NO PANIERS FOR THE SAINTS.

Dragging Skirts Discarded—"Disgustingly" Short Ones Worn—The Grecian Bend Tabooed—The Latest Fashion Edict—Link the Seat of Reform.

[From the Deseret News, June 29.]

The following resolutions were adopted by the First Young Ladies' Department of the Ladies' Co-operative Retrenchment Association, Salt Lake City, organized May 27, 1870:

Resolved, That realizing ourselves to be wives and daughters of apostles, prophets, and elders of Israel, and, as such, that high responsibilities rest upon us, and that we shall be held accountable to God not only for the privileges we inherit from our fathers, but also for the blessings we enjoy as Latter-day Saints, we desire to unite and co-operate with, and do mutualy pledge ourselves that we will uphold and sustain, each other in doing good.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the saints have been commanded to gather out from Babylon, and "not partake of her sins, that they receive not of her plagues," we feel that we should not condescend to imitate the pride, folly, and fashions of the world; and inasmuch as the Church of Jesus Christ is likened unto a city set on a hill to be a beacon of light to all nations, it is our duty to set examples for others, instead of seeking to pattern after them.

Resolved, That we will respect ancient and modern apostolic instructions. St. Paul exhorted Timothy to teach "the women to adorn themselves in modest apparel—not with braided hair, or gold or pearls, or costly array, but which becometh women possessing godliness, with good works." Peter, also, in his first epistles, in speaking of women, says: "Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and wearing of gold, or of putting on apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price; for after this manner, in old time, the holy women also who trusted in God adorned themselves." In a revelation given to the Latter-day Saints in 1831, the Lord said: "Thou shalt not feel proud in thy heart; for no man is proud that feel that their beauty the beauty of the work of shine own hand." All of which we accept as true principle, and such as should be fully illustrated in our practice.

Resolved, That with a firm and settled determination to honor the foregoing requirements, and being deeply insensible of the sinful ambition and vanity in dress among the daughters of Zion, which are calculated to foster the pride of the world and shut out the spirit of God from the heart, we mutually agree to exert our influence, both by precept and by example, to suppress and to eventually eradicate these evils.

Resolved, That, admitting variety has its charms, we know that real beauty appears to better advantage in a plain dress than when bedizzened with finery, and while we disapprobate extravagance and waste, we would not, like the Quakers, recommend a uniform, but would have each one to dress in such style as shall be adapted to her own taste and person; at the same time we shall avoid, and ignore as obsolete with us, all extremes which are opposed to good sense or repulsive to modesty.

Resolved, That inasmuch as cleanliness is a characteristic of a saint and an imperative duty, we shall discard the dragging skirts, and, for decency's sake, those disgustingly short ones, extending no lower than the hoot tops. We also regard "paniers," and whatever approximates in appearance towards the "Grecian Bend," a burlesquing the natural beauty and dignity of the human female form, and will not disgrace our person by wearing them. And also, as fast as it shall be expedient, we shall adopt the wearing of home made articles, and exercise our united influence in rendering them fashionable.

A Series of Deaths on the Rail—Drowned.

PORT JERVIS, June 28.—There has been a series of fatal railroad accidents in the locality of Port Jervis today. This morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, train No. 6, night express east, ran over and instantly killed a girl, named Duffy, who was crossing the track with a pail of water, near Pond Eddy, a few miles west of Port Jervis. A freight train was shortly thereafter ditched at Barryville, and it is supposed that the noise of the escaping steam drowned the noise of the express, which was approaching around a curve. The girl was frightfully mangled, her arms being torn from her body, and her face and body crushed to a jelly. She was about 12 years old, and lived with her mother at Pond Eddy.

A few rods further on the same train killed an old man who was standing on the track. He was instantly killed, and his body badly mangled. He was a well-known character in these parts, being known as "Dr. Bull," the peculiar cognomen of "Doctor Pipe" and "Doctor White." He was an eccentric personage. By trade he was a chair bottomer, which calling he would follow steadily in some place for a few months, and then suddenly disappear, turning up in some other locality in a few days, where he would remain, drinking and carousing, until all his money was exhausted. He is known to have remained almost helplessly drunk for weeks at a time, and he had been saved several times on the track between here and Pond Eddy.

About 11 o'clock, this forenoon an old man was killed on the Newcomb bridge, on the Erie Railway, a mile below this place. He was walking across the bridge at the time, when a train came along, which struck him, throwing his body into the river. He was instantly killed. His name was Leonard Middaugh, and he was the sexton in attic bridge, which position he had held a great many years. He was about 70 years of age, a quiet, respectable citizen, and leaves a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

On all the above cases Coroner Penney held inquests, and verdicts were rendered in accordance with those facts.

About seven o'clock last evening a lad named Joseph Rooney, son of Bartley Rooney, was drowned in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at this place. He was swimming, and had been trying to see how many times he could swim across the canal. It is supposed he either became exhausted or was seized with a cramp and sank beneath the surface. Efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. He was about 12 years old. Coroner Penney held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A Fatal Affray in Idaho.

Hon. E. D. Holbrook, formerly Delegate to Congress from this Territory, and Mr. Charles H. Douglas, also an old resident of Idaho, who were the parties to the affray, had not been on speaking terms for some time past, and, as we are informed, there had been a misunderstanding and bad feeling between them for about a year and a half last past. Other events and circumstances occurring at Boise City during the early part of last May, while the Democratic Territorial Convention was in session, tended in no wise to allay the illfeeling existing between them. Subsequent events still further aggravated the affair, and the publication of mutual libels, reflecting upon each other in regard to some reports which had been circulated, the last card of Mr. Holbrook denouncing Mr. Douglas as a liar, a coward, and an assassin, hastened a culmination which resulted so unfortunately for both parties.

Shortly after 5 o'clock P. M., on Saturday evening, they met in front of the drug store on the corner of Main and Wall sts., and some words passing between them, they each drew a revolver and began shooting. Eleven shots were exchanged, when Deputy Sheriff T. M. Britten arrived on the ground and both parties were arrested. He escorted Mr. Holbrook into his office, which was only some fifteen feet distant from the place where the firing occurred, and sat him in a chair, as he found that Mr. Holbrook was wounded. One ball had entered Mr. Holbrook's abdomen, very low down, and a little to the right of a line from the navel, causing internal hemorrhage. After lingering until a few minutes past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he expired.

Mr. Douglas, after the shooting, went into the drug store, where he remained until Under Sheriff Sayrs came, when he surrendered himself into the custody of the officers of the law.

Some testify that Holbrook fired first, others testify that Douglas fired first, but they all agree that some four or eleven shots were exchanged between them in fact firing continued until both emptied their pistols. Mr. Holbrook received only one wound and Mr. Douglas escaped unhurt.—*Idaho World.*

The First American Silk Flag.

Joseph Newman, of San Francisco, has arrived in Washington with a magnificent flag made of California silk, which he intends to present, in the name of the State, to the American Congress. It is the first American flag ever made of native silk. It is also said to be the largest silk flag on the globe, being thirty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and consisting of eighty-two square yards of silk, all of which was produced and manufactured in California. Mr. Newman states that there are now 25,000 mulberry trees set out and growing in California, and he is confident that in a comparatively short time his State will be able to supply the country with raw and manufactured silk.

The Fleetwood Races.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The new Fleetwood course at Morrisania was opened yesterday, with a large attendance. There was some extraordinary trotting. The race for the day was one of two mile heats for a $2,000 purse. Six horses were entered—Prince, Dreadnaught, White Fawn, Hickory Jack, Colonel Fisk, and Monty.

Dreadnaught was slightly the favorite at first in pools, but just before the race and after the horses showed, he fell off a little. Prince being held highest.

Prince won after a splendid contest. The time was extraordinary. Dreadnaught won the first heat and Prince the second and third. First heat—mile, 2:27; two miles, 4:59. Second heat—mile, 2:30; two miles, 5:05. Third heat—mile, 2:34; two miles, 5:01.

Fire in the Woods.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A fire commenced in the woods between Deer park and Islip Long Island, Sunday night, and burned over about three thousand acres. The fire originated about dark, and was not extinguished until yesterday. Five hundred cords of wood were burned, besides miles and miles of fences. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The entire tract between the Long Island and South Side railroads was burned over. This section of land is regarded as the most valuable timber land on the island.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

In the U. S. Senate, during the morning hour the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was under consideration. At one o'clock it was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session, but the doors were soon opened and the tax bill was proceeded with. The vote was reconsidered by which the Senate refused to strike out the sections in relation to the duties on sugar. Mr. Sherman having made an explanation, the sections were then stricken out, thus leaving the duty as at present. The sections in relation to spices and liquors were also stricken out, and several paragraphs were added. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill giving priority in United States Courts to certain cases to which a State is a party, also the Senate bill construing section 55 of the National Currency act of 1864, which provides penalties for offences against it, to apply to every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of National Banks, were passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Expenses bill. A large number of amendments were agreed to, appropriating money to satisfy private claims. The bill being finished in Committee it was reported to the House and passed. A substitute for the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, was passed. The bill allowing the transportation of goods in bond was passed. A bill reducing the duty on salt was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill was called up. After explanation by Mr. Garfield, the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Cameron's motion to consider the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was defeated. The bill authorizing the Kansas Pacific Railroad extension to El Paso, New Mexico, was considered. The Tax-Tariff bill was taken up, and various amendments were adopted. The paragraph reducing the duty on bituminous coal and shale to 50 cents per ton, was struck out, leaving the rate as at present. Consideration of the bill was considered in evening session.

In the House a number of Senate bills were passed, among them, the bills to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers; to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks by Congress upon Naval prizes; allowing to admit photographic fine exhibition free of duty; relating to pay of Deputy Collectors of Revenue, and giving certain judicial powers to our representatives in Alabama claims. A conference report was adopted on the bill to relieve certain naval officers. Mr. Churchill, from the Election Committee, reported in the Missouri case of Switzer vs. Dyer, of Missouri, that Switzer is entitled to the seat now occupied by Dyer. The Currency bill was discussed, and the conference report rejected—yeas 53, nays 132, and another conference was ordered. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

In the U. S. Senate, the House amendments to the bill to prevent extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska were concurred in. Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing a survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua route for a ship canal, which was indefinitely postponed. A conference report on the Naval Officers' Relief bill was adopted. Bills were introduced amendatory of the Homestead law in favor of soldiers; authorizing adjudication by U. S. Courts of Mexican land claims not settled by the Commission of 1851; and to promote railroad communication in the Southern States. The Senate then went into Executive session, during which the San Domingo treaty was rejected—yeas 28, nays 28. The doors being reopened, the Tax-Tariff bill was taken up, and the clause on steel railway bars was reduced to 1¼ cent per pound, and on railway bars made partly of steel to 1 cent. Other amendments were adopted, an evening session being held.

In the House, several Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. A supplemental to the Senate bill to improve water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, was passed; also, a bill to prevent smuggling, relating to ships' stores purchased at Canadian ports. A bill was reported making Jersey City a port of entry. The Capt Col Ship Canal bill was also reported. The point being raised that it made an appropriation, it was ordered that it first be considered in Committee of the Whole. A conference report was agreed to on the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents. Mr. Butler, of Tenn., reported from the Election Committee, in the case of Zeigler vs. Rice, of Kentucky, that Rice, the sitting member, is disqualified, causing a vacancy, and that Zeigler be allowed the expenses of his contest. The Funding bill was taken up. Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

In the U. S. Senate, the House amendments to the bill for water communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan were concurred in. The Tax-Tariff bill was taken up, and being reported from the Committee of the Whole, the income tax sections were struck out by a vote of 26 to 21. Mr. Sherman moved to continue tax on gross receipts as at present. Lost by a tie vote. Mr. Edmunds then moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax, because of the action on gross receipts. Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872, at the rate of 2½ per cent. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21, and a motion to strike out the section as amended was rejected by a vote of 26 yays to 22 yeas. The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, a number of private bills were disposed of. The Funding bill was considered and passed, with amendments, the Senate vote being against it.—Brooks, Cox and Butler did not vote. Davis of New York, and Stevenson of Ohio were the only Republicans voting against. The bill is the House substitute for the Senate bill. Adjourned until Tuesday.

Railroad Collision.

Yesterday morning shortly after midnight the express train east on the Pan Handle Railroad, collided with a construction train between Collier and Dinsmore stations. It seems that a freight train had run on a siding for the purpose of allowing the express to pass, and in doing so it became necessary to push some construction cars filled with brick for the Dinsmore tunnel, which were standing on the siding. The brakes on the construction cars became loose, and as there was a down grade they ran out on the main track and soon attained great speed. The engine attached to the freight train started after the runaway cars but was unable to overtake them in time to prevent the collision. The construction cars had run some distance and entered a small covered bridge this side of Dinsmore, when the express train, running at its usual rate of speed, came thundering along. The collision occurred on the bridge and the structure was completely wrecked. The locomotive of the express train, together with the express and baggage cars and two passenger coaches were demolished, while the construction cars were reduced to splinters. The trains were so tightly jammed together by the collision that although the timbers of the bridge were broken, and the stringers and cords parted, the cars held together and made a secure spanning over the creek. The fragments with which the construction cars were filled, were scattered flying about in every direction, and the pieces which adhered to the roof and other timbers of the bridge gave some idea of the force with which they had impelled them.

The two passenger coaches which were wrecked containing about seventy passengers, and their escape was truly miraculous. A gentleman who was on the train informs us that he was asleep at the time, and was suddenly aroused by the violence of the concussion, having been thrown from his seat. Some of the passengers were bruised, but not one of them, so far as he was able to learn, would require medical attendance. A train was sent out for the passengers and they reached this city about five o'clock yesterday morning.

A Awkward Situation.

The New Haven papers on Saturday, give account of a most unpleasant affair on the steamer "Continental" just before she left for New York, Thursday night, which put at least, one person in an embarassing position. Mr. Charles Brackett was arrested on a statement with a woman giving the name of Mrs. Terrell, the arrest being made at the instigation of a man claiming to be her husband. According to Mr. Terrell's story he is a farmer in Grafton, New Hampshire. His wife left home a week or so ago to visit some friends. He began to suspect something was wrong, and went in search ofher. Arriving in New Haven, yesterday, Terrell saw his wife and Brackett leave a hotel and followed them to the steamer. The parties were all taken to the police headquarters, were a lengthy consultation ensued.

Mr. Brackett says he first met the woman on the cars and had been with her nearly all the afternoon. Going out on the street to transact some business, he thinks he saw Mrs. T. and the man claiming to be her husband together. Furthermore he says she proposed to go to N. York with him, which she attributes to the fact that the devil had taken possession of her. Mr. Brackett thinks it was a put-up job to extort money from him. Whether this is so or not, the matter was compromised for a small consideration, and the alleged man and wife left the station house, taking the owl train for New York. Mr. Brackett gave five hundred dollars bonds for his appearance when called upon. He is a respectable merchant in New Britain, and has a wife and children at home.

Telescopic Discoveries.

The universe (says an exchange) is an immense book. Lord Rosse, with his tremendous telescope, has looked into space a distance so inconceivable, that light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles a second would require a period of 240,000,000 solar years to traverse the intervening gulf between this earth and that remotest star! To our naked eye, are displayed about 3,000 stars, down to the sixth magnitude. Thus far, the heavens were the same to the ancients that they are to us. But within two centuries our telescopes have revealed forty or fifty planets, and countless millions of stars, so distant that much of the light that meets our eyes on any starry night, left its dazzling source thousands and thousands of years before the creation of Adam.

An Italian boy, named John Cuneo, fell into the Delaware yesterday afternoon, at Reed street wharf, Philadelphia, and was drowned.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore J. F. Green, commanding a squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, in his flag ship Congress, from San Domingo to Key West, and receive from Admiral Poor the temporary command of that fleet in the Spanish waters. Upon the arrival of Commodore Green at Key West, Admiral Poor will proceed with the Severn to Hampton Roads and turn over his command to Rear Admiral S. P. Lee.

Commander Wm. D. Whiting has received orders to proceed with the Miantonomah from New York to Boston.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday. All places of business were closed. The Sunday Schools held celebrations in the woods near the Capitol. Several thousand colored children enjoyed the day in this way as well as the white scholars. There was a small parade of colored zouaves, but beyond this no military observance whatever.

A joint resolution has been agreed upon by the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina shall be removed to the Indian territory. The resolution provides for the payment, with interest of $53 to each individual. This is intended to satisfy an old claim for lands sold under the treaty of 1835.

The Senators from New York, Messrs. Fenton and Conkling, have been earnest in their efforts to obtain votes for and against the nomination of Murphy as Collector of New York city.

Senators generally are non-committal on the subject, prefering not to say how they will vote until the time for decision arrives. They will wait to hear all that can be said on Mr. Murphy's behalf, or hear all the charges that can be made against him before they decide. Strict party men, it is thought, will sustain the nomination, as to opposed it would seem to be like fighting the President. It is not possible to say, however, what the result will be.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs is in receipt of a letter from the Indian agent at Saute, stating that one Cook, a white overseer on an excavation, deliberately shot an Indian through the head because the latter had thrown the pick far enough to suit him. Three other Indians in the same pit, seeing Cook reloading his gun, wrenched it from him and struck him over the head, killing him instantly. The Indians were arrested. Lieut. Commander Sigsbee has been detached from the receiving ship Vandalia and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

The President will return to Washington early to-morrow morning.

Foreign News—Per Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords tonight the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the production of the correspondence of a letter from Rev. Mr. Corbett, a traveller in the Red River District, giving a detailed account of the causes of rebellion.

Earl Granville stated that the expedition sent to that territory was not for conquest, but to effect a transfer of country from the Hudson Bay Company to the Crown. The motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Wilbike gave notice of a motion to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy's seal.

The London *Times* is eloquent in approval of the appointment of Earl Granville the Foreign Office, vice the Earl of Kimberly to the Colonial Department. The place of Trevelyan, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned, is to be left vacant for the present.

Thirty years ago to-day the steamship Britannia sailed from Liverpool for America. The shipping at Liverpool is gaily decorated to-day in commemoration of the event.

PARIS, June 4.—The *Constitutional* says, it has reliable information that agents of General Prim are now in Prussia to offer the throne of Spain to a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern.

The *Constitutional* adds, that if Prim does this without the consent of the Cortes, it is a mere intrigue—if with, their consent, the affair must be inspected.

The Imperial Court went into mourning to day, for the death of Jerome Patterson Bonaparte. Prince Napoleon will extend his voyage from the coast of Norway to Copenhagen.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Orders have been sent to Sherbrooke for the release of the so-called Fenian, General McNamara, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Dispatches from a great number of places in all directions report that the day was generally celebrated quietly. The terrible accident list was smaller than usual. Excursions by steamers from here were well patronized, and there was but little intoxication. The fireworks at the parks were better than usual. The weather was fine. The theatres were open, and no business was done.

The Fourth at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, July 5.—The day was celebrated in the usual way. Among the features was a balloon ascension by Professor King. He was accompanied by the reporters of the *Commercial Advertiser* and Boston *Herald*, and it was a great success. They landed at Lockport.

Three thousand people assembled to witness the rowing match. There was no accident.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—The National Hotel stables, and West Avenue bridge's livery stables, on Fitzhigh street, were burned to-day. The Union building and Elwanger Barry's block was somewhat damaged. Alderman Whitcomb, proprietor of the National, in attempting to remove a valuable horse from his stable was kicked in the face by the animal and somewhat injured. The loss by the fire is about $22,000. Insurance $15,000.

Destructive Fire.

OIL CITY, July 5.—A fire at midnight on the 4th destroyed a row of seven frame buildings on the west side of the creek, burning all on that side of the main street between the iron bridge and Governor Johnson's well. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000 with little or no insurance.

The Daily Oil City *Times* was located there. Loss from $5,000 to $7,000. No Insurance.

The President.

NORWICH, Ct., July 5.—The President is still here; he returns to Washington to-day.

For the Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors.—On Monday morning I had a very pleasant and refreshing ride from Manheim to Lancaster with Mr. Benjamin Donavan, whose hospitality I enjoyed over Sabbath. The section lying between these two places is generally of a rich heavy soil, and surface too level in many places to drain it of a superabundance of water.

The evidences of skilled agriculture are observed everywhere as you pass along. Farms are large in this section, and the amount of hay and grain that is taken from them is luxuriant and abundant. The wheat is considerably down and twisted in places, but most of it appears to be filling well. Oats and corn promise well. The crops in this part of the country will be a full average one.

The earnest endeavor and assiduous labor of the farmer can accomplish much. And the importance of agriculture to the development of our county and its continued progress, is not correctly apprehended by many of our citizens. Our authorities, State and National, should afford it the most liberal aid and encouragement. To it our cities as non-producers must look to be fed.

There seems, says Franklin, to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their neighbors; this is robbery. The second by commerce, which is frequently fraudulent. The third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground in a kind of continual miracle wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.

Agriculture needs no apology. Learned men in all ages have favored it, and laid their good-will offerings on its altars.

Agriculture can be justly regarded as the first destined occupation of all men at birth, and he that forsakes it for other pursuits should show substantial reasons for the departure to entitle him to encouragement.

In agriculture, the Creator has furnished a safe and healthy employment for all men. Every one should learn this art first, and should they afterwards discover peculiar talents suited to the exceptional kinds of business, let them embrace and follow them.

Next to that righteousness which truly exalts a nation, agriculture contributes to its enduring prosperity. All trades and commerce depend on this great art as their foundation. The cultivation of the soil was the earliest occupation of man. It has, in all ages, been his chief means of subsistence, and it still continues to furnish employment to the great majority of the human race. For its calm and tranquil pleasure, for its peaceful, healthful labors, many have sighed, who have suffered the fretful and feverish life of crowded cities.

J. V. E.

The Only Washington Medal.

The Washington medal, made of pure gold, and presented to General Washington by the Continental Congress of the United States, has been in possession of the descendants of the Washington family since its presentation. The New York Historical Society has been endeavoring to obtain peaceful possession of the medal, but its holders, we understand, would rather have it placed in Independence Hall. The medal has a likeness of Washington on one side, and on the other side is a representation of the evacuation of Boston—the embarkation of British troops—Washington and his generals standing in full view of the scene.—This is said to be the only medal that Washington ever received from a public body.

A man Visits his wife's Grave, then Goes Home and Kills Himself.

Yesterday morning a young man, named Charles A. Handwerker arose from his bed in his usual health, which has not been good for something over a year, and after breakfast proceeded to the barber shop of his brother-in law, William Stitzel, on Market street, where he spoke of his bad health, and remarked that if he did not get better he would kill himself. Nothing was thought of this, but in the afternoon about 4 o,clock a friend met him just as he was entering his house, and seeing that his boots were dusty asked where he had been? to which he replied, "Cave Hill Cemetery. I went to my wife's grave to see if my name was on the tomb with hers." He then went up-stairs and laid down on a sofa, and in a few minutes his present wife, who was in the yard hanging clothing out to dry, heard the report of a pistol, and running up-stairs found her husband a corpse, he having shot himself through the mare with a Smith & Wesson six-shooting pistol. The alarm brought hundreds of people to the house, who were eager to hear the news, and for some time the excitement ran high. Mrs. Handwerker was so unnerved by the shock as to render her speechless for some time.—*Louisville Journal, June 29.*

The Oldest Settlement in the United States.

A St. Augustine correspondent writes to an exchange, "Most of your readers will remember that this is the oldest settlement in the United States. The order is, St. Augustine, 1565; Jamestown 1607; Albany and New York, 1612; and Plymouth, 1620. Spain settled it and held it for the first two hundred years; then England held it and rest of Florida till the success of our revolution made it poor property for England, and it was transferred to Spain again; then 'manifest destiny' made it poor property for Spain, and she sold the peninsula to us in 1821. The Spanish marks are of course found everywhere in the old fort, in the cathedral, in the walls, in the narrow alley-like streets, and in their names, and in the style of the houses with balconies projecting over the street. The proper, and therefore much abused adjective to describe it all, is "quaint." Everything calls it so. This is one of its special charms to northern visitors."

Obituaries.

Senor Morales Lemus, Minister from the Republic of Cuba to the United States, died of heart disease, on Tuesday, at his residence in Brooklyn. He was born in May, 1808, at Cibara, Cuba. At the age of twenty-seven he received his degree as a lawyer, and became distinguished in his profession as an able writer on legal subjects. During his entire life he was a decided opponent of Spanish rule in Cuba, and in 1868 gave his hearty support to the revolution. He was then appointed by President Cespedes as agent of the republic in the United States, and immediately on his arrival in this country, in January, 1869, has been engaged in despatching expeditions in aid of the revolutionary party, and in endeavoring to prevent the departure of the Spanish ironclads.

Local Intelligence.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS OF THE FOURTH.—Apart from the trials of speed at the Park in the afternoon, and the Galton Opera at Fulton Hall in the evening, there were few incidents in the way of novelty of notice except the constant explosion of fire crackers and fire-arms, the ringing of the church and fire company bells, and the blazing of bon-fires throughout the city during the evening.

The G. A. R. had their headquarters hand somely decorated with a profusion of bunting, and flags floated from the tops of the INTELLIGENCER office, the *Inquirer* office, the jail, the Court House, and several of the fire companies.

On invitation the Baptist Sunday School of this city, and their friends, visited Reading where they enjoyed a grand picnic in Mr. Lamade's steamboat they proceeded to Muhlenberg's woods, and joined the Baptist Sunday Schools of Reading. They were welcomed in a speech by Rev. G. Dubbs, and the exercises were responded to by Franklin Sutton of this city. The excursionists were most hospitably entertained, and returned home at 8:30 P. M., delighted with the excursion and their new friends.

Several hundred of our citizens, as usual spent the Fourth at Litiz where were congregated some two thousand persons. The day was spent quietly, and the evening there was a fine display of fire-works in the grounds adjoining the famous spring. The Ringgold Band of Reading, was present, and added much to the pleasures of the occasion by their admirable instrumental music.

Several pic-nics were held during the day. St. John, the Baptist Society of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, had a very pleasant party at Rocky Springs. They were accompanied by the City Cornet Band, and marched through several of the streets before leaving the city for the grounds.

Friar Humane Fire Company held a pic nic at Landis' Grove, which was largely attended, and altogether passed off pleasantly.

There was a free and easy pic-nic at Tell's Hain, at which there was considerable disorder, but "nobody much hurt," so far as we could learn.

The "Imperial Ramblers' proceeded at an early hour with their tackle to Beer Hill on the Pequea, near Brackbill's dam, where they were fortunate enough to secure several fine catches.

The Walton Wanderers were scattered in groups along the Conestoga from Witmer's Bridge to Safe Harbor.

Albert Williams, a boy residing in James near Mulberry street, was considerably hurt while firing off a pistol.

A son of Philip Deichler had both his hands badly burned by the explosion of a powder flask.

A boy named Yeager, residing in Prince street, had his face and eye burnt by the explosion of a small cannon in Prince street.

The accidents from pyrotechnics and fire-arms were not so serious as might have been expected considering the great quantity of them used.

On Saturday evening Jimmy Quin, bricklayer, shot the index finger of his left hand to pieces, and had it amputated by Dr. Herr.

A boy named Flick, living in High street, had his arm fractured by a fall at the picnic at Rocky Springs.

A son of John Haglegans, of Church-st., was bitten in the face by a dog and had part of his nose taken off.

A little boy named John Myers residing on Walnut near Water street, was early yesterday morning shot through the fleshy part of the left hand by a ball from a pistol with which he was playing.

A lad named Lemon was knocked down in East King street by the premature discharge of a mammoth fire cracker, and Jacob Lichty was somewhat hurt about the head by the same explosion. Mr. Lichty was injured last year by the explosion of a torpedo.

FREAKS OF A CRAZY MAN.—On Tuesday afternoon a young man came to town in a most strange conduct and incoherent conversation attracted considerable attention. About 8 o'clock in the evening he went to Shober's Hotel and made himself known as Frederick Myers, son of Augustus Myers, of Quarryville. He complained of headache, and said that he thought he would go crazy; that he had been sun-struck while he was driving an express wagon to Philadelphia, and intended to go home to his father's; got off the cars at Paradise, and afterwards walked to Lancaster. After reaching Shober's he talked very wildly and acted very wearily; left the house and then came back again, and was shown to his room where he prayed for a considerable length of time and again left the house, and ran yelling up and down the street arousing the whole neighborhood. Returning to the Hotel, he became quite frantic—tried to get into the different rooms of the house and attempted to jump from a fourth story window—threw about his bed clothing and said he was all her fault, that she had fixed him off by putting a leaf under his nose to smell; asked for a glass of water, and on receiving it, dashed the tumbler on the floor, breaking it to pieces. He then fell on his knees and commenced praying. Officer Sowers, attracted by his noise attempted to arrest him, but he broke away and ran yelling through the streets. He was finally arrested on Wednesday morning at the corner of South Queen and Middle streets, and with much difficulty conveyed to the lock-up, where he spent the balance of the morning in alternately yelling and praying. He was recognized this morning by several county people from the neighborhood of his father's residence, to whom he said that the police were trying to kill him. He was committed to prison by Alderman Fisher for safe keeping, and to await the arrival of his friends. He is a young man of about 21, powerfully built, and said to be sober and industrious. His insanity no doubt resulted from the extreme heat.

DEATH OF DR. S. P. BROWN.—This gentleman, who for a number of years was port physician of Philadelphia, and who has always occupied a prominent place in popular esteem as a citizen and physician, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Wednesday while visiting his patients. He was a native of Lancaster county, but for a great many years past has been a resident of Philadelphia. Dr. Brown was a very able physician, enjoying a large practice. In addition to the post of port physician he also filled the place of physician to the municipal hospital, and also physician to the Coroner. He was a genial gentleman, beloved and respected by all who knew him, ever ready to do a kindness, and as a friend earnest and ardent. He was an honored and conspicuous Democrat, and his loss to the party will be seriously felt. He leaves a wife and four children.—It appears that Dr. Brown had a premonition that he would die during the day, and, in anticipation of the sad event, stated his impressions to his family in the morning.

PATRIOTIC.—The Strasburg *Free Press* comes to us to-day with its second page printed in red ink and the third in blue which united, with the white paper, presents all the colors of our national flag.—Friend Eager gets up a good paper, and we are frequently indebted to it for interesting items.

THE firm of R. A. Evans & Co., bankers, this city, is about to be dissolved by mutual consent of the partners.

Trotting at the Park.

The trials of speed on Monday afternoon, July 4th, were very interesting, and drew to the grounds quite a crowd of spectators. There were two races—the first for a premium of $300 for horses that had never beaten 2:45, and the second for a $200 premium for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes—mile heats best three in five.—For the former there were four entries and for the latter nine. To save time and to allow the horses to cool, the heats of the two races were run alternately, but for the convenience of the reader we will report all the heats of the first race before noticing the second.

Messrs. S. P. Spencer, Augustus Bitner and Dr. J. B. McCaskey, were selected as judges.

FIRST RACE.

For this event Paris Haldeman entered his bay horse "Romeo," D. R. Doner his bay mare "Doll," John A. Shultz his blue mare "Blue Belle," and W. J. Hunsecker his black mare "Lady Girard."

Before the start Lady Girard was the favorite, and sold in the pools as high as 5 to 3 against the field.

First Heat.—After several false starts the horses got away well together—Doll inside, Blue Belle second, Romeo third and Lady Girard outside. At the lower turn Romeo took the lead, but soon broke, when Blue Belle shot to the front and stayed there, though closely pushed by Romeo, who, at the end of the half mile, was but half a length behind her. The second half mile was passed without much variation of position, except that Blue Belle opened the gap gradually until, at the end of the mile, she was 5 or 6 lengths ahead of Romeo, with Lady Girard third, and Doll fourth. Time 2:47.

Blue Belle was now the favorite, and she sold in the pools at 5 to 3 against the field.

Second Heat.—After considerable time lost in scoring, the horses got a good send off, with Belle slightly in the lead, which position she kept throughout the heat.—Romeo ran second to her, until he broke near the quarter mile pole, when Lady Girard passed him and kept second place to the end, Doll again coming in fourth. Time 2:46½.

Third Heat.—At the fourth attempt the horses got the word "go," Lady Girard slightly in the lead. Belle collared her at the lower turn and seemed determined to go to the front, but broke badly near the quarter pole, allowing both Lady Girard and Doll to pass her. On making the half mile, Lady Girard led a length with Romeo second, Belle third and Doll last. The second half mile was trotted without material change, and was quite exciting, Lady Girard taking the heat from Romeo by a short half length, while Blue Belle was able to win the third—Doll a bad fourth. Time 2:45½.

Fourth Heat.—At the word "go," Lady Girard, who is a splendid scorer, soon showed a little to the front, with Romeo lugging her as though he liked her. At the lower turn Blue Belle put on steam, passed Romeo, and travelled almost side by side with the Lady along the backstretch and around the upper turn. At the half mile it was hard to tell which had the best of it, and as the horses neared the stand it was clear she was seen to "sheer in" and cross the path of the Lady, who had to fall back and pull outside of her, thus losing considerable distance. The Lady however made a noble dash of it, and came almost but not quite caught Belle, who crossed the score a short half length ahead, with Romeo several lengths behind, and Doll away in the rear. Time 2:47.

Driver of Romeo claimed the heat and the judges allowed it, on the ground that Belle had clearly crossed the Lady's path on the homestretch. Eckert, the driver of Belle, disclaimed any intention of jockeying, but the judges placed her last in the heat instead of first.

Betting was now a little feverish, and as Belle looked fatigued the Lady again became favorite at about 5 to 3 against the field.

Fifth Heat.—After scoring four or five times, the horses got the word, and away they went, Lady Girard a little in advance, and Romeo second in close attendance. On the back stretch, Romeo and Blue Belle, both broke, the former losing distance and the latter gaining by the operation. At the end of the half mile, Romeo had shot past Lady Girard neck and neck and then a most exciting effort took place between them for the heat and the race. They swung around the lower turn as though they were harnessed little more than a mile apart, and with scarcely a perceptible change of position—around the upper turn and into the homestretch the same—and amid great excitement and loud huzzas they come down the home stretch, Romeo a little ahead to the front, winning the heat and the race in 2:49. Romeo 4 lengths in the rear with Doll struggling for the third.

The following is a summary:

Lancaster Agricultural Park, July 4th, 1870. Premium $300 for horses that have never beaten 2:45. $120 to the first horse, $90 to the second, $60 to the third, and $30 to the fourth.

J. A. Shultz's blue m., "Blue Belle," 1 1 1 1
W. J. Hunsecker's bl. m. "Lady Girard," 2 2 2 2
Paris Haldeman's b. g. "Romeo," 3 3 3 3
D. Doner's bay m. "Doll," 4 4 4 4
Time—2:47—2:46½—2:51—2:49.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a premium of $200, for Lancaster county horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Nine horses were entered for the premium, and seven started, as follows: M. MacGonigle's bay mare "Lady" (formerly "Swimmer"), George Ross's chestnut horse "Frank;" E. Kauffman's bay mare "Sallie Swarr;" J. McComsay's bay horse "Bachelor;" C. W. Kreider's sorrel horse "Jim;" George Grossman's chestnut horse "George;" Henry Myers's chestnut horse "Auburn George."

There was but little doubt in the way of selling pools, it being generally considered that "Lady," (or "Swimmer,") was going to win without trouble.

First Heat.—After considerable trouble in getting the seven horses together for a start the word "go" was given. At the lower turn