

# The Middletown Transcript.

CHARLES H. VANDERFORD, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15th, 1871.

## "SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK."

As an evidence of the "rotteness" in the Denmark of Northern Democracy we present one additional fact to the thousands which are daily obtruding themselves upon public notice. A few weeks ago we took up one of our exchanges, the Lawrence, Massachusetts, *Scout*, a professedly Democratic paper, one of purely northern type, and in its editorial columns we read a fulsome eulogy of Salmon P. Chase, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in 1872. It was urged in the *Scout*, in support of the claims of Mr. Chase to the favorable consideration of the Democratic party, that he was one of the earliest agitators of slavery, and the Ajax of the Lincoln Administration, on whose broad shoulders that Administration leaned more than upon any other, and that it was Mr. Chase who gave to the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln its finishing touches, that proclamation by which a great national robbery was perpetrated. Mr. Lincoln had long been urged to that act by the harpies of Northern fanaticism, but he faltered and hesitated, until Salmon P. Chase, a man of the same type as the man who did the deed. And this man is urged as a proper candidate of the Democratic party in 1872! Can the mind conceive of a condition of deeper political degradation than this? Can plummet sound the depth of a deeper debasement? We think not. And these are the "new departure" Democrats who assume to lead the Democratic party of the year of grace 1871, and whom we, of the Middle States, are expected to follow! We reject their leadership, spit upon their "new departure," despite that political debauchery which would prompt them to coin their souls for drachmas and sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. The spoils of office are all they want. They care not a groat for principle, and would betray their party with the same readiness that Judas betrayed his master. What fellowship can honorable men have with political bawls like these? Let them "depart," if they will; their rottenness "smells to heaven," and is an offense to the nostrils of all who are free from their contamination. And the sooner they "depart" the better, as the party can then be reorganized upon a purely white basis. For Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrats to act in harmony with men who hold not a single principle in common with them, is simply impossible. Let the North make its nominations upon its "new departure" platform, and let it ignore the existence of older Democratic principle in other sections of the Union, and it will either have to elect its ticket by its own inherent strength, or submit to ignominious defeat. The true Democracy of the Middle and Southern States will have nothing to do with them, and they might as well understand it at first as at the last. The Northern leaders are determined to foist this "new departure" upon the party. Let us be equally determined that we will not follow where they lead. The responsibility of throwing this apple of discord into the Democratic party is with them; and with them also will be the responsibility of any untoward result. No Democrat, worthy of the name, will be willing to stultify himself. Let all true Democrats, everywhere, prepare for a reorganization of the party, after it has been purged from rottenness by this "new departure." There are many true men in the North who utterly loathe this attempt to debauch the Democratic party, and who will have nothing to do with it. Let all such correspond with each other, and when the ebony wing of the party, as now constituted, has sloughed off, let the white men everywhere combine, hold a national convention, and organize upon the time-honored principles of the party, and upon the Judge Taney and Douglas basis of a government for white men and their posterity forever. Upon such a basis we should put the Black-and-Tan organizations *hors de combat*. We would inscribe upon our banners—"White men shall rule America." No African or Asiatic shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship, white men alone shall have the elective franchise. If we give the right of citizenship to the Negro, to be consistent we must give the same right to the Chinese, and to every other race of men upon the face of the earth that choose to resort to our shores. Our country would then soon be mongrelized. There are 100,000,000 of people in Asia, who, if encouraged to come to this country by equal political privileges, might overwhelm the white population, and in conjunction with the negroes, mongrelize the whole. Therefore would it be wise with both hands, and all possible energy, to keep the gates of immigration shut. It is no more than a fair inference, that if the gates were open, the result would be the same.

pour into this country, ship load after ship load, until millions of them would find lodgement upon our shores. They would through the factories, fill the work shops, and come into competition with white laborers in every department of industry, until labor would fail to yield an adequate support, and white men would be driven from the homes of their fathers or compelled to remain and starve. To prevent such a state of things, let the white men combine. Let the party be reorganized upon a white basis, and we shall have the cordial co-operation of the laboring men everywhere, and they constitute the vast majority in this country. We shall contend for the supremacy of white men, for economy in our public affairs, for low taxes and honesty in those who handle them, for a tariff for revenue alone, for a speedy return to specie payments, and for the adoption of such measures as will promote the general prosperity of the people. A party so organized would sweep the country, because it would be organized in the interest of the masses, who would rally to its support. Let the cry go forth that "white men shall rule America," and the masses would rally to that standard.

**THE NEW LOAN.**—It has been reported for some days past that the new Government loan had been withdrawn. The Washington Chronicle says that if the new loan has been withdrawn, no official at the Treasury Department has received any notice of the fact, nor has any official order been given. The secretary is absent, but it is not at all likely that he would, nor is it easy to see how he could, issue such an order without communication with the department.

**Delaware College receives a well-deserved blow from the Delaware State Journal for going out of the State, to Philadelphia, to get its commencement printing done.** Give it to them, Eckel. Does Philadelphia support that College? No. Then why should it send its money out of the State to get its printing done, when it can be done as well, and as cheap in this State?

**Sherriff Armstrong continues to ignore the existence of the Transcript by publishing such sales as he has in the lower part of this county, in papers which have not half the circulation here the Transcript has.**

**MORE KU KLUX INVESTIGATION.**—Judge R. B. Carpenter, of Charleston, S. C., was nearly five hours before the Ku Klux committee on Saturday. He testified there had been Ku Klux outrages in portions of South Carolina. There did not result from hostility to the United States government, but were the natural outbursts of men who had no redress through the forms and administration of the law. The government of the State was defective in capacity in all its departments, and venge. It had increased the State debt to \$11,000,000, and not a mile of railroad, a foot of canal, nor a school house had been constructed. When, last year, he was a candidate for Governor, he travelled in every county in the State but one, enjoying the most intimate social and convivial relations. He never heard a man utter a word against the federal government. He repeated the opposition was to the maladministration of the State government by incompetent and corrupt officials and the exercise of their functions in an inefficient and corrupt manner. The members of the Loyal League perpetrated outrages, such as murder and the burning of houses, five years before any Ku Klux organizations. The people submitted quietly for two years, until they found they had no redress through the election commissioners nor the forms of law, hence organizations took place as a means of redress. The Ku Klux were men of low respectability and not men of low character. Mr. Carpenter however did not endorse the organization. The condition of things generally is bad. A tax of \$4,000,000 has been levied for this year, and if collected will bankrupt one-third of the State.

**There is a screw loose in the Radical party of the West, and some of its important pieces are falling away from the main structure.** General Schurz is opposed to the Morton-Grant programme. He thinks it too small and narrow for intelligent men to stand upon at this time. General Logan is not satisfied. The legislation of the country, as mapped out by Morton and Butler does not suit him. Senator Trumbull is also upon the war path, and in a 4th of July speech at Galesburg, Illinois, he denounced the administration for several most serious offenses. He condemned the exercise of the war power in time of peace. He said that attempts had been made to clothe the Executive with too much power, and that centralization was the greatest danger of the Republic. He pronounced local governments to be "safeguards of liberty," and insisted that the Federal government is only needed to protect the states. To heal the wounds of the South, liberal and kind action on the part of the general government was needed. It is quite certain that the West is tired of General Grant.

**The New York Evening Post** announces that the "Republicans of Florida follow the example of the Republicans of Alabama and New York in quarrelling about the office." The same journal informs us that the Republican party in California is controlled by "the railroad monopolists." Wendell Phillips, the master of the Evening Post and of its party, tells us that in Massachusetts the Republicans are "a party of fools."

## LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

**WE ARE INFORMED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEST APPOQUIMINK HUNDRED,** that the expenses for repairs of bridges to date, are as follows: For putting up new fences, filling in and widening St. Ann's causeway, \$200; for logging, filling in and widening 12 1/2 ft. Norwinstown causeway, \$850; for erecting new iron bridge, 43 ft. span and 17 feet from centre to centre of arches, at \$22 per lineal foot, over Catfall Branch, head of Norwinstown mill pond, \$186, and for 50 perches of Chestnut stone, cement, lime and masonry \$454, making total of the bridge, with abutments, \$1400; for erecting new wooden bridge, 40 ft. span at Casperson's causeway, including abutments, \$1200, and for raising and widening said causeway, \$300, making total cost of bridge and causeway \$1500. The above work we think could not have been done cheaper in this county, as the Commissioners were careful to select the best hands in the Hundred for causeway labor; also alive to the interests of the county in contracting for the erection of bridges.

**THE IRON BRIDGE OF MOSLEY'S PATENT,** built by the American Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company at Chester, Pa., is a neat, handsome, durable, and very cheap structure, and will doubtless be much less expensive in the end than the best wooden structure. The bridge, instead of being named the "Pennell" bridge, instead of "Cattell," because of it having been manufactured in Pennsylvania and erected in Delaware. We would say for Mr. Wilson that he has been putting the county in the hands of a party, and the county would be much better off if the bridge were named the "Wilson" bridge, instead of the "Pennell" bridge, because of it having been manufactured in Pennsylvania and erected in Delaware.

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**DELAWARE CITY ITEMS.**—On Wednesday last the Sabbath school connected with the M. E. Church of this town chartered the steamer *Jersey* to convey them to Penn's Grove, on the Jersey side of the Delaware River, where they held their annual picnic. About three hundred persons were present.

The congregation of the first Presbyterian Church of this town, have deemed it necessary to enlarge their church and work on it will commence in a few days.

On Tuesday last our town was visited with a very severe thunder storm accompanied with sharp lightning. On the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal the lightning struck ten or fifteen telegraph poles, shivering them to pieces. A Captain of one of the tows which was passing by at the time says the splinters flew on the deck of his boat. The field ran down into the telegraph office in this town, burnt the wires, and made loud reports like pistol shots.

Croquet and fishing parties are very numerous. A few days ago one of our fellow townsmen with hook and line caught 45 dozen of very fine white perch.

The season has been a very propitious one in this section. The wheat crop has yielded well. The farmers are harvesting the oat crop, which has never looked better for many years. Corn is looking remarkably well, and promises a bounteous yield.

**FIRES OF LIGHTNING.**—During the thunder shower on Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock the house No. 531 west 2nd street, occupied by John Peoples was struck by lightning, tearing a large hole in the roof. The ceiling plaster in the third story was also shivered. The lightning passed through the house and out by the chimney, and the kitchen sink in the house of Mr. Richard Lovell, which was knocked over a water cooler which was standing near it. The sink supply pipe of the hydrant was torn asunder and caused some exertion to stop the overflow of water. The lightning passed into an entry and exploded. No one was hurt.

The panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress, was exhibited here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings to appreciative audiences, which, however, from some cause, the extreme weather perhaps, were not as large as they should have been. The paintings were fine specimens of art, and the fifty-four, we understand, cost \$75,000. We thought of giving each painting a passing notice to our dear Jesus and his crucifixion, especially the transition scene, ladies all discerning. Rev. D. McKee, formerly of this town, delivered an instructing and entertaining lecture describing each painting as it passed.

**CONCERT.**—Miss Jennie Von Busk, the celebrated vocalist, assisted by eminent talent, will give a concert in the hall, in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. She gave a concert at Easton, Md. this week, and the audience says: "It is something new for our quiet place to be visited by a first-class artist—one whose splendid voice has thrilled and charmed the lovers of music in the great cities of the world." Her voice equal to Jenny Lind's, and at this time the musical opinion of the North and West is divided between her and Miss Wilson, many distinguishing qualities awarding the superiority to the "American Nightingale."

The corner stone laying and dedication of Jefferson Masonic Lodge, No. 15, at Lewes, will take place on the 20th of this month. The dedication to be immediately after the laying of the corner stone. The brethren of all the Masonic Lodges in the State are requested to be present, and to have their regalia with them.

**"OCEAN HOUSE," LEWES, DEL.** July 13, 1871.

**Dear Transcript.**—I had intended writing from this place in a sort of journal, or rather diurnal manner, jotting down each day memoranda of what might occur, to interest those unhappy denizens of your locality, called in city parlance, "Can't get away's," but one day here, is so much like another, that the infliction of repetitions would be a perfect treadmill operation, which your correspondent is not disposed to inflict upon himself or your readers. Well, the number at our quarters, "The Ocean House," varies from fifty to sixty, and every day there is the usual routine of walking, riding and bathing. The company at this house is quiet, (as a general thing,) and quite contented with the efforts of the host, Walter Horton, to gratify every taste. The hotel is improved every day, and under the superintendence of the gentlemanly proprietor and his energetic assistant, Mr. Shockey, of Milford, who has had experience in some of our larger cities, will prove itself worthy, doubtless, of the patronage it deserves and deserves. Among the guests, (numbering to-day over fifty,) are ex-Governor and ex-U. S. Senator, Truett Polk and family of Missouri; Mr. Gibbons, the President of the Railroad, and family and friends; Mr. William Shields and wife, and Mr. John Brown and wife of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Burton and two children from South America; Rev. Dr. McCabe, wife and nurse, of Middletown, D. J. and others, names not remembered. To-day, the Odd Fellows of Milford will make an excursion to this place—it is supposed here that the demonstration will be imposing, locality &c. considered. On next Thursday, (this day week,) Jefferson Lodge, No. 15, A. F. A. M. will have the corner stone of their new Hall laid, and at night dedicated. The Grand Master, who cannot be here to preside on the occasion, has requested the Deputy G. M. Dr. F. W. Godwin of Milford, to discharge the duties of G. M. at both ceremonies. The Hall is an ornament to that part of the town in which it is located, and is furnished in a manner which may cause Union Lodge, No. 5, Middletown, to look out for her laurels. We have had very warm weather here for several days, with the exception of Tuesday night, when we had a refreshing rain and a cool and invigorating sea breeze.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the J. & B. Railroad, held at the "Ocean House," on yesterday morning. The members of the Board are somewhat reticent in regard to the object, but it is pretty well understood that the Directors and the President of the road are at issue in regard to the tariffs on freights—but as there have been no revelations to the public your correspondent does not find it necessary to "rise to explain."

Should any of your citizens visit this locality for health or pleasure—to visit the "Breakwater," "Cape Henlopen," "Light House," "Rehoboth," where it is in contemplation to build a splendid hotel, or the "Excursion Hotel," near the pier to which the cars run, and the New York steamers arrive every day—they can do no better than to make the "Ocean House" their headquarters, and from thence go out upon their tour of observation.

## THE CENSUS OF 1870.

The following official tables give the population of the several States of the Union, as shown by the recent census, giving the number of whites and blacks, collectively:

### POPULATION 1870.

Alabama.....	996,894
Arkansas.....	482,890
California.....	608,597
Connecticut.....	537,217
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,746
Georgia.....	1,084,061
Illinois.....	2,539,858
Indiana.....	1,680,397
Iowa.....	1,191,741
Kansas.....	363,485
Kentucky.....	1,320,902
Louisiana.....	726,257
Maine.....	626,415
Maryland.....	780,888
Massachusetts.....	1,457,103
Michigan.....	1,179,131
Minnesota.....	439,016
Mississippi.....	827,000
Missouri.....	1,721,211
Montana.....	122,006
Nevada.....	39,316
New Hampshire.....	318,277
New Jersey.....	906,085
New York.....	4,374,393
North Carolina.....	1,770,123
Ohio.....	2,662,050
Oregon.....	87,275
Pennsylvania.....	3,539,543
Rhode Island.....	217,198
South Carolina.....	705,481
Tennessee.....	1,258,303
Texas.....	809,512
Vermont.....	339,537
Virginia.....	1,224,929
West Virginia.....	442,013
Wisconsin.....	1,033,464
Total.....	37,916,444

Territories.....	9,491
Arizona.....	39,677
Colorado.....	12,981
Dakota.....	131,691
District of Columbia.....	10,691
Idaho.....	18,480
Montana.....	90,665
New Mexico.....	86,166
Neb. ....	22,666
Washington.....	8,298
Wyoming.....	431,155
Total State.....	37,916,444

Grand total..... 38,347,599

A comparison of the census of 1860 shows the following results:

The increase of the aggregate population of all the States and Territories during the ten years is 6,992,429, and the rate of increase is above 219.10 per cent. The increase of the whole white population is 6,391,793, and the rate of increase is 24.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Northern or originally Free States is 5,137,548, and the rate of increase is 27.4 per cent. The increase of the white population in the Southern States is 1,355,391, and the rate of increase is 16.6 per cent. The aggregate increase of the black population in the United States is 328,785, and the rate of increase is 7.6. The increase of the black population in the Southern States is 188,953, and the rate of increase is 4.6 per cent. The increase of the black population in the Northern States is 119,192, and the rate of increase is 52.7 per cent.

The increase of the whole population in the Territories, including the District of Columbia, is 184,682, and the rate of increase is 74.9 per cent. This statement refers to the Territories which remained in that condition in 1870. Nebraska and Nevada, which were Territories in 1860, had in the meantime become States, and are, therefore, ranked as such in the tables and in these comparisons.

The increase of the white population in the Territories is 153,315, and the rate of increase is 66.5 per cent.

The increase of the black population in the Territories is 89,367, and the rate of increase is 208.9 per cent.

The considerable increase of the white population of the Southern States has taken place chiefly in those on the northern border of that section—in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a diminution of the number of blacks has taken place in these border States, except in Maryland, where the increase is slight.

The greatest increase in the number of blacks in the South has taken place in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Alabama. In the two Virginias, compared with the old State, there is exhibited a loss of 18,086 blacks. In Georgia, also, there is a falling off of blacks, and a considerable increase of whites.

A dispatch from Paris, under date of July 10, says: President Thiers has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it is his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible. In his invitation extending to the Pope the hospitality of France, M. Thiers assures him of fitting welcome, but strongly dissuades him from the project. Such a proceeding, he says, would offend Italy and create difficulties in France, which it would be impossible to grant his Holiness the friendly offices of France as mediator between the Italian government and the Holy See, with a view to the restoration of conciliatory relations between that kingdom and the head of the church.

During the thunder storm on Tuesday afternoon, the pattern shop of I. P. Morris & Co.'s Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its contents, causing a loss of over \$50,000. There was also a storm at Washington and along the line of the Baltimore railroad. The telegraph wires at Gunpowder river were damaged, and communication was interrupted for several hours.

The Civil Service Commission at Washington, has adjourned until October 17th.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Dayton, Ohio, was visited by a terrible storm on Sunday. Saint John's Lutheran Church was demolished, and three persons were killed, and a number injured. The killed were Christian Thomas, Theresa Randall and Leonard Weyrauch. Jacob Walfrim was fatally injured. The Washington Street bridge over the Miami river was blown down, killing two boys, and badly injuring two others. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, and two female patients were injured. The Miami Railroad Depot and St. Mary's Catholic Church were also unroofed, and the school-house of the Church of the United Brethren was blown. Two church spires were damaged, and a third was moved out of line a foot. Outside of the city, a gipsy woman was killed by the falling of a tree across a wagon in which she was sitting. At Xenia and Randolph township, trees, crops, fences and out-buildings were destroyed, and several barns were consumed by lightning.

A despatch from Wilmington N. C. reports a fight in Robeson county, on Monday afternoon, between a sheriff's posse and the band of colored outlaws led by Henry Berry Lowry. The posse, who had in charge Lowry's wife and others who had aided the gang, were ambushed by the outlaws on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. A regular battle ensued, in which three of the sheriff's force were killed and three wounded—among the latter being James Lowry, a cousin of the outlaw leader, but supporting the sheriff. Lowry's band were followed into the swamps, but it is not known that any were killed. Great excitement prevails, and it is believed that the citizens will arm to exterminate the outlaws.

In Boston there are three wholesale dealers in roots and herbs exclusively, who do a yearly business of over \$200,000. These roots and herbs, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, come mostly from North Carolina and Tennessee, where they are gathered by the poor whites and freedmen from the mountains, and traded to the stores in the villages for the necessities of life. They are then sent forward by these "middle men" to the great markets of the country, and in New York, Philadelphia and Boston about one hundred and twenty-five of the different varieties are annually received. The bulk of this merchandise is disposed of to patent medicine manufacturers and makers of pharmaceutical and fluid extracts.

In a recent article on the political prospects for 1872, the *New York Evening Post* classed Pennsylvania among the States upon which the Radicals could confidently rely. The editor of the *Huntington Globe*, who is a member of the Radical State Central Committee, doesn't agree with the *Post* in this matter. He says: "We want Andy Curtis to come home. He is the only man to rally the people and save the State from going over to the Democracy. The hours of the people are not with Cameron or any of his dogs."

At Cornith, Miss. on Friday night, a tobacco dealer, from Louisville, named Shuffy, was robbed of \$600, while conversing at supper with a Deputy U. S. Marshal, named Messer, and also fatally injured. It appears that the money was dropped or missed, and Messer took a long look for it, but "purposely or accidentally" broke the lamp, and the burning oil fell on Shuffy, injuring him so badly that his recovery is doubtful. In the confusion, the money was forgotten and disappeared.

A Western menagerie company recently purchased in Africa a baby elephant, 17 inches high, and had him shipped by steamer to New York, and thence by express to headquarters. On the way the propensity for mischief showed itself in the animal. He broke open the mail bags, abstracted a letter therefrom, broke it open and took out a draft for over \$3000, destroyed the letter and envelope, and had the draft safe in his trunk, it not even being torn.

The Australian steamer, which has just arrived at San Francisco, brings accounts of a recent panic among the Australians, caused by a report that a filibustering expedition was fitting out at San Francisco, to make a raid upon them. They spent several millions of dollars, calling out volunteers, erected earthworks and strengthened their fleet before they discovered that the story was a hoax. It was started as a joke by two boys, who did not foresee the excitement it would cause.

The orders for larger beer stamps received by the Internal Revenue Office now average about 10,000 daily, or nearly four times as many as at the corresponding period of last year.

The New South Wales Parliament has voted a subsidy of \$75,000 to the California steamship service. A mail will be dispatched every fourth Saturday.

## RIOT IN NEW YORK.

A serious riot took place in New York, on Wednesday last, between two classes of Irishmen. The difficulty originated over the parade of the Orangemen in honor of a battle fought and won in 1890, thus transferring to our shores the feuds of other nations and of other centuries, and for the time paralyzing trade and endangering life and property. The Mayor apprehending trouble, ordered the Orangemen to desist, but Governor Hoffman revoked the order and guaranteed protection to them during their parade. At half past two, on Wednesday afternoon, the procession began to move. The Orangemen, about 200 in number, were escorted by five regiments of soldiers and 1,500 police. Along Eighth avenue they were assaulted by bricks and stones, and finally, near the corner of Twenty-sixth street, a shot was fired by a rioter. Then followed the tragedy of the day. The military fired several volleys into the crowd, within ten feet range, which scattered and fled in every direction, leaving the dead and dying in the streets. The procession did not stop, but continued its march to Cooper Institute, where the Orangemen disbanded. There were many hostile demonstrations made, but no serious conflict took place after leaving Eighth avenue. There were 57 killed and 105 wounded.

**ENGLAND'S LAMP ACQUISITION.**—A treaty for the cession to England of the Island of New Guinea, in the South Pacific, has been ratified by the second chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands. This will place in the possession of England a vast territory, as yet only sufficiently explored to indicate the presence of a highly valuable vegetation, in convenient distance from her Australian colonies. The island is some 1,500 miles in length, and from 200 to 400 broad, containing inland high mountain chains, rising apparently to the snow line, and most of the surface yet explored is covered with timber, abounding with trees of gigantic size, including the camphor tree, and also with various other medicinal trees and plants. The coasts are inhabited by a mixed population of Malays and original natives. The latter are called Orang Papua, that is "men with frizzled hair." They are negroes, of small stature, distinguishable from African negroes by the narrowness and lateral compression of the head, the smallness, almost total disappearance, of the chin, excessive thickness of the lips and breadth of nostrils, the nose often being turned downwards by the weight of the ornaments attached to it. They are in a state of barbarism, but have crude notions of useful arts, and build rough, but convenient houses, boats, &c. Thus England, in extending her dominions, takes in hand a wild country and a wild people to develop and christianize.

**A DELEGATE NOT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.**—Assistant Attorney Gen. Smith, on Monday, decided that a delegate to Congress from a Territory is not a member of Congress, and his election as such does not deprive him from continuing his connection with any business firm he may be a member of at the time of election. This decision was elicited by the case of General N. P. Chipman, Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, who is the head of the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

## THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat.....	\$1.70
Corn, yellow.....	.68
Corn, white.....	.72
Oats.....	.40
Timothy Seed.....	.60
Clover.....	.27
Eggs.....	.25
Butter.....	.25
Lard.....	.15
Potatoes.....	.15

## WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime.....	\$1.40
Corn.....	.75
Oats.....	.40
Flour.....	.15

## PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat.....	\$1.46 1/2
Corn, yellow.....	.72 1/2
Oats (Pennsylvania).....	.65
Unwashed.....	.80
Timothy.....	.60