THE REGISTRATION LAW.

It is Declared Unconstitutional.

On Saturday, in the Nisi Prius, at Philadelphia, Justice Sharswood delivered an opinion in the case of Patterson et. al. vs. Barlow et. al., involving the constitutionality of the registry law. The opinion is of considerable length, and reviews the entire law, with reference to the constitutional requirement "that elections shall be free and equal." The Judge holds, that by declaring that elections shall be equal, it was intended to provide that the regulations for conducting them should be uniform, and that no distinctions, especially as to the evidence required to prove the elective franchise, should ever be made between one class of citizens and another. He holds that this principle has been violated in the registry law.

The first seventeen sections are general, and appear to provide for all parts of the Commonwealth. But the eighteenth section declares that "None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen." Sections twelve and thirteen relate only to naturalization in court. The remaining sections, except the nineteenth, twentieth and thirty-eighth which are immaterial as to this question, apply exclusively to the city of Philadelphia. They establish an entirely different system. No one can deny that if this act goes into operation we will have one code of election laws for the city of Philadelphia, and an entirely different one for all the other parts of the State.

1. By what I shall term the general system—meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen as heretofore, by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia, they are to be appointed by a board composed of the Aldermen of the city—persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of several different duties.

2. By the general system the Assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia, no assessments can be made after the twentieth day of September in every year.

3. By the general system the Assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavit to the lists that every person whose name is contained thereon is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessor's list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia, he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal—the division canvasser.

5. By the general system the claimant of a vote may prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia, he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division, whose names are to contained in the assessor's division transcripts, under the head of private householder.

6. By the general system, in order to prove payment of taxes, the tax receipt need not be produced, if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original assessor's list, the tax receipt must be produced, and, in addition, proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax has been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the assessors are to place upon their lists and assess all persons claiming a right to vote, without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia, they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia, no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

9. By the general system, persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under the Act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election, may be assessed. In Philadelphia, no one not actually naturalized on or before the 20th of September, can be assessed.

I may be allowed to remark here, in passing, that the author of the general system seems accidentally to have overlooked the fact that two classes of persons of foreign birth might become citizens before the election by naturalization, without having declared their intention, to wit: minors who arrived in the country under the age of eighteen years, and soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the army of the United States.

10. By the general system the assessment on the person can only be of a personal tax under the act of Assembly of April 15th, 1851, section 4, (pamph. L. 512,) which heretofore in the city, and I believe elsewhere throughout the State, has been put at twenty-five cents. In Philadelphia there is a special election tax of fifty cents imposed on each voter when the original divisions were made out, (see sec. 27), and when the extra assessments are made out, (sec. 28), without regard to the fact that the personal tax may have been previously assessed and was paid. I have myself already paid for the year 1868, and have paid a personal tax of 25 cents. If I read this act aright, the assessors are bound to impose upon me an additional tax of 50 cents. I see no reason why this extra personal tax on the voters of Philadelphia might not as well be $50 as 50 cents.

As elections are to be free, the Legislature cannot exclude electors from the polls if they have complied with the constitutional provisions. The Judge reviews the law with reference to the new mode of assessments, holds that it is contrary to the Constitution when it abridges the time from seven to fourteen days. With regard to the boarding houses and the requirements, that they shall prove their residence in a particular manner, the Judge holds that it is an invidious distinction. The class upon whom this burden is laid is large and respectable, comprehending journeymen mechanics, clerks in banks, insurance offices, and other corporations, as well as in stores and manufactories, and unmarried workmen in all kinds of employment, who are usually boarders in some shape or other. Practically, numbers will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to fulfil these conditions. No such requirement is made in any other part of the State, not in Pittsburg, nor in any other large city. There the testimony of one qualified elector is sufficient, whether he be a resident in the division or elsewhere, and that at the polls on the day of election, when, of course, the witness will not be required to vouch his belief in the existence of qualification *in futuro*. But, even if one of this unfortunate class of persons—being a private resident or boarder in a private boarding house—finds his name on the division transcript list, he is not safe. The division canvassers, at the session on the tenth day before the election, or at any adjourned session to be held on the eighth day, may, in his absence, and without notice to him, strike his name from the list by drawing a line in red ink through the same, upon the testimony of two reputable citizens, qualified voters of the division, whose names appear on the said transcript, under the head of private householders, to be given under oath or affirmation, that such person is not a resident of the division, or is otherwise disqualified by law from voting at the said election, (sec. 35.) If he has procured himself to be placed on the extra assessment list by the production of the extraordinary evidence required for that, he is still at the mercy of the district canvassers, who in his absence and without notice, yes, and without evidence, may strike his name from the list. The said canvassers are also authorized to revise the extra assessment books of their respective divisions and shall strike therefrom the names of all persons who are not residing in the division on the tenth day before the election. (sec. 35.) I may be allowed to remark that simply to recite these provisions? Not! I add, that in my judgment, they are unreasonable, contrary to the first dictates of natural justice and inconstitutional because they unnecessarily embarrass and prevent the citizen from the free and full opportunity of qualifying himself for the exercise of the elective franchise which the Constitution guarantees to him.

Discussing the naturalization question, the Judge says:

On what principle can an elector, who proves on that day that he possesses every qualification prescribed by the Constitution and has been a citizen of the United States, because he has not proved what, in the very nature of things, he could not prove before? Let us take, however, the case of one, who with every disposition to conform to the regulations which the Legislatures have made, has applied and been refused both by the assessors and the division canvassers, because, by the express provisions of the Act, his name could not be placed on the list. A citizen of foreign birth has been naturalized the day before the election. He could not have been naturalized before, because his time had not expired. He offers his vote to the election officers at the polls. He is a citizen—a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years—has resided in the State for one year, and in the election district ten days preceding the election, and has paid within two years a State or county tax, assessed at least ten days before the election. The tax may have been a personal one, assessed upon him at the previous triennial assessment, or it may be upon property owned by him. To reject such a vote is to deprive him of an undoubted right; it is to violate the Constitution, which says positively, imperatively, he shall enjoy the rights of an elector.

The Judge concludes: On the whole, I am clearly of the opinion that the Act of Assembly approved April 17, 1869, is unconstitutional. I have not felt it to be my duty to examine particularly the provisions applicable to the other parts of the State. As was held last year by the Supreme Court, in relation to the act of April 4, 1868—because it undertakes to establish two different systems—the entire act, at least so far as elections are concerned, except the first clause of the fortieth section, must fall under the same condemnation. There may be, and appear to be some sections in relation to other matters upon which I am not called to give any judgment. The forty-third section, which repeals such other laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of the act, is of course to be construed to mean such provisions as are constitutional and have the force of laws. "This conclusion," as was said by Chief Justice Thompson, in Page et al. vs. Allen et al., "leaves all the election laws in force which were intended to be superseded by this act."

Injunction awarded, upon security being entered in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 18.—At 3 o'clock on Friday night, after a most spirited debate on the Irish Church bill, the house divided, amid great excitement. The division resulted as follows: For the second reading, 179; against it, 146. Majority, 33.

The result was hailed with great cheering in the House, which was taken up by the spectators in the galleries and lobbies, and an immense crowd in the streets surrounding the Parliament House.

The *Times* of to-day, on the Irish Church bill, says that the bill has passed by a large majority, and the peaceable termination of the session is now assured. The great triumph is not so much a triumph for the Ministers as it is for the power of public opinion and the machinery of the Constitution. Looking back into the history of this question, it is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that England is, above all things, well governed. The scandal will now be removed that arose in the mistaken policy upheld by the whole people, and endured through languor of public opinion, but the mind and conscience of the people were at length aroused, and the fabric instantly fell.

The *Post* says this great debate proves the people's estimation of the House of Lords. Their judgment furnishes an additional proof of the utility of an upper House. The second reading is but preliminary to moulding the bill into a form better to satisfy the nation. An analysis of the vote shows that the Archbishop of Dublin and fifteen bishops voted against the second reading. The Bishop of St. David voted in favor of it, and the other prelates abstained from voting.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—The official paper of today publishes the following: "A crowd of people attended the funeral of the rioters who were killed here recently in political disturbances. There was no disorder."

Eight hundred persons, who were arrested here during the recent disturbances caused by the election, have been discharged, and two hundred are still kept in confinement.

It is said that the Government has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and Isabellists on the frontier.

PARIS, June 20.—The city is perfectly tranquil, and no attempt has been made to renew the late disorders.

Mr. Burlingame is preparing to leave for St. Petersburg with the Chinese embassy.

GREECE.

ATHENS, June 19.—The King of Greece opened the session of the new Chambers with a speech, in which he announced that new laws would be required for the reorganization of the educational system of the country, and said that it was the intention of the nation to fulfil its monetary obligations, and, therefore, a further development of its resources was desirable, and in that connection proposed the cutting of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 19.—In the Zollverein Diet to day, Mr. Delbruck said that the new Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, had been instructed with respect to that Government, and he hoped to lay a treaty before the Diet at its next session.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 19.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Rivero administered the oath of recency to Serrano. There were loud cheers for the Regent and for national sovereignty but no disturbances are apprehended. The following is the new Cabinet, as far as announced: Prim, Minister of War and President of the Ministry; Silvela, Secretary of State; Herrera Orena, Minister of Justice. It is said that the Government is opposed to the proposed reduction in rates, and only sanctions the present deduction of five per cent. on account of the internal debt.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cortes has passed a bill giving the acts of the Provisional Government the force of law, and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect. After a stormy debate, the republicans have succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution disapproving of the presence of Montpensier in Spain, and demanding that the Government order him to Portugal. Gen. Pavia, a strong supporter of the ex-Queen Isabella, arrived here, on the pretext of visiting his estates in Segovia, and claimed his right to do so as a citizen, under the Constitution. He was arrested, and sent to Aranjuez, to await further orders. He will probably be exiled to the Canaries. A conspiracy for the restoration of Isabella has been discovered at Grenada. On taking the oath of office yesterday, Serrano made a speech, in which he promised to respect the Constitution and liberties of the country.—President Rivero, in reply assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is stated from Rio Janeiro that General Webb demanded $70 000 from Brazil in payment of damages to the ship Canada wrecked on the Brazilian coast in 1856; that the War Minister refused to negotiate the matter, as it was waiting a decision at Washington; that Webb sent him a "violent and grossly offensive" despatch, and before receiving an answer, declared his relations with the acting Government of Brazil interrupted, and demanded his passports, which were sent him.

Mail advices from Paraguay to May 8th confirm a previous report, that despatches had been received from Minister McMahon through an English officer.

Brigham Young's Opinion of Congress' Men.

Brigham Young has been doing some plain talking about the morals of Congressmen. In a late sermon he concluded a defence of polygamy as follows:

They have said a great deal in Washington with regard to our living more wives than one. I have said in public, and have written, that if they will cease their whoredoms, and each one get a wife and be true to her and strictly virtuous, and then will cause the nation to take the same course, we will submit to their wishes and we will have but one wife. Here is a bargain,—if you will have no more than one woman we will not. But the thing is here, they want women but no wives. We take many women but we make wives and provide for them and they are not cast off; and their children have the privilege of bearing the names of their fathers instead of being cast off. As I saw an advertisement not long since of a young man living in the West, who claimed to be a son of a certain gentleman in Congress; but the gentleman advertised that he had no son of that name in the West. No, he cast him off, rejected and refused to own him. I say God will damn the man and the nation that will act so; God will damn the nation in which women, with no arm to shield and protect them, are seduced and left to mourn over their lost, fallen and degraded condition.

If we are to wait for the adoption of Brigham Young's suggestion we fancy Mormonism will have a long life of it.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Indiana county have put in nomination the following ticket, which is said to be an extraordinary strong one:

Assembly, Capt. Robert H. McCormick; Sheriff, H. P. Kelley, Esq.; Prothonotary, Oliver P. Carson; Commissioner, Charles R. White; Treasurer, John F. Stutler; Auditor, J. G. Fleming.

James B. Sanson, Esq., editor of the *Democrat*, was chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and the Senatorial conferees were instructed to support him as a delegate to the State Convention.

In Westmoreland county, by the Crawford county system, the following ticket was settled:

County Treasurer, John S. Eicher; Register, Clarke F. Warden; Commissioner, Isaac Irwin; Auditor, A. J. McWilliams.

A large vote was polled. At the meeting of Return Judges, Col. Israel Painter and Jacob J. Hixer were declared to be the choice of the party for Assembly.

The Democracy of Armstrong county has nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, A. J. Montgomery; Prothonotary, Simon Fleming; Register, R. C. Russell; Commissioner, Arthur Fleming; Auditor, J. J. Shaffer.

A Whole Family Murdered.

A few days since a party, a mile above Prairie du Chien, Wis., came down with a seine a couple of trunks, some bedding and other household goods, which were recognized as the property of Mrs. Hagerty, and since the time her body and those of two of her children have been found in the river below that place. The discovery of the goods and the bodies has removed the mystery in which her disappearance was shrouded, and it has also uncovered that the family were removed from Prairie du Chien a few months since by one Thompson, who lived a short distance back from McGregor, and friends of the family had never heard of her until the discoveries of the past few days were made. The McGregor *Times* of the 9th instant gives the following further particulars:

The mother was *enceinte* and near the time of delivery. A trunk containing the provided apparel for an expected infant, and a half letter, supposed to have been written by her, informed some one that she was in that condition. Mr. Thompson is the owner of a large farm in this county, and the father of eight children, the eldest one a girl of fourteen. Mrs. Hagerty, after divorcing her husband, lived at his house and on his farm as "tenant at will" for several years. Their illicit intimacy was public talk for a long time. The divorce was said to have been brought by Thompson during Hagerty's absence in the army or in Colorado. Thompson was arrested and taken to McGregor on Sunday morning, lodged in the City Hotel, and guarded day and night till Tuesday morning, when Sheriff Davis took him on board the Canada for Dubuque, to return on Friday for examination. Mayor Kennedy went to Prairie du Chien on Tuesday and brought over two trunks and some clothing which had been picked up by French families near the place of drowning.

Disagreeable Companions.

There is a house in Adamstown, in this county, that has a garret infested with black snakes. The family residing in the house have not, as yet, hit upon a plan by which to get rid of these horrible companions, as their den is fixed between the plastering and roof, and to remove them it would be necessary to tear down a portion of the house. How and when they gained entrance to the house is a mystery to every one. Some of the reptiles have been seen on the garret floor on several occasions, but, before a weapon to kill them could be obtained, the snakes glided off to their secure retreat behind the plastering.—*Frederick (Md.) Citizen.*

The Funeral of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The obsequies of the late Henry J. Raymond took place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the Presbyterian church, corner of Tenth and University Place. Thoughts terrific storm was raging at the time, the attendance was very large, and included representatives, not only from every journal in the city, but likewise from many in Philadelphia and other neighboring cities. The arrangements were as follows:

The remains of the deceased were borne and accompanied from his late residence, Ninth street, below Fifth avenue, at 4.30 P. M., (after a prayer for the family by Rev. Prof. Shed,) in the following order:

1. The Reverend Clergy.
2. The casket containing the remains of deceased, and the pall, borne by the following gentlemen:

The Mayor of the City, Maj. Gen. J. A. Dix, Judge C. P. Daly, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Mr. Geo. W. Bliss, Admiral Farragut, Major General I. McDowell, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Mr. W. C. Bryant, Mr. D. F. Tracy, Mr. M. H. Grinnell, Mr. C. C. Norvell.

3. The chief mourners: Mr. Henry W. Raymond, only son of deceased; Mr. Samuel B. Raymond, of Rochester, and Mr. J. J. Raymond, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Weaver; Mr. George Jones, his partner and co-publisher; Judge C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gilbert E. Jones.

4. The physicians of deceased, Drs. Deweese, Richards, Hubbard, and Douglass.

5. The representatives of the Associated Press; Mr. D. M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, Chairman.

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the New York *Herald*.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*.

Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. Manton Marble, of the New York *World*.

6. The editorial associates of deceased in New York *Times*, Messrs. Conant, Swinton, Shepherd, Hennessy, Coleman and Pond, and the reporters, clerks and foremen of the establishment.

The ceremonies at the church were opened by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who read the Episcopal service for the dead, followed by Henry Ward Beecher, who delivered a touching eulogy. After the services the coffin lid was opened, and the whole audience passed in procession around the coffin, each member taking a last look upon the remains of New York's most respected and dearly loved son. The lid was again closed, and the congregation slowly dispersed. The remains, it is understood, were left in the church to-night, and will be privately interred to-morrow at Greenwood by the family. Mrs. Raymond and daughters were present during the ceremonies. Gov. Hoffman, though desirous of attending, was unavoidably detained at Albany. From City Hall and other public buildings, and hotels and newspaper offices, flags were displayed at half-mast during the afternoon.

Disadvantages of Sleeping Double.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is out with a paragraph in the *Revolution* recommending that married people should no longer sleep together; that every man, woman, and child should have a bed to him or herself; that those who are just going to housekeeping should buy no double beds; and she exclaims with enthusiasm, "Cribs, cots, and single beds for health and happiness!" Poets, both male and female, have often sung of "cots," but they never have insisted on placing them besides rill. Here is the paragraph upon which she bases her advice:

The *Laws of Life* says: More quarrels arise between brothers between sisters, between hired girls, between apprentices in machine shops, between clerks in stores, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems are thrown together night after night under the same bed clothes than by almost any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative to nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and awake in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding, and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will pine. This is the reason why married life it is defied almost universally."

When the *Revolution*, in revolving, has overturned double-beds and scattered their contents ignominiously on the floor, or bundled them off to opposite sides of the room and packed them safely in cribs—(imagine them "peaking" at each other through the rails!)—what will she do next? The mind staggers at the thought of what the next reform will be. And, after all—though Miss Anthony may not believe it—it is time enough to sleep alone when you are in your grave.—*N. Y. World.*

Shrewsbury Camp Meeting.

A meeting of campmeeting committee from the various charges usually attending Shrewsbury camp meeting from 7 to 14 th, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled on Monday evening, at the Carroll street church, in Baltimore, for the purpose of selecting a site, &c. Fifteen stations and circuits were represented. Mr. Samuel Hides was selected as chairman. Three different sites were named—Raymonds ground, the place where the camp has been held for the last four years, Towsontown, and Hoffman's ground near St. Freeland, situated about a half a mile west of Freeland's station, on the Northern Central Railway. After some discussion a vote was taken by stations and circuits, resulting in eleven voting for Freeland, three for Raymond's, and one for Towsontown. The time for the meeting was fixed on Thursday, the 12th of August. The ground selected is situated about two miles south of Raymond's ground and is said to be excellently adapted for the purpose for which it has been chosen. The woods are large, containing some seventy acres; the water is abundant, the springs large and cool, and the shade very good. It is designed to have a separate road from the railroad station (Freeland's) to the camp ground, for the use of pedestrians. It is expected the camp will be quite large.

Shocking Homicide in Westmoreland

A most shocking homicide occured in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, about eight miles from West Newton, Monday morning last. It appears that Samuel Morrow, the perpetrator of the horrible crime, has for some time past been insane on the subject of religion, and at one time became so violent that his friends were compelled to restrain him with chains to prevent him injuring himself. He got well subsequently, however, he became more calm, and it was thought had recovered entirely from the malady. Sunday morning he again evinced some evidences of insanity, but was not thought to be dangerous. He called his family into the room and engaged in family worship. His wife, it appears, was busy milking and did not attend worship, and when the husband came out she was in the spring house straining milk. He, on seeing her there, armed himself with a heavy club, and immediately made an attack upon, and killed her. His oldest son interposed to save his mother, and was killed by the brutal boy, a club. A younger son interposed, and the father made an assault upon him. The son fled, and was followed for over half a mile by the father, whom he managed to elude. Tuesday morning the searchers found Mr. Morrow, found his dead body hanging to a tree by a strip of hickory bark, in the woods about half a mile from the house. Thus ends the double tragedy.

Fearful Death of a Young Wife.

The wife of Hezekiah Greenlee, of Mason county, West Virginia, was burned to death a few days since, under circumstances of a most distressing character. In company with her husband, she was returning home by a near path through the woods from a neighbor's, where her husband had been at work during the day. They were walking hand-in-hand, not dreaming of any danger, when a dead tree they had just passed suddenly fell, brushing the shoulder of Greenlee and striking his wife full on the of the head, crushing her to the earth so that her remains could scarcely be recognized as those of a human being. Strange to say Mr. Greenlee was not injured in the least, further than being stunned by the blow received. The evening was a calm one, and it is supposed that the tree, which was rotten at the roots, gave way from its own weight. Mrs. Greenlee had been married a little less than six weeks.

Terrible Affair in Idaho.

The most horrible tragedy of the day has been furnished by Boise City, Idaho. A house servant attempted to outrage his employer's wife in the absence of every one else from the house, and became so exasperated by her resistance that he beat her nearly to death. Her assailant leaving the room for a moment to procure a weapon, she managed to reach her husband's gun and cock it. The man soon appeared at the window, but the gun would not go off, and in the meantime he fired three shots at her, one of which produced a fatal wound. Then he retired, set fire to the house and killed himself with the remaining two shots in his pistol. The poor woman whom he had murdered had just the strength left to crawl out of the door and preserve her body on the greensward for the recognition of her husband instead of compelling a search for her charred remains among the ruins of his house. The murderer himself fell inside the dwelling and was consumed, so far as his mortal part is concerned, by fire.

The Sprague Breach of Promise case.

The Chicago *Tribune* congratulates itself that the recent breach of promise case shows that the par value of a first-class Chicago husband is one hundred thousand dollars. This is tolerably icy in its coolness, considering the divorce records of the Lake City. "A jury of Illinoisans," says the *Tribune*, "who probably would not have awarded five cents to a Chicago girl—supposing a Chicago girl would have claimed such a man—took into consideration a terrible disappointment that a Cincinnati lady and family must feel in losing a Chicago husband of any kind, and therefore gave her a hundred thousand dollars. Had Sprague been of the ordinary grade of Chicago men her loss would not have been compensated by half a million.

Latest by Telegraph!

The New Jersey Editorial Excursionists.

EASTON, PA., June 22.—At noon to-day the members of the New Jersey editorial association assembled here to take their annual excursion. A large number of ladies will be comprised in the excursion party. At half past 12 o'clock they proceed as far as Bethlehem in a special train, remaining there until the following morning, passing the afternoon in visiting the different objects of interest in the town and neighborhood and in the evening by a hop. On Wednesday morning the excursion party will proceed to Mauch Chunk, stopping to inspect certain industrial works by the way, and after arriving there taking a trip over the famous switch back railroad. On Wednesday afternoon they will proceed to Scranton, remaining until Thursday morning when the next stage in the journey ending at the Delaware Water Gap will be taken, the excursion party leaving that place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on their homeward journey.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Governor Bowie and Staff will visit the encampment of the 5th Regiment Maryland Guards, this afternoon, to inspect the Regiment.

The bill giving a million dollars to aid the building of the Virginia Valley Railroad, has now passed both branches of the City Councils, and will be signed by Mayor Banks.

J. Mason Campbell, one of Baltimore's most prominent lawyers, and son-in-law of the late Chief Justice Taney, died last evening of lingering chronic dysentery, in the sixtieth year of his age.

All the courts adjourned to-day on the announcement of his death, and will hold a meeting this afternoon in the Supreme Court room, to pay a tribute to his memory.

Heavy and Destructive Storm—A Whole Family Drowned.

OMAHA, June 21.—The heaviest storm experienced for many years visited this city on Saturday evening. The streets and the cellars of many brick blocks were flooded. A brick building on Farmer street, occupied by Schoen & Co., clothiers, was undermined, the walls giving way, and the building falling with a great crash. A family residing in the second story were buried in the ruins, and were badly, though not fatally injured.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The White House is lively to-day with visitors all anxious to have an interview with the President. All who applied were received up to 11 o'clock when with the afternoon well filled it was announced that no more interviews could be had to-day. During the morning Senator Conkling of New York, Mr. Hurlbut, U. S. Minister to Colombia, Hon. A. H. Hovey Minister to Peru and others saw the President.

Genl. J. W. Webb has arrived in this city.

Annual Session of the American Protestant Association.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At the Annual Session of the American Protestant Association, recently held in this city, the reports showed that the Order is rapidly spreading, there being now 190 Lodges in eighteen States of the Union.

A Wife Shot by Her Husband.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—A man named Irons, supposed to be insane, shot his wife at Pascog yesterday, and immediately died.

Races Postponed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Narragansett Park races have been postponed until to-morrow, because of a storm.

A Policeman Nearly Beaten to Death.

ALBANY, June 22.—Policeman Welch was beaten nearly to death by four desperadoes last night, who left their victims insensible and escaped.

Our Magazines for July.

The July issues of the following Magazines are on our table, and are replete with much matter that is valuable, attractive and entertaining:

Lippincott's Magazine, beginning a new volume, the fourth, and the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, promise to maintain for it the high literary reputation the magazine has already acquired. Anthony Trollope's new story, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," is commenced in this number.

The Atlantic Monthly, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass., which is filled with productions from the pens of the very ablest writers on this side of the Atlantic. It gives the fifth instalment of "The Foe in the Household," a Eulogy on Thomas Crawford, and other literary matter of a high order.

Onward, the second volume of which commences with this number, affording a good opportunity for new subscribers. The excellent and varied character of its contents must also prove as equally, if not more so, entertaining to the readers of *Onward* as did that of the last number. Published and conducted by Capt. Mayne Reid, No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

Our Young Folks, containing interesting contributions from T. B. Aldrich, J. T. Trowbridge, Edgar Fawcett, and other writers of ability. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

Ballou's Monthly, which enters upon its thirteenth volume with this issue, and contains the opening chapters of the charming serial—"The Banks Estate," by Theodore Arnold besides other capital reading. Published by Elliott, Thomes & Talbot, Boston, Mass.

The Lady's Friend, published by Deacon & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. It presents a number of attractions for the ladies, a beautiful engraving, "My Native Land, Farewell," leading off the embellishments and another instalment of Mrs. Wood's story of "Roland Yorke" the literary department.

La France Elegante, containing four brilliantly colored steel plates and several patterns, representing the latest Paris fashions. It is imported by S. T. Taylor, No. 391 Canal street, New York, in place of *La Petite Modiste*, and will prove as great a favorite with the ladies. The subscription pricein $6 per annum; single numbers, 60 cents.

Peterson's Ladies' National, which opens with a highly finished engraving, "The Romance of a Boarding School," illustrative of a laughable story by Ella Rodman, and follows with other literary contents, numerous wood cuts of the fashions, etc. The present number is the best we have seen for every seen, and commences a new volume. Chas. J. Peterson, Publisher, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Le Bon Ton, a first-class Fashion Monthly, illustrated monthly by S. T. Taylor, No. 391 Canal street, and containing the usual embellishments, patterns, and other engravings, of the latest styles of dress worn by the ladies of Europe, with full descriptions in the English language. It is a handsome number.

Godey's Lady's Book, which also begins a new volume, and as usual contains every attraction that can please the ladies. It is a favorite in every household, and still abounds in instructive and refining literature. Its immense circulation is the best evidence of its popularity. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Publisher.

The Quarrel Over the Negro Printer Douglass.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

Columbia Typographical Union, No 101, met last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Seventh street, and had a very stormy meeting. It was known that the case of Louis H. Douglass, the colored printer, would come up, and therefore every typo in the city was present. After the transaction of routine business the case came up on two reports submitted by the committee on nominations of members. The majority report declared Douglass entitled to membership, and declared that he was a "rat" on his employer, who had employed him when there was not a "rat" in the city to work at his trade. The minority report was exactly the reverse. As soon as the reports were read, Mr. Flynn, an employee of the government office, moved to lay the minority report on the table. The motion was taken amid great confusion, and resulted yeas 225, nays 161. The announcement of the vote was received with applause mingled with hisses, and then amid a great deal of confusion the majority report was declared adopted. This was not the end of the matter, however, and by no means assured Douglass's election, for that was to come up afterwards, and it required a two-thirds vote to elect him.

Other names that had been reported for membership were then balloted on and they were severally elected. The friends of Douglass had, however, polled their full vote on the question of laying the minority report on the table, and they saw that they had not force enough to elect him by the necessary two-thirds vote. They therefore changed their tactics and made motions for adjournment and delay. This caused renewed excitement, the city printers, feeling their strength and power, asking an immediate vote on Douglass's nomination. In the general confusion some harsh language was used, and personal encounters were at one time imminent, but the police, who had been loitering about in the vicinity, entered the hall and soon restored quiet and order. A good deal of excitement was renewed, however, when the motion to adjourn was declared carried.

Finding that they cannot muster strength enough to elect Douglass, the policy of his friends now seems to be to delay action from time to time. This gives Douglass an opportunity to continue at the case. The city printers, however, say they will force an issue at the next meeting of the union, and besides this it may result in the disintegration of the union, as the threat was held out last night in a speech made by Mr. A. T. Gavis, after the adjournment, that the "regulars" would hereafter refuse admission to government office employees, and he intimated further, that the government office would be declared a "rat" concern. The disturbing question has not, therefore, been put at rest, as it was expected it would be by Saturday's meeting.

Three compositors in the Government printing office at Washington have resigned, one of them declaring that "he would not work with a negro." Another printer was discharged. It is conceded that Douglass will be retained in the office, whether the Typographical Society elects him a member or not.

Mr. Hudson, our Minister to Guatemala, and own cousin to the Chief Magistrate, spells with entire originality thus: nuralgy, rumetism, &c.

Local Intelligence.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral of Mr. James Purcell, which took place on Thursday from the residence of his step-brother, Patrick McEvoy, Esq., was largely attended. Very impressive funeral services were had at St. Mary's Catholic Church, where solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. T. J. Reilly, of St. Mary's, assisted by Rev. R. J. Berry, of Harrisburg, as Deacon; Rev. John. J. Russell, of Columbia, as Sub-Deacon, assisted by Revs. P. F. Sheridan and John McGovern, of Philadelphia; Thos. Kiernan, of Port Richmond; John Fitzmeyers, of West Philadelphia; Joseph Ball, of Gettysburg, and F. L. Neufield, of St. Joseph's Church, this city. Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of the Diocese of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and Rev. Augustin J. McConomy, of Philadelphia, were also present and assisted in the ceremonies.

Very Rev. Father Keenan also rode in the procession, and occupied a place at the altar. He still retains much vitality and vigor, in spite of his very many years of service in the Church.

At the offertory that beautiful hymn, "The Dying Christian to his Soul," was sung in the style by Miss Lizzie Meekins in a manner that impressive funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Father Martin, of Philadelphia, after which the funeral service of the Church was read by Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan, and the remains were borne to rest in the vault of St. Mary's Cemetery, and there interred.

Mr. Purcell was an estimable citizen, and enjoyed the friendship and respect of all who knew him. He was noted during life to have been a most kind-hearted and liberal gentleman, his generous and charitable disposition was appreciated by all of his friends and acquaintances. The large number of persons who attended his funeral was an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Lancaster.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—Lancaster county appears to have been well represented at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Experimental Farm, in Chester county. On a call for the names of visiting representatives from adjoining counties, Lancaster county was represented to some five or six gentlemen, while Henry M. Lundis accredited as a delegate to the Farm, by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this county.

Levi S. Reist of this county, was appointed by the Chair one of the Committee to prepare and examine the programmes of experiments laid down by the Board of Managers and the Trustees of the College, and report the most feasible and valuable, to be carried out the present season.

Thomas Baker and H. M. Engle, of Lancaster county, were appointed members of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Engle and Israel Landis were appointed members of the committee to inspect and report upon the condition of the buildings of the Farm.

On motion, a committee of three from each county at present represented was appointed by the Chair to wait upon the next Legislature, and present the matter for their consideration, and also to prepare an address to the people of eastern Pennsylvania. The Chair appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Baker, Engle, and Landis, of Lancaster county.

Mr. Engle, of Lancaster county, exhibited some very fine specimens of hybrid and seedling strawberries. The Chair appointed Thomas Meehan, (editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*,) and Joseph Phillips a committee to examine the strawberries, who made the following report:

"The committee appointed by the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Experimental Farm to report on some seedling strawberries submitted before them by Mr. Henry M. Engle, respectfully report, that some of them are berries of the largest size and highest flavor, equal to the best now out, and that if they will prove productive and hardy will prove valuable additions to our list of varieties."

HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Mrs. Ehrman, widow of Michael Ehrman, located in Water street, between Orange and Chestnut sts., this city, was robbed on Friday. The supposition is that the thief entered the house early in the morning of the day, and secreting himself in it awaited the approach of night to commence operations.—About 3 o'clock, an inmate of the house, Mrs. Sprecher, discovered the robber in her room and pursuing the sneaker he made his escape out of a dormer window and thence by means of the roof to the ground. A bundle of clothing was subsequently found in the back yard, tied up, ready for carrying off the plunder, some of which was placed a gold watch stolen from one of the rooms. The thief had a fine coat, belonging to Mr. Joseph Seibert on his arm, at the time he was discovered by Mrs. Sprecher, which he had hoped to escape he left lying in her room. The scoundrel succeeded, however, in carrying off $35 from the house—$30 of which belonged to Mr. Seibert, and had he not been discovered by Mrs. S., in all probability he would have taken the clothing and watch, besides other articles of value.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted on the following Estates since the 12th inst.:

John Greenwood, dec'd, late of Conestoga twp. John Miller, Administrator.

James Curran, dec'd, late of Martic twp. Benj. Curran, Administrator, with will annexed.

John A. Null, dec'd, late of Martic twp. Aaron Null and Saml. Moon, Administrators.

Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, dec'd, late of the city of Lancaster. Godfried M. Zahm, Administrator.

The following Wills have been admitted to probate, during the month:

Peter Gerhart, dec'd, late of W. Cocalico twp. Peter Gerhart, Isaac Gerhart, and Levi W. Mentzer, Executors.

Mary Hogendobler, dec'd, late of Columbia bor. Catherine Hogendobler, Executrix.

Geo. Martin, d