARY.

June 14.—In Boston, Massachusetts, Samuel Gardner Drake, historian and antiquarian, aged seventy-seven years.

June 6.—In France, M. Charles de Remusat, author and statesman, in his seventy-eighth year.

Editor's Drawer.

ON the first day of August, in the year 1714, died Queen Anne, and on the same day George I. succeeded to the throne. That day was kept as a day of rejoicing by the Dissenters. On its recurrence in 1733 they held great meetings in London and several other parts of the kingdom to celebrate it, the more especially as it was the day on which the "Schism Bill" would have been passed if the death of the Queen had not prevented it. If this bill had become a law, Dissenters would have been debarred the liberty of educating their own children.

COLONEL BAKER, who was killed at Ball's Bluff during the late rebellion, was well known in Springfield, Illinois, and it was of him Mr. Lincoln used to tell the following story:

Colonel Baker was very courteous to ladies, always treating them with great politeness and attention. He was starting on a journey at one time, when a lady was placed in his care by an acquaintance. Now the colonel knew nothing whatever of this lady, but she proved to be a pleasant traveling companion, and he made her as comfortable as possible in the old stage-coach. On the next morning they stopped for breakfast in Galena, and while that meal was being prepared they were shown into a parlor on the second floor. Here the lady seated herself by an open window looking out on the street, while

the colonel paced the floor, with his hands folded behind him, as was his custom, for he always seemed as restless as a caged bear when confined in a room. Other passengers were in the parlor, and they were speaking of some late defaulter, some blaming him, others saying he had done what he could to save his creditors. At last one of the gentlemen appealed to Colonel Baker, asking what *he* thought of the defaulter.

"Think of him!" exclaimed the colonel. "Why, that he should be hung without mercy. He is a scoundrel."

At this the lady left her seat, and standing in front of the colonel with flashing eyes, said, "Colonel Baker, perhaps it may interest you to know that the gentleman you so readily condemn is my uncle!"

The colonel ceased his walk, and giving one appealing look to his fair friend, he began to draw off his coat, and approaching the open window, said, "I have nothing more to say, madam; but give the word, and I will throw myself from this window."

"The sacrifice was not demanded, and they continued their journey in peace."

MR. LINCOLN was very plain in dress, simple in his manner, and impulsive as a child. He was dining with us one day in a little Western town, and there chanced to be some very fine fresh hon-

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 21st of July.—The Maine Democratic State Convention, at Augusta, June 22, nominated General Charles W. Roberts for Governor.

The New York Prohibition State Convention, at Syracuse, June 23, nominated G. D. Dusenbury for Secretary of State, and adopted resolutions condemning the license law, and demanding prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The California Independent party held a convention at San Francisco, June 23, and nominated for Governor the Hon. John Bidwell, a wealthy agriculturist of that State.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention, at Madison, July 7, nominated Harrison Ludington for Governor. The Convention favored the gradual resumption of specie payments.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention, at St. Paul, July 7, nominated D. L. Buell for Governor, and passed a resolution favoring specie payments.

A convention in the interest of the paper-money party has been called to meet at Detroit August 25.

Governor Tilden, of New York, has vetoed the bill empowering the Governor to discharge any prisoner sentenced for twenty-five years or upward at the expiration of fifteen years, provided he has behaved well during that time.

The Count von Arnim has been convicted by the Prussian court of intentionally abstracting state papers of the character of public deeds intrusted to him, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The British House of Lords, June 24, passed the Canadian Copyright Bill to a second reading. The Household Franchise Bill was debated in the House of Commons July 7. The motion for a second reading was lost, the vote standing 166 to 268.

The Public Powers Bill was passed to a third reading by the French Assembly on the 7th of July, after some debate. An amendment was adopted providing that if the Presidency should become vacant while the Chambers are dissolved, the Senate shall meet, and general elections be immediately held. The University Education Bill was discussed in detail, clause by clause, July 12. All the amendments moved by the Liberals were rejected by narrow majorities.

The draft of the new Spanish Constitution provides that the Senate shall be composed of 300 members, of three classes, viz., first, Senators by hereditary title; second, Senators elected by popular corporations; third, Senators nominated by the crown. All grandes of Spain receiving incomes of \$10,000 and over are included in the first class. For the Lower Chamber the Deputies are to be chosen for five years, one representative to every 5000 voters. The king has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and the elective portion of the Senate simultaneously or separately, but must convoke new Chambers within three months. He appoints the President and Vice-President of the Senate, and has the right to veto bills. Any person arrested must be brought before a tribunal

or released within seventy-two hours. Either the Cortes or the government may decree the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, but banishment of a Spaniard from his country is prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immense destruction of life and property was caused by the recent floods in France; 216 persons were drowned in Toulouse alone. The damage done to that city and Agen is estimated at over \$20,000,000.

The mails bring further particulars of the recent terrible earthquake in New Granada. The loss of life and property was much greater than was at first supposed. Cucuta and all the surrounding villages within a radius of twenty miles were completely destroyed by the severity of the shock. At Cucuta alone it is estimated that between two and three thousand persons lost their lives, while the loss of property will far exceed \$8,000,000. Many serious losses of life and property were also occasioned by the rain, and by bands of robbers.

The British court of inquiry have reported that the wreck of the steamer *Schiller* was caused solely by the failure to use the lead.

The intercollegiate regatta at Saratoga Lake resulted in a victory for the Cornell crew. Columbia was second, and Harvard third. The race was run by Cornell in 16 minutes 53¼ seconds.

The semi-annual statement, by Messrs. Dun, Barlow, and Co., of the number of failures in this country, with the total amount of liabilities, shows that from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 3377 failures were reported, with a total of liabilities of \$74,940,869.

The American rifle team in Ireland won the rifle-match at Dollymount, June 29; the score for the American team being 968 against 929 for the Irish team.

DISASTERS.

July 5.—Near Far Rockaway, Long Island, collision between two trains on the South Side Railroad. Seven persons killed, six fatally and twenty-two seriously injured.—The steam-tug *Lumberman*, while returning from Fortress Monroe with a pleasure party of eighteen on board, was run down by the steam-ship *Isaac Bell*, off Sewell's Point, and sunk in fifty feet of water. Nine of the company were drowned. The steamer was not injured.

OBITUARY.

June 24.—At Burlington, New Jersey, Rear-Admiral De Camp, aged sixty-three years.

June 25.—In New York city, Mortimer Thompson, better known as "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.," aged forty-four years.

July 8.—In St. Louis, Missouri, General Frank P. Blair, Jun., aged fifty-four years.

June 29.—In Austria, Ferdinand I., ex-emperor, aged eighty-two years.

July 7.—In London, England, J. E. Cairnes, Professor of Political Economy in the London University.

July 18.—In England, Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the ill-fated arctic explorer, aged about seventy years.

face, and even life itself. After this he gets down to his true work, and in the present volume manifests the same untiring, painstaking, enthusiastic spirit which shines out in the other volumes, and which will make the work an American classic.

On the 22d of June Mr. Herbert Spencer read a paper before the London Anthropological Institute upon comparative psychology, drawing attention to the valuable results which the division of labor had brought about in the study of the physical character of the races of men and of culture-history. He maps out the subject in his usual lucid style, and draws attention to those psychological observations to which specialists might with profit direct their labors.

The Hon. Horace Capron, late Minister of Ag-

riculture in Japan, has returned, and has brought for the National Museum six beautiful life-size papier-maché images of the natives of that country—to wit, a nobleman and his wife, two soldiers, a farmer and his wife—all perfect in form, and clad in their native costumes. There is also a fine collection of agricultural implements, ornamental screens, silver birds, etc.

An effort is making in Tennessee to collect at the State capital representative specimens of the antiquities of the State and descriptions of the mounds and other structures. This most laudable example ought to be followed by all the States of the Union, in order to furnish material for a correct and exhaustive summary of American archaeology.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 23d of August. — The Maryland Democratic State Convention at Baltimore, July 22, nominated John Lee Carroll for Governor, and adopted a hard-money platform. The Minnesota Republican State Convention at St. Paul, July 28, nominated John S. Pillsbury for Governor, and adopted a hard-money platform.

The State election in Kentucky, August 2, resulted in the election by a large majority of M'Creery, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The North Carolina Constitutional Convention election, August 4, resulted in a Republican majority.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed the Hon. D. M. Key to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson.

The yellow fever has done its terrible work among our soldiers stationed at Fort Barrancas. An unusually large number of soldiers were retained there, notwithstanding the almost certain fate confronted, until after the disease broke out, when those who were well were removed to Pensacola. Out of about one hundred and fifty persons, including the officers' families, over one-third were attacked by the disease. Among those who died was one commissioned officer, Lieutenant George W. Deshler—a young soldier of eminent worth and brilliant promise.

The French Assembly adjourned, August 4, after passing the bill constituting the Senate.

The projected Spanish constitution, while apparently securing religious liberty, declares the state religion to be Roman Catholic, and forbids public ceremonies or demonstrations of any other religion.

A serious insurrection against the Turkish government has broken out in Herzegovina, a province with 7000 square miles of territory and a population of 250,000. The disturbance has already involved Bosnia and Montenegro, and threatens to extend to Servia and Wallachia unless speedily suppressed. Other governments have intervened, and it is likely that important political reforms, especially in the matter of religious toleration, will be secured from the Sublime Porte.

The centennial anniversary of Daniel O'Con-

nell's birthday was celebrated in Ireland, August 6, with great enthusiasm.

The Merchant Shipping Bill has been passed by the British Parliament. Parliament was, August 13, prorogued until October 29.

On the 16th of August the monument to Hermann, the ancient German hero, the first apostle of German unity and of opposition to imperial Rome in the first years of the Christian era, was inaugurated on the Grotenberg. The Emperor William was present, and the day was made a national festival among the Germans. The monument has been the life work of Joseph Ernst von Bandel.

DISASTERS.

August 6.—Explosion in the arsenal at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania. One person killed and nineteen wounded.

August 5.—A water-spout bursting over the town of Kirn, in Rhenish Prussia, inundated the place, and thirteen persons were drowned.

OBITUARY.

July 31.—In Carter County, Tennessee, ex-President Andrew Johnson, aged sixty-seven years.

August 2.—In New York city, General Alexander Hamilton, son of the famous Alexander Hamilton, aged ninety years.

August 4.—In Newark, New Jersey, Commander Andrew Jackson Drake.

August 11.—At Saratoga, New York, ex-Governor William A. Graham, of North Carolina, aged seventy-one years.

August 12.—In Philadelphia, Horace Binney, an eminent lawyer, in his ninety-sixth year.

August 16.—At Oberlin, Ohio, Charles G. Finney, president of Oberlin College.

July 23.—Announcement from France by cable of the death of Athanase Josué F. Coquerel, aged fifty-five years. Like his distinguished father, he was an eminent Protestant leader. —Announcement from London of the death of Isaac Merrit Singer, inventor of the sewing-machine which bears his name, aged sixty-four years.

August 4.—At Copenhagen, Denmark, Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known writer of wonder-stories for children, aged seventy years.

Editor's Historical Record.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 21st of September.—The Mississippi Republican State Convention, at Jackson, August 25, nominated George M. Buchanan for State Treasurer.

The New York State Republican Convention, at Saratoga, September 8, adopted a platform of resolutions in favor of administrative reform, a speedy return to specie payments, and opposing sectarian appropriations and the third term. Frederick W. Seward was nominated for Secretary of State.—The New York Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, September 16, re-adopted the hard-money plank of the Baltimore platform of 1872 and the entire State platform of 1874, and nominated John Bigelow for Secretary of State.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, September 9, adopted a platform similar to that adopted by the Ohio Democrats, and nominated Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention, at Omaha, September 17, adopted a hard-money platform.

The California State election, September 2, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The Republicans elected one out of the four Congressmen.

The election in New Jersey, September 8, resulted in the ratification of the constitutional amendments submitted by the Constitutional Commission. Among the amendments are provisions against sectarian appropriations; for "the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years;" and against donations or loans by counties, towns, or villages to any individual, association, or corporation.

The State election in Maine, September 13, resulted in a majority for the Republican ticket of between 4000 and 5000.

Governor Ames, of Mississippi, September 7, telegraphed to President Grant declaring that in that State domestic violence existed in its most aggravated form, and that he was compelled to appeal to the general government for assistance. He inquired if the President's proclamation of last December was still in force, saying that, if it was not, he would at once make a formal application for aid. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Pierpont, who decided that the December proclamation does not remain in force, and a dispatch to that effect was sent to Governor Ames. On the 9th the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed to the Attorney-General that there were no disturbances in the State, and no obstructions to the execution of the laws, though there had been an unexpected conflict at a political meeting (referring to the riot at Clinton). On the 14th the Attorney-General wrote to Governor Ames reminding him of the necessity of bringing himself strictly within the Constitution and the laws, but promising that, if there was such resistance to the State authorities as could not be otherwise suppressed, the President would swiftly aid him.

The Spanish cabinet has again been changed.

A majority of the cabinet having decided that elections for the Cortes should be held by universal suffrage, the other members became dissatisfied, and the entire body resigned. A new cabinet was then formed, as follows: General Jovellar, President of the Council and Minister of War; Alcalá Galiano, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Calderón Collantes, Minister of Justice; Duran y Lira, Minister of Marine; Salaverria, Minister of Finance; Romero Robledo, Minister of the Interior; Martín Herrera, Minister of Public Works; Ayala, Minister of Colonies.

The Carlists surrendered the citadel of Seo de Urgel August 29. Soon afterward the Carlist General Dorregaray was defeated while attempting to force a passage into Aragon.

The Turkish forces are pressing an active campaign in Herzegovina, and the insurrection is considered suppressed in Bosnia and Servia.

President M'Mahon has dismissed Admiral De la Roncière le Noury from the command of the French Mediterranean squadron on account of his pronounced Bonapartist tendencies, he having written a letter which was read at a Bonapartist banquet at Evreux.

The Russian forces under General Kanffman defeated the Khokan rebels, numbering 30,000, September 4, and had completed the conquest of the country by the 16th.

DISASTERS.

September 9.—Loss of the propeller *Equinox*, near Point au Gable, Lake Michigan. Twenty-six persons drowned.

September 10.—Loss of the steam-barge *Mendota* on Lake Michigan. Eight persons drowned.

September 16-19.—Violent cyclone on the Gulf of Mexico. In Galveston (over which the storm was central at mid-day on the 16th) the water was driven over the island alternately from gulf and bay. Houses were removed, the railroad damaged, and numerous vessels driven ashore. In Indianola, on Matagorda Bay, over one hundred lives were lost. The place was flooded eight feet deep, and houses, stores, wharves, and the light-house were swept away. Nine-tenths of the houses in town were destroyed.

August 29.—Collision on the Midland Railroad, in England. Five persons killed and forty injured.

September 2.—A railway train broke through a rotten bridge near Goshen, en route for Kingston, Canada. Twenty-five persons injured.

September 11.—Loss of eleven lives from poisonous gas in the Donnington Wood Colliery, Shropshire, England.

OBITUARY.

September 1.—In Harlem, New York, the Rev. E. H. Gillett, D.D., author of the *Life of John Huss, God in Human Thought*, etc., in his fifty-second year.

September 10.—In Litchfield, Connecticut, Lewis B. Woodruff, United States Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New York, in his sixty-sixth year.

September 11.—In Saratoga, New York, the Hon. Henry T. Blow, ex-Congressman, aged fifty-eight years.