News Items.

Eight National Banks have ceased to be depositories since the 5th inst.

J. Russell Jones has been commissioned Minister to Belgium, in place of Mr. Sanford. He will sail on the 26th inst.

J. D. Cox & Son's tannery, near Wayland, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $100,000.

The registration of voters in Virginia will begin on Monday, and continue ten days.

Vice President Colfax and wife are the guests of Congressman Hill of Boonton, New Jersey.

Ex-Secretary Seward and family were in Chicago yesterday, en route for San Francisco, whence they will start for Alaska.

The boll worm is reported to be devastating the cotton plantations in Loudon Co., Alabama.

The workmen employed in the Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., have been on a strike since Monday.

Eleven clerks have just been discharged from the Indian Bureau, to make room for new appointees.

Official accounts of military operations in Southern Arizona show that 49 Indian warriors were killed there during the past three months.

Treasurer Spinner has received a dispatch from Santa Fe, saying the loss by the recent robbery of the United States depository there will not exceed $33,000.

No less than twenty-four persons have "mysteriously disappeared" from New York during the past two weeks. One of these is a young lady of beauty and wealth.

Nelson Walker, colored, announces himself as a candidate to represent Nashville in the Tennessee Legislature. His platform is universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

The bark St. Bernard arrived at New York from Bremen last evening, with twenty cases of small pox on board. There had been four deaths from the disease during the voyage.

The work on the Auburn and Allentown railroad, in the vicinity of Hamburg will be resumed. Contractors are putting up shanties, and in a week or so a large force of men will be at work.

The American Institute of Homeopathy closed its session at Boston yesterday, after amending its constitution so as to allow women to become members, by a vote of 80 to 32. Its next meeting will be in Chicago.

Gen. John Ross has opened a splendid vein of hematite ore on his lands near M'Veytown, Mifflin county. The mines are within a half mile of the Pennsylvania canal, and within three quarters of a mile of the Central railroad. Here is a first rate opportunity for iron operators.

The Republican Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines yesterday. Two of its Vice Presidents were colored men. Governor Merrill was renominated. Major M. M. Waldron was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Judge Dillon for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The remains of Lieut. P. J. Ferrill, a deceased Fenian, were taken to a Catholic church in Louisville, yesterday, by Fenians in full regalia, but the priest refused to perform the funeral rites of the Church over them. The body was taken to the graveyard by the Fenian Brotherhood.

In the National Typographical Convention, yesterday, the proposition for a Woman's Union was agreed to almost unanimously. The members in good standing are reported to number 7,545. It was agreed to hold the next meeting at Cincinnati. A resolution was adopted, yeas 47, nays 32, denouncing the action of the Congressional Printer in employing J. M. Douglass, colored.

The Philadelphia *Post* says there was considerable stir on Saturday afternoon among the force, which has been detailed at the Central Station, for detective duty, by the announcement that Joseph Eneu, the Chief of the department, had been removed by Mayor Fox. On investigating the matter it was found that before and subsequent reasons are assigned for his dismissal.

The Republican Convention of Texas met on Monday and organized. On Tuesday it nominated E. J. Davis for Governor, J. W. Flanagan for Lieutenant Governor, Frank Carter for Comptroller, and M. Kenchler for Land Commissioner. On Wednesday, it nominated Mr. Price for State Treasurer. The Convention adopted resolutions recommending the acceptance of the State Constitution and the enfranchisement of the whites.

The "Society of the Burnside Expedition and of the Ninth Army Corps" will meet at Rocky Point, near Providence, R. I., on July 7th next. Every Officer of the Army and Navy, and every enlisted man who served in the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, or in the Ninth Army Corps, and was honorably discharged, or who remained in the Legion to the end of the United States, shall be entitled to membership in the Society, upon subscribing to its Constitution and By Laws, and paying the fee therein stipulated.

State Items.

Cresson and Bedford Springs will be opened for guests on the 15th inst.

Several stores in Chambersburg have been burglariously entered and robbed recently.

Hail fell to the thickness of 3½ inches in Harrisonville, Fulton county, the other day.

R. G. Harper has been appointed Associate Judge of Adams county, vice Isaac Robinson, resigned.

The Cambria Iron Company have purchased the Conemaugh furnace. Price paid, $22,000.

The Rev. R. Crittenden, estimates the amount of money annually spent in whiskey-drinking in the borough of Towanda at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Thomas Osterhout and C. M. Gere have been agreed upon as Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Susquehanna and Wyoming counties.

J. Henry Askin, Esq., of Radnor, Delaware county, has contributed $1,000 towards the erection of a house of worship, near Wayne Hall. Mr. Askin erected the hall last year at his own expense.

Albert Reely, a farmer boy, was instantly killed on Saturday last, about four miles above Easton, by the falling of a lime kiln, in front of which he had taken shelter during a rain storm.

Samuel Plumer has been appointed Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention by Franklin county, and resolutions were passed favoring the nomination of Col. James K. Kerr, for governor.

The following are the officers of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society: President, W. Penn Lloyd; Vice-President, Eli Cocklin; Secretary, Daniel Shelly; Treasurer, Philip Landis.

An insane man, named Samuel Morrow, residing near Rengstorstown, Westmoreland county, hung himself with a rope made of hickory bark, on Monday last, after first killing his wife with a club and attempting to kill his three children.

They have had heavy frost in several of the mountain counties of this State during several mornings of the last week, but not of a fatal character. The frost of the same week ten years ago, it will be remembered, totally destroyed the fruit and grain.

The eleventh for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, in the Tioga district, has resulted in the choice of D. H. Pitt and C. G. Williams, who have been instructed for Judge Packer.

A curious accident recently occurred in Chester county. Mr. John Ritter, a gentleman living in Nether Providence, while sitting in his chair, slipping his feet into a loose pair of shoes, preparatory to a walk, was startled by something resembling a pistol report. On attempting to rise, his surprise was not a little increased by finding his right leg was broken midway between the hip and knee.

Presidential Proclamation.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence has been received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Taverney, his charge d'affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels shall be and are hereby discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Another Enoch Arden Story.

An English paper tells this story:

"In the year 1854 a painter belonging to Port Glasgow, Scotland, left that town and joined the American army. From time to time, for twelve months thereafter, word was regularly received from him, the last being that he was promoted to be a sergeant in the Union army. About two months after that letter was received, another came to his wife, in Port Glasgow, stating that her husband, the sergeant, was no more, having been shot in one of the battles in which Gen. Lee was the opposing commander.

"His widow, his father, mother, brothers and sisters mourned for him as dead, and donned the usual habiliments for twelve months. After that his supposed widow was married, and with her second husband lived happily till Friday night last, when her former husband arrived at Port Glasgow, all alive and in excellent health. The wife refuses to leave her second spouse, while the first threatens to take legal proceedings to compel her to share his bed and board. How the matter may end it is premature to conjecture. Meanwhile the gossips of Port Glasgow are busy discussing the matter. The first husband was in Greenock on Monday, consulting a legal gentleman as to the course he ought to pursue."

Horrible Suicide—Hanged Limbs.

A very remarkable suicide occurred last Saturday afternoon on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, near the city of Detroit. The man deliberately laid his left leg and right arm over the rails, with his head just off the track, and his face turned toward the coming locomotive. The engineer sounded his whistle, the bell was rung, and every effort was made to warn the man of his danger. As he did not move in the least, the engineer supposed him asleep or intoxicated, and reversing his engine, whistled down brakes. The heavy train could not be brought up in time, and the wheels crushed the arm and leg like egg shells. Backing up, as soon as the train could be stopped, the man was taken on board and conveyed to the city. The several arteries were hastily taken up while the wretched man was lying at the depot, and he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, the physician who attended him declaring that he could not live an hour. The arm and leg only hung by parts of skin, and of course were removed. When asked why he did not make an effort to avoid the train, the man shook his head and replied "I want to die." His every action went to show that he deliberately laid down on the track with the intention of committing suicide in that horrible manner.

A Fearful Accident in a Saw-mill.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: A terrible accident occurred recently in Jones's sawmill at Minneapolis. A man named Willoughby was torn to pieces by getting caught in a belt which was being adjusted on a pulley. Nothing but his legs and arms were found. During the morning he had occasion twice to put on the large belt that drives the shingle machine on to a pulley. The first time he stopped the wheel, but the second time, although cautioned not to do it, he made the attempt to put on the belt while the wheels were in motion. In doing it he placed one foot on a large cross timber close to a heavy iron fly-wheel that was running at the rate of 600 revolutions a minute, and somehow his foot slipped and was caught in the spoke of the fly-wheel, and in an instant he was whirled around at a frightful rate, striking beams, timbers, and a two-inch plank, which was broken to pieces, and scattering his brains and blood in every direction, and tearing and mangling his limbs and body to pieces in a terrible manner. His head and limbs were mangled and torn from his body, his head was severed at the neck, and thrown a distance of fifteen feet upon the floor, while the mangled and broken limbs and body fell through into the water below, and passed down under the platform and over the falls, where, with the exception of one arm, they were afterward picked up and taken to Jones & Co.'s office, where they presented a most sickening sight.

Foreign News.

PARIS, June 8.—The result of the elections in France where a ballot is necessary to decide is as follows: Official candidates, 21; Unofficial, 1; Independent, 1; Opposition, 15; unknown, 17. Among the opposition elected is Henri Alphonse Esquiros, author and philosopher.

The results in fifteen additional elections by the ballot have been declared. Seven official and eight opposition candidates were elected. Among the successful candidates are MM. Latour and Dumouilin. Last night, about 12 o'clock, great crowds gathered in the Quartier Montmarte, and the police were obliged to use force in dispersing them. Some were injured, and many arrests were made, but the people finally retired to their homes, and quiet was restored.

A scene of disorder also occurred in front of the Hotel de Ville, where many persons were injured, and a large number arrested. The total number of arrests made last night in consequence of these disturbances was 120.

The *London Times* commenting on the French elections, points to the fact that 3,500,000 Frenchmen are voting in opposition to only 4,000,000 who support the government. Whatever relative strength the parties may have in the Corps Legislatif, this is the significant result of universal suffrage, and is bound to influence the entire policy of the French government.

Despatches from Madrid, Spain, state that the Duke of Genoa is now a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne.

The new Constitution has been promulgated in all the Provinces. Perfect order prevails throughout the country. Telegrams have been received from Leginar, Acting Captain General of Cuba, countermanding the previous order for reinforcements, and this is reported as an indication of an improved state of affairs in that island, and gives great satisfaction.

PARIS, June 9.—The following are official returns:—Government 30; Opposition 58; Unknown, 1. The general result throughout the country is as follows: Government, 213; Independent 42; Radical, 35. Quite serious riots occurred at Nantes and Bordeaux yesterday.

The Emperor has issued a decree convening the Corps Legislatif on the 28th inst.

The election riots at Nantes were more serious than first supposed. Despatches from Paris say that troops were called out, and were obliged to use the bayonet in dispersing the mob. Many rioters were wounded, and a large number arrested. At last advices order had been restored.

A telegram from Paris states that large and tumultuous crowds assembled again in the Montmartre district to-day, and troops were called out to suppress the disturbance.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Emigration to America is setting in strongly—8000 people having left last week.

The English Post Office Department has completed arrangements for the purchase of lines of telegraph in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the bill passed by Parliament last year.

LONDON, June 10.—Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, To-day. An explosion took place while the men were at work, and few of the miners escaped from the pit. It is reported that one hundred and twenty were killed.

LONDON, June 11.—A banquet was given last evening on board the Great Eastern, to celebrate the successful loading of the new French Cable. Many notables were present. Speeches were made and toasts were drank. Among the latter were "England," "America," and "France," appropriately responded to by representatives of these countries. The Great Eastern has gone to Portland, England, for a supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to America.

The news from France continues to be of great interest; the agitation in Paris continues. On the night of the 10th and 11th, troops occupied Montmartre and vicinity, and cavalry paraded through the streets. Shortly after midnight the crowd in one of the streets of Montmartre district broke through the line of police and formed a barricade, but were dispersed and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken, and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city. The cavalry charged on the crowds in the streets several times, and many citizens were wounded, but no one was killed. The police have been very active, and have made six hundred arrests since midnight. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them. The *Patrie* and other Paris journals give returns showing the election of 139 official, and 93 opposition candidates.

The editors of the *Revenil* have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

On the 11th the Emperor and Empress drove through the Montmartre district, filled with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered.

Three members of the editorial staff of the *Siecle* newspaper and several of Rochefort's electoral committee have been arrested. Domiciliary visits have been paid several houses, and several press seizures made.

LONDON, June 12—Evening.—Immense Tory demonstrations were held to day in various parts of the Kingdom. At Manchester 200,000 persons were present. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the Irish Church bill were passed, and a monster petition embodying the substance of the resolutions was sent to Earl Derby for presentation in the House of Lords. At Liverpool 50,000 people were present.—Speeches were made by distinguished persons, and the usual resolutions against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were unanimously adopted.

The news from France is reassuring, and state that public confidence is returning. A large number of arrests were made in Paris on Saturday, the 12th, but later despatches report the city tranquil.

MADRID, June 12.—A great republican demonstration was held to-day in Cordova, at which resolutions were adopted as protests against a return to the monarchical system of government. Deputies from all the southern provinces were present. Speeches of a revolutionary character were made. The stands from which the speakers addressed the crowds were profusely decorated with American and Spanish flags, which were entwined. Loud cheers were given for the United States and President Grant. It is estimated that there were over fifty thousand persons present.

During the progress of the meeting the military and civil guard interfered, which created a panic, which was attended with serious consequences. In their efforts to leave the crowd many of the women and children were trampled to the ground. Several lives were lost in the disturbance. The number of people was so great that barriers had to be erected in the street to avoid the danger of a serious affray.

PARIS, June 14—A large number of secret documents, having reference to the late disturbances in France, have been discovered, and seized by the authorities. It is asserted that these papers prove that the movement was agitated by paid agents. The Duke de Persigny has written a letter to M. Ollivier on the subject of further liberal reforms. He says the empire and freedom are not incompatible, and a just and firm government can bear the existence of every liberty.

The official journal to day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the government had received accurate knowledge beforehand of what was to take place, and was thereby enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect.

The officers of the justice are in possession of the facts which provoked the outbreaks. It is their duty now to trace the authors.—The journal praises the prudence, firmness, and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

Cuban Affairs.

HAVANA, June 7.—The fact is now established beyond doubt that the filibusters who landed in the Bay of Nipe have effected a junction with the forces of Quesada. The troops have had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Trinidad, Havana is quiet.

The emigration of Cubans from the island has again commenced, and large numbers are leaving. The commission of volunteers met and adjourned without taking any action. It is reported that Minister Roberts telegraphed from Washington to the authorities of Havana, warning them of the precarious position. Advices from Trinidad have been received that a revolutionary movement was on foot. The volunteers had attempted to depose the Governor, who resisted and was killed. General Lesca, with the Vasque volunteers, has gone to Cinco Villas. The Nuevital railroad has again been cut.

HAVANA, June 9.—News has been received from Santiago to the 4th instant. All the regular troops had left for the field, and the volunteers were guarding the city. The filibusters who landed at the Bay of Nipe had gone into the interior, taking the road to Holguin. It is reported that Colonel Tinker, who commanded the filibusters brought over by the steamer San Salvador, has been killed.

HAVANA, June 10.—The arrival of Gen. Lesca at Clenfuegos has infused spirit into the campaign in that section, and several engagements are already reported with the insurgents. A commission of citizens of Havana will go to Porto Rico, and meet De Roda, who sails to-day from Spain, and will escort him to this city.

HAVANA, June 11.—The reports that an expedition of filibusters had landed at Aguadores, near Santiago, and another expedition on the south side of the island, are unconfirmed. The rumor that the war steamer Luisa had sunk two vessels bringing filibusters to aid the revolutionists is also unconfirmed.

HAVANA, June 13.—The reports of a heavy engagement at Puerto Padres are confirmed, the Spaniards admit a loss of 60 killed, and estimate that of the Cubans at 1,200 killed and wounded. The insurgent General Marmol was killed.

The following news from Santiago comes from Spanish sources: A schooner recently landed a party of 100 filibusters at Port Battiqueri, six miles east of Santiago.

The party was betrayed by its guide, who gave information of their landing to the officer in command at Baracoa. The troops of the garrison marched out and coming up with the filibusters attacked them, and in the fight fifty of the latter were killed and the others captured. The leader of the party was shot on the spot, and the prisoners were taken to Santiago for execution. All the stores of the expedition were captured, including $2,000,000 in assigned revolutionary currency, several hundred rifles, and three or four pieces of artillery.

Reports have been received at Havanna of a severe engagement between the government troops and the rebels at Puerto Padre. The loss is given at hundreds. Among those reported killed is General Marmore. Reliable information, however, is wanting of this engagement.

A dispatch from Washington states that after the reception of the news of the indication of Captain General Dulce, the Cuban agents went to Secretary Fish and insisted that the Spanish authority and power in Cuba was practically gone, and that our government should at once recognize the only *de facto* government existing on the island—that of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Fish promised to take the matter into consideration and return an answer. It is understood that he has since come to the conclusion that it would not be wise for the United States to depart from the policy of non interference heretofore pursued. Mr. Fish does not regard the Spanish authority over Cuba as having entirely passed away. He does think, however, that it is in the throes of dissolution. His information from cuban officials, of course, is that the Spanish volunteers are likely to get up a revolution on their own account. He believes the Spaniards will be the agents of their own destruction.—This will give the Cubans all they want without the interference of our government.

A special from Havanna says a meeting of Spaniards was recently held to consider the subject of a commission to Cespedes, for the purpose of establishing a mutual preservation of the lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the Peruvian government causes a despondency. The order sending employees to Havana has been rescinded, extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them. The *Patrie* and other Paris journals give returns showing the election of 139 official, and 93 opposition candidates.

The Alien-McCoole Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning two boats left here with McCoole and Allen. Eight hundred persons were on the Louisville and five hundred on the Alton. Gallagher challenged the winner. Bet ing is one hundred to seventy on McCoole.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—There are conflicting rumors circulating here about the Allen-McCoole fight, but nothing definite is anticipated before 2 P. M. The boat got off safely from St. Louis at 9 A. M. with her precious cargo, but trouble is anticipated, as the U. S. Marshals are reported determined to break it up, and also that McCoole has sold out.

Ben Butler Bullies the Attorney General.

It is said that the recent opinion of Attorney General Hoar in the case of the Texan who killed a freedman and was tried by a court-martial, was frightened out of him by General Butler. Butler, it appears, was familiar with the case, and when he was here last asked Hoar why he hesitated to decide upon it. Hoar replied that there were difficulties in the way; it was not quite clear that the military authorities had the right to take a case out of the hands of the civil Courts under any circumstances. The Attorney General went on to state his objections at considerable length, when Butler suddenly interrupted him by saying, "Well, if you do not give an opinion such as I think you should give in view of the facts I will offer a resolution on the subject the first day of the next session. This thing has stood long enough. Now we want to make an example of some of those fellows in Texas." Hoar promised to give the matter his immediate attention. The next day Butler called, when the Attorney General informed Sprague that he had taken a new view of the subject, and found the law quite clear. He would, he said, prepare an opinion sustaining the action of the court-martial, which he did.—*Wash. Cor. of the N. Y. Herald, June 8.*

Twitchell Once More.

A Philadelphia correspondent of a New York paper, signing himself "Videoq," relates the following concerning the late Geo. S. Twitchell, Jr.: That Twitchell was a most consumate knave and hypocrite, and a villian to the last, is shown by the remark made to a visitor: "I would as leave go to ——as submit to these pious exhortations every day, but I must stomach them." This was said immediately after the innocent youth, who murdered Twitchell, had shown the body of the old woman out of the window, had shown such deep contrition as induced the worthy clergyman to believe that his charge had already caught a glimpse of Paradise.

Such was the vileness and hypocrisy of the man. We may know some day how Mrs. Hill was murdered. One who had the conditions of the crime before him, dared not used. Then the story of the slung shot made in Camden and found in the house, is strengthened. The public should know all about the murder.

[We understand that Mr. John O'Byrne has now in his possession the instrument with which the murder was committed; that Twitchell directed him to the spot in which it was concealed; and that the murderer also made a confession to him, in which he was made public, would entirely relieve Mrs. Twitchell of odium. Why dosen't Mr. O'Byrne come out?]—*Philadelphia Star.*

Senator Sprague to the Workingmen

Senator Sprague recently attended the pic-nic of the Harness Maker's Union, of Newark, N. J. During the day he delivered an address to the company on the impending ruin of the country to the workingmen. He said that probably people in large cities and other prosperous localities would say there was no such ruin threatening the country, but the prosperity was unequal, and for this reason he was there to discuss the question. His experience, he said, from travels throughout the country confirmed the opinion that there is no general prosperity, and that the country is losing step by step its best interests and its greatest liberty—the commerce is gone, the wool manufacture of the country is lost, and it was the want of the balance connected with the government itself that in the first place is destroying these interests; the second is the monopolizing power in the government in a few individuals. There is a want of corrective influence which will subvert the people's liberties, their institutions and government itself.

The speaker referred to the fate of Mexico, and said that would be the fate of the American people unless they arose in their might and demanded a different condition of things. There must be an intelligent administration of affairs by the persons in the Government. He then referred to the tariff, which he said had become a dead letter. Neither by tariff or free trade could they succeed in protecting their industries; it must be in preserving the main element in their protection—money—as cheap as it is produced and procured by the people of other countries. When this was established they would reduce the cost of their protection and their living one-third—they would succeed in drawing the power of the world, their best trade and their best elements of success. He did not desire capital himself, but for the uses of the people, and to be the servant of the people.

Letter From Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia.

In a recent letter, Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart says, that he feels satisfied, that it is the true policy of the people of Virginia to strike out the test oath and disfranchising clauses, and then to vote for the adoption of the residue of the constitution. "If this is done," he says, "We can elect officers and enact laws of our own, and within a year or two, after the excitement incident to these political struggles shall have passed away, we can call a new convention and form a new constitution adopted to our existing condition. By striking out the disfranchisements and test oaths, almost the whole body of our population will be clothed with the power to vote and be rendered eligible to office."

The Prefect of Police has placarded throughout Paris a proclamation urging all good citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law and the preservation of public order and peace. Much agitation exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

Latest by Telegraph!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—None of the bids opened at the Navy Department yesterday for the purchase of the iron clads Nausett, Waxsaw, and others, have been accepted, on account of being under the appraised value of those vessels—the highest being $160,000. They are still in the market, and proposals will be received for any of them, but no sales will be made unless the bids reach the appraised value.

Professor Smith, of New York, William Harkness and Jno. R. Eastman are ordered to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, or within one hundred miles of that city, for making observations of the eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

A number of charges are being made by Commissioner Delano in storekeepers in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The number of appointments for subordinate offices of the Revenue Department averages about forty per day.

The Coal Troubles.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—A meeting of the miners of this county, held at Pittston yesterday, adjourned over until to-day. Another meeting was held at Odd Fellows Hall, Hyde Park, yesterday. The course of the Grand Council was denounced by a great number of miners who opposed suspension from the first. They now reproach the strikers with their failure The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday sent five hundred tons of coal to this place for transhipment by canal. Threats had been made that miners would not allow it to go through, but no attempt at interference was made. A large force of men accompanied the shipment for the purpose of forcing it through, if necessary.

Private advices from Schuylkill miners state that work will be generally resumed throughout the country to-morrow. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume operations this week. Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the miners and the Company. The rumor that Mr. Hendrson, who was so badly beaten at Buck Mountain, had died of his injuries, is unfounded.

From Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—Everything in Boston this A. M. is excitement and hurry.—Crowds of people are still a moving and notwithstanding a drizzling rain the streets are thronged with people. The effect of the first days proceedings will be somewhat lessened by unfavorable weather. At 10 o'clock this morning and every morning during the jubilee a rehearsal will take place in the soldiers' Fort, at 9 o'clock P. M. the inaugural ceremonies will begin. The Spring meeting of the Boston trotting association commences at Mystic Park this afternoon and continues for four days.—Two races each day. Some excellent horses are entered. It is feared that unfavorable weather to day will spoil the race. The second annual regatta of the New England rowing association comes on off on the Charles river at 4 o'clock P. M. unless it be too races. A single scull race for wherries and a race for four oared boats in the latter. The international four of Howard will complete. The race is looked forward to with much interest. Messrs. Ten Eyck, Faraught and Thatche and Commodores Winslow and Rogers are expected to be present.

The Knights Templar Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Knights Templar demonstration which took place here to-day was a grand and imposing affair. Punctually at 7 o'clock this morning despite the threatening and weeping clouds pursuant to the orders which had been issued the Commanderies began to assemble. Bands of music were heard playing far in the distance, and soon they appeared on Broad street heading organizations from home and abroad. Mounted Knights in full regalia, mounted and armed, galloped from point to point issuing directions to the advancing Commanderies which made an unique and imposing sight.

Thousands of people thronged the route and spoke with unabating interest and delight upon the magnificent sight. The Knights Templar may well deem themselves worthy of all the applause and interest their semi-centennial anniversary occasion. Delegations from Illinois, New York, Michigan, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana and other States were present. The buildings along the route were beautifully festooned with flags and bunting.

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It is said that the recent opinion of Attorney General Hoar in the case of the Texan who killed a freedman and was tried by a court-martial, was frightened out of him by General Butler. Butler, it appears, was familiar with the case, and when he was here last asked Hoar why he hesitated to decide upon it. Hoar replied that there were difficulties in the way; it was not quite clear that the military authorities had the right to take a case out of the hands of the civil Courts under any circumstances. The Attorney General went on to state his objections at considerable length, when Butler suddenly interrupted him by saying, "Well, if you do not give an opinion such as I think you should give in view of the facts I will offer a resolution on the subject the first day of the next session. This thing has stood long enough. Now we want to make an example of some of those fellows in Texas." Hoar promised to give the matter his immediate attention. The next day Butler called, when the Attorney General informed Sprague that he had taken a new view of the subject, and found the law quite clear. He would, he said, prepare an opinion sustaining the action of the court-martial, which he did.—*Wash. Cor. of the N. Y. Herald, June 8.*

Twitchell Once More.

A Philadelphia correspondent of a New York paper, signing himself "Videoq," relates the following concerning the late Geo. S. Twitchell, Jr.: That Twitchell was a most consumate knave and hypocrite, and a villian to the last, is shown by the remark made to a visitor: "I would as leave go to ——as submit to these pious exhortations every day, but I must stomach them." This was said immediately after the innocent youth, who murdered Twitchell, had shown the body of the old woman out of the window, had shown such deep contrition as induced the worthy clergyman to believe that his charge had already caught a glimpse of Paradise.

Such was the vileness and hypocrisy of the man. We may know some day how Mrs. Hill was murdered. One who had the conditions of the crime before him, dared not used. Then the story of the slung shot made in Camden and found in the house, is strengthened. The public should know all about the murder.

[We understand that Mr. John O'Byrne has now in his possession the instrument with which the murder was committed; that Twitchell directed him to the spot in which it was concealed; and that the murderer also made a confession to him, in which he was made public, would entirely relieve Mrs. Twitchell of odium. Why dosen't Mr. O'Byrne come out?]—*Philadelphia Star.*

Senator Sprague to the Workingmen

Senator Sprague recently attended the pic-nic of the Harness Maker's Union, of Newark, N. J. During the day he delivered an address to the company on the impending ruin of the country to the workingmen. He said that probably people in large cities and other prosperous localities would say there was no such ruin threatening the country, but the prosperity was unequal, and for this reason he was there to discuss the question. His experience, he said, from travels throughout the country confirmed the opinion that there is no general prosperity, and that the country is losing step by step its best interests and its greatest liberty—the commerce is gone, the wool manufacture of the country is lost, and it was the want of the balance connected with the government itself that in the first place is destroying these interests; the second is the monopolizing power in the government in a few individuals. There is a want of corrective influence which will subvert the people's liberties, their institutions and government itself.

The speaker referred to the fate of Mexico, and said that would be the fate of the American people unless they arose in their might and demanded a different condition of things. There must be an intelligent administration of affairs by the persons in the Government. He then referred to the tariff, which he said had become a dead letter. Neither by tariff or free trade could they succeed in protecting their industries; it must be in preserving the main element in their protection—money—as cheap as it is produced and procured by the people of other countries. When this was established they would reduce the cost of their protection and their living one-third—they would succeed in drawing the power of the world, their best trade and their best elements of success. He did not desire capital himself, but for the uses of the people, and to be the servant of the people.

Local Intelligence.

Agricultural Park Fair.

Thanks to the proprietors and directors of the Lancaster County Agricultural Park, we have a chance to know at last how they lived and enjoyed themselves in the "Good Old Colony Times," and how people appreciate the blessing of "doing as yer mind to" in other parts of the Union. In times past, our forefathers labored under considerable difficulties in getting up a County Fair, because if they showed out a horse beyond a walk the "meek and lowly" public censors would rush out with a column of condemnation, declaring with well assumed horror, that there had been a race and even carried the farce so far as to call upon the Sheriff to put a stop to it, and the District Attorney to indict all concerned in it. But Bonner has had Beecher behind Dexter since then, and other matters of interest have brought a "change o'er the spirit of their dreams," and Lancasterians will, we presume, be permitted to live as others live. Yesterday opened fair for a very fair inauguration of the Fair. Soon after breakfast and one "nip," to settle the reason, the topic of the fair was set in motion, and as the morning advanced a good sprinkling of country people came in under the swelling crowd began to wend their way to that centrifugal and centripedal spot, the Park Ground. On the road humanity was represented in varying colors and figures, as if seen through a kaleidoscope; the sporting men and the sportive, though all the same yet as ever changeable as a Chinese puzzle or that Panithi-opti conica; the double polished barouche freighted with its precious fare of fair faces in all conceivable excuses for bonnets; the sport with his 2:40 under double-plated three-bly brightened, silver mounted fixings, challenging his 4:20 neighbor to "get out of the road with that hearse;" omnibuses with long-legged men sitting like an X, and short-legged men taking a full stretch, all packed like pickles, and a motley crowd of pedestrians, long and short, including Hans Ausgeschlagen and his vrow and all the kinder. But the longest road has an end, and as we are now in the Park, surrounded by goodly thousands of joyous-looking humanity, who have escaped the wiles and toils of the mantraps set all along the road, let us attend to the order of the day. The members of the City Cornet Band were out early and took their stand in the building specially erected for them and enlivened the time with some excellent music.

The track was harrowed over and every preparation made for comfort and convenience. The grounds were well policed. The morning was given to the exhibition of farm, carriage, and stock horses, the time for which being kept open until the last moment, prevents us from giving a complete list in this issue. There were some splendid animals in this catalogue, among which were two of the celebrated Morgan horses are entered. It is feared that unfavorable weather to day will spoil the race. The second annual regatta of the New England rowing association comes on off on the Charles river at 4 o'clock P. M. unless it be too races. A single scull race for wherries and a race for four oared boats in the latter. The international four of Howard will complete. The race is looked forward to with much interest. Messrs. Ten Eyck, Faraught and Thatche and Commodores Winslow and Rogers are expected to be present.

The Horticultural Exhibition.

The Lancaster City and County Horticultural Society gave their Fifth Semi-Annual Exhibition at the Court House in this city yesterday (Monday) afternoon and evening. The fruits contributed by the several exhibitors, consisted of strawberries, cherries, currants and gooseberries, but were not as numerous as at former exhibitions. They were, however, much finer both in regard to quality and size. On two long tables, in the Orphans' Court Room, were placed the fruits, each contribution having a card with the name of the exhibitor and the variety written thereon. Several very handsome bouquets presented by Messrs. A. D. Hostetter, of Mount Joy, and Peter Riley, of this city, and others, besides a few glass aquaria containing gold fish, belonging to A. D. Rockafellow & Brother, were scattered over the table and added very much to the general handsome appearance of the same.

The Strawberry was the principal fruit exhibited, and the varieties were certainly the finest that have ever been produced in Lancaster county, or that we have ever seen. We do not believe that the berries can be surpassed in quality or size anywhere save in California.

Mr. Peter Riley, of this city, deserves the palm for having the greatest number of varieties, the largest berries, and the best and finest display. He had the following sixteen varieties:

Green Prolific, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, Monitor, Agriculturalist, Scarlet Magnets, Russell's Prolific, Fillmore, Lenning's White, Jucunda, Austin, French's Seedling, Ripawan, Barnes' Mammoth, and the Philadelphia.

He had also a few fine seedlings of his own raising, and exhibited a fine specimen of Gooseberry, a large and good bearing Currant, named the Cherry, and a very early specimen of the Cherry—the Early Richmond, which is said to bear well and to be an excellent pie cherry.

The other exhibitors presented varieties as follows, the berries of which were also exceedingly fine:

B. W. Harnish, of Eden, one plate of Albany Seedling.

Samuel Binckley, two plates of Agriculturalist.

John G. Rush, one plate of Triomphe de Gand.

Alex. Harris, of this city, three plates of the same.

H. M. Engle, of Marietta, three plates of seedlings of his own raising in 1866, which were of extra size, and one plate of the same year's raising, measuring 9 inches in circumference from seedlings of 1867 and 1868; one plate, No. 16, of 1862, the Albany and Penbody; one plate each of the Jucunda and the Triomphe de Gand.

Geo. W. Geissinger, of this city, the Triomphe de Gaud, French's Seedling, Wilson's Albany, Jucunda and Napoleon III.

Daniel Smeyck, of this city, very large berries of the Russell Prolific, Agriculturalist, Albany Seedling and Cutter.

Wm. Morrison, A. B. Robbins, Mayor Professor James Truman, Philadelphia; Dr. J. G. Moore, Lancaster.

The State Dental Society was incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature, and is composed of representatives from different societies and colleges in the State, the members representing the best talent in the dental profession of Pennsylvania. It has for its object the advancement of the science and and art of dentistry, the elevation of the professional character and the protection of the interests of its members.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND PEDDLERS.—The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that a person is a peddler of tobacco, whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars. A person, therefore, whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, cigars, is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and if his annual sales exceed $100 he is liable to a special tax as such. A peddler is a person who travels from place to place selling goods. A person, therefore, who peddles cigars, is not only a dealer in tobacco, but a peddler of tobacco, is consequently liable to the special taxes upon both. A person, however, who is simply the agent of a manufacturer or dealer, and who travels as such, taking with him samples of cigars, which he does not sell, but upon which he solicits orders for his employer, from whom he receives a stipulated salary, is not regarded as a peddler or dealer in tobacco.

LARGE BULLOCK.—The Columbia *Spy* says that on the farm of Isaac Stehman, one half mile east of Mt. Joy, there is to be seen the largest bullock in the county. Dan is 19 months old, he weighs nearly two thousand pounds, is six feet four inches in height, and measures over ten feet in circumference. He moves about quite briskly, and in some respects resembles a huge elephant, being nearly that color. He is about six years old, of Kentucky breed, and is generally conceded to be the largest steer in the State. To appreciate his greatness, he has to be seen. He is very tame, and is so broad upon the back that one can lie down with perfect safety. This mammoth steer will remain on Mr