

## Editor's Historical Record.

### POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 24th of September.—Numerous political State Conventions have been held, as follows: Alabama Republican, at Montgomery, August 22, nominating Mr. White and Mr. Street for Congressmen at large; Ohio Democratic, at Columbus, August 25, nominating William Bell for Secretary of State; Michigan Republican, at Lansing, August 26, nominating J. J. Bagley for Governor; Illinois Democratic, at Springfield, August 26, nominating Charles Carroll for State Treasurer; Kansas Republican, at Topeka, August 26, nominating Thomas A. Osburne for Governor; Pennsylvania Democratic, at Pittsburg, August 26, nominating W. J. Woodward for Supreme Judge; Virginia Conservative, at Richmond, August 27, nominating for Governor ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker; Missouri Democratic, at St. Louis, August 27, nominating Charles H. Hardin for Governor; New Jersey Republican, at Trenton, August 27, nominating George A. Halsey for Governor; Ohio Republican, at Columbus, September 2, nominating A. T. Wikoff for Secretary of State; Nebraska Republican, at Lincoln, September 2, nominating Silas Garber for Governor; Missouri People's, at Jefferson City, September 2, nominating William Gentry for Governor; Nebraska Independent, at Lincoln, September 8, nominating J. F. Gardener for Governor; Arkansas Democratic, at Little Rock, September 8, approving the new State constitution, and nominating Elisha T. Baxter for Governor; South Carolina Republican, at Columbia, September 8, nominating D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; New York Liberal, at Albany, September 9, but after passing resolutions adjourned to the 29th, making no nominations; Massachusetts Democratic, at Worcester, September 9, nominating William Gaston for Governor; Michigan Democratic, at Kalamazoo, September 10, nominating Henry Chamberlin; New Jersey Democratic, at Trenton, September 15, nominating Judge Bedle for Governor; New York Democratic, at Syracuse, September 16, nominating Samuel J. Tilden for Governor; New York Republican, at Utica, September 23, nominating John A. Dix for Governor.

In nearly all of the Democratic State Conventions resolutions were passed denouncing the Civil Rights Bill and the third term. The South Carolina Republican Convention openly advocated a third term for President Grant.

The majority in Ohio against the new constitution is officially reported as 147,284.

The election in Vermont, September 1, resulted in the choice of Peck (Republican) for Governor by a majority of about 22,000. Luke P. Poland was not returned to Congress. The Republicans elected 183 members of the lower branch of the State Legislature, the Democrats 48, while there are four members representing neither party. The last House consisted of 216 Republicans and 32 Democrats and Liberals.

The election in Maine, September 14, resulted in the choice of Dingley (Republican) for Governor by a majority of between 11,000 and 12,000.

By the September election in Wyoming Territory Mr. Steele, the Democratic candidate for

Delegate, was returned to Congress by a majority of from 500 to 600.

There have been local disturbances in the South arising out of conflicts between the white and colored people. A riot in Lancaster County, Kentucky, August 19-22, reached such proportions that Governor Leslie called upon the State militia to restore order. In Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee, a jail was broken into, August 25, and a number of colored prisoners were murdered. In the same place Julia Hayden, a colored school-teacher, was murdered. Governor Brown has succeeded in arresting the perpetrators of these outrages.

In Louisiana the conflict temporarily assumed an alarming aspect. The sentiment which became the basis of the secret organization known as the White League—a sentiment sufficiently indicated by the name of the order—was reinforced by the feeling of dissatisfaction among the citizens with the existing State government. These combined elements found expression in a mass-meeting in New Orleans, September 14, called together to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens. The meeting led to the appointment of a committee commissioned to call upon Governor Kellogg and to request him to abdicate his office. The request was refused. The members of the White League and other citizens in arms stationed themselves at the intersection of the streets on the south side of Canal Street, from the river to Claiborne Street. In the mean time D. B. Penn, the candidate in the last State election for Lieutenant-Governor, had issued a proclamation charging Kellogg with having usurped the government, and calling upon "the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm, and assemble under their respective officers for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power." Barricades were erected by the citizens, and when the Metropolitan Police appeared on Canal Street a sharp conflict followed, in which the police were defeated. On the citizens' side eight were killed and eighteen wounded. On the side of the police nine were killed and fourteen wounded. Within twenty-four hours after the first outbreak the entire State government was revolutionized, and Governor Kellogg was a refugee in the Custom-house. On the 16th President Grant issued a proclamation calling upon the disturbers of the peace to disperse within five days. On the 18th the government was surrendered to Kellogg under protest. There was no conflict between the citizens and the United States troops.

There have been conflicts with the hostile Indians in Texas and Indian Territory, in which the United States' forces have been uniformly successful.

The military head-quarters of the United States army was removed from Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, Missouri, by order of General Sherman, dated September 5, to take effect October 14.

On the 5th of September the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress was celebrated in Carpenters' Hall,

Philadelphia. An oration was delivered by Henry A. Brown.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, has written a letter to Truman Smith in which he says that the effect of the Civil Rights Bill will be "the destruction of the Republican party in the South, and the certain injury of the colored people."

Four hundred Mormons sailed from Liverpool for this country September 2.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, August 24, to assassinate President Prado, of Peru.

The Bishop of Yucatan has issued an edict threatening to excommunicate all Roman Catholics who contract civil marriages.

Don Carlos, August 6, issued a manifesto "to the Christian powers," claiming that his is the party of order, and protesting against the calumnies that have been published against Lim and his adherents. The Carlists have sustained several defeats.

The Spanish ministry of Señor Zabala resigned early in September, and a new ministry was formed by Señor Sagasta.

The Bonapartists, encouraged by local successes in some of the departments of France, have recently assumed a bolder tone. M. Berger, their candidate for the Assembly from Maine-et-Loire, openly proclaimed his hope for the restoration of the empire. The result of the election was not promising, however. He obtained only 25,000 votes, while the Republican candidate received 45,000, and the government candidate 25,000.

Great Britain and Turkey declined to sign the protocol of the Brussels International Congress.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was married to the Duchess of Mecklenburg, August 28.

Advices from India of August 24 stated that 8,000,000 persons were still dependent on the government on account of the Bengal famine.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A monument to General Nathaniel Lyon was dedicated in Lyon Park, St. Louis, Missouri, September 13.

Prominent among the charities instituted by the St. John's Guild are the summer excursions for the benefit of poor sick children. Thus far there have been eighteen of these excursions. Some idea of the magnitude of this praiseworthy effort is conveyed by the statistics of the first nine of these excursions, the benefits of which were shared by 7441 persons. The provisions consumed consisted of 2670 pounds of beef, 3530

quarts of milk, 2100 loaves of bread, two barrels of sugar, 190 pounds of tea, 1100 pounds of rice, and 254 pounds of butter. This society is accomplishing important results. It has divided the entire city into medical districts, furnishing for each one competent physician, to reach the needs of those not cared for by the dispensaries; and it furnishes medicines and pays for prescriptions. Last winter in its various fields of charity this society had 35,000 beneficiaries.

John F. Lacey, September 1, crossed Long Island Sound in a row-boat twelve feet long, drawn by a kite. The distance was twenty-two miles. There were two men in the boat.

#### DISASTERS.

September 19.—Burning of the Granite Mill No. 1 in Fall River, Massachusetts. Over twenty operatives, mostly girls, were killed, and thirty-six injured.

September 22.—Collision on the Belvidere Railroad, near Warren, New Jersey, caused by an open switch. One killed and several wounded.

August 24.—Colliery explosion near Hanley, Staffordshire, England. Eight miners killed.

September 7.—Great fire in Meiningen, Germany. Loss in buildings alone \$3,000,000. Nearly 700 families made homeless.

September 11.—Collision on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich, England. Twenty killed and fifty injured.

#### OBITUARY.

August 23.—In New York city, Colonel William C. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, aged sixty-eight years.

September 2.—At Nashua, New Hampshire, Major-General John G. Foster, U.S.A., aged fifty years.—At Springfield, Ohio, the Right Rev. Thomas H. Morris, senior bishop of the Methodist Church, aged eighty years.

September 7.—In Manchester, Massachusetts, Frederick B. Conway, the actor, aged fifty-four years.

September 15.—At Newport, Rhode Island, the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, the distinguished jurist, aged sixty-five years.

August 24.—At his country-seat, Cotswold Hills, near Gloucester, England, Sidney Dobell, the poet, aged fifty years.

August 27.—In England, John Henry Foley, sculptor.

September 13.—At his residence in Valricher, France, François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, statesman and author, aged eighty-seven years.

## Editor's Drawer.

**B**EFORE the destruction, in part, of the Library of the United States at Washington city several years ago, there was in that library a pamphlet which contained an account of a transaction at Annapolis, Maryland, which ought not to pass into oblivion.

Prior to the commencement of the American Revolution Dr. Gustavus Warfield, distinguished for his intelligence and patriotism, resided on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and was captain of a volunteer uniformed company

of cavalry. A friend at Annapolis, the seat of government of Maryland, notified the doctor that two ships loaded with tea were at anchor in the harbor of that city, and were about to land their cargoes. Determined to arrest the proceeding, Dr. Warfield distributed promptly invitations to the members of his troop of horse and to his neighbors generally to a dinner, to be served up in a grove near his residence. A large company assembled, and, after enjoying the dinner, resolved unanimously that the landing of the tea