Terrible Earthquake in China—Nearly Three Thousand People Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Our Minister in China, Governor Lowe, has forwarded to the Secretary of State the following translation of a report of an earthquake in Bathang, in Szchuen, made by the Chinese Governor-General of the province in which it occurred:

"I have ascertained that Bathang lies on a very elevated spot, beyond the borders of the province, about 260 miles west from Litang, and more than thirty post stations from the district town of Ta-tsien, on the high road to Thibet.

"About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 11th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the Government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store houses, and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the Temple of Ting-Lin were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in this temple grounds called Ta-Chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation.

"A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with the lamentations of the distressed people. On the 13th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm, at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears, but in about ten days matters began to grow quiet and the motion to cease.

"The grain collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke, but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black, fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. If one poked it the spurting instantly followed (just as is the case with the salt-wells and fire-wells in the eastern part of the province); and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang.

"As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the Collector of Grain Tax, the local magistrate, and the colonel, the Ting-Lin temple and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 221 rooms, besides 1849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers and lamas killed by the crash was 2268, among whom were the local magistrate and his second in office.

"The earthquake extended from Bathang eastward to Pang-chah-mub, west to Nantun, on the south to Lin-tsah-tsih, and on the north to the salt-wells of A-tuntsz, a circuit of over 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others hills and level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions.

"The people were scattered and beggared like Autumn leaves, and the calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened. The Governor-General twice memorialized the Emperor respecting it, who granted aid to relieve the misery, re-open the roads between the post-houses, and rebuild or repair the offices and dwellings as they were needed. Many are now resuming their occupations and the roads are everywhere passable."

New Orleans Inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The crevasse in the new canal levee, foot of Hogan avenue, is 125 feet wide and four feet deep. The water is pouring into the city. Another break is reported on the inner levee of the old canal to-night. All that portion of the city between the two canals and west of Claiborne street will doubtless be flooded before morning.

The flood is caused by heavy rains, the Bonnet Carre crevasse, and east and southeast winds driving in a heavy stream from the gulf, causing an unusual rise in Lake Pontchartrain. The rain and unfavorable weather still continue. The Milneburg and Lakeend of the Pontchartrain Railroad is several inches under water. The Mobile and Texas Railroad, from Fort Macomb to the Rigolette, about twelve miles, is partially flooded.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4—Evening.—The inundation is extending, and now includes all west of Franklin street between the old and new canals. The water in Lake Pontchartrain is receding slowly. The Pontchartrain Railroad from Gentilly station to the lake is six or eight inches under water, though the cars are still running.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The flood increasing. The water is as near up Canal street as Rampart street, with the exception of the neutral ground on Canal street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villery street to the Marigny bridge, and from the new to the old basin are areas of five or six square miles, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares.

The sufferings of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, are very great. Thousands living in single-story houses have moved out, while most of those living in two-story houses have been compelled to more into the second story.

Back of Claiborne street, on Canal, there is an average depth of two feet of water.—The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Every available boat and skiff has been brought into use Policemen may be seen moving in almost every direction, rendering such assistance as they can, removing those who are in danger, and distributing provisions to the needy. The damage by this overflow cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. Vineyards and gardens have evidently been ruined. Houses are damaged and property depreciated. The overflow directly from the Lake Gentility road quarter has caused heavy loss in the destruction of many fine market gardens.

The Milneburg and the Pontchartrain Railroad from Gentilly station is still overflowing. The water in the lake is receding slowly. A train came through from Mobile yesterday on the Chattanooga Railroad. A passenger reports about four miles of the road under water. A Jackson Railroad passenger, who came in this morning, reports that the road is under water for seven miles north of Pass Manchac.

Laura Fair Sentenced to be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The Court opened at 10 this morning, and continued until half-past 11, to admit new affidavits in the case of Littlefield, one of the jurors who condemned Mrs. Fair.

The counsel for the defense argued at length on the motion for a new trial, on the ground contained in the affidavit impeaching the jurors, Messrs. Beach and Littlefield; also, on the question of jurisdiction on the bill of exceptions.

On the conclusion of the argument for defence, the Judge, still seated, went on to say that he had given the matter careful consideration, and would be glad to have the least doubt as to the justice of the verdict.

The prisoner had every advantage the law could give. The case, that should have been tried in ten days, occupied a month. In the case of the jurors he did not think they had formed a direct opinion, merely a newspaper impression, and if jurors were to be excluded from reading newspapers we never could get a jury. As to the qualification of the juror Beach, he did not think the testimony contained in the affidavits sufficient to the point to disqualify him. The character for respectability was amply testified to.

In the case of the other juror, Littlefield, it is simply an affidavit against one man, who knows he did not, by another man who says he did.

The Judge further said it was hard to make any Court believe that men of respectability would work themselves into a jury for the purpose of securing a conviction. It only remains for me now to pass the sentence, the saddest duty of my life.

The Court—Laura D. Fair, you were indicted by the Grand Jury of the city and county of San Francisco for the unlawful killing of Alexander Crittenden. That indictment was sent to this Court for trial.—You were furnished with an impartial jury. You were ably defended by counsel. The jury pronounced you guilty. Have you any legal cause to show why the judgment of the Court should not be pronounced upon you?

Profound silence reigned in the Court, broken only by the sobbings of the prisoner's mother and of the ladies who sat by her. The prisoner sat with her face buried in her hands, but otherwise composed and motionless, and made no response. After a few moments pause, the Judge with trembling voice, said: "The judgment of the Court is, that on Friday, the 28th day of July next, you, by the Sheriff appointed, be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The scene in the court-room during the remarks of the Judge and the delivery of the sentence was one of intense excitement. The room was not crowded, few supposing that the case would be closed to-day. The prisoner, while the Judge was speaking, watched his face eagerly. When he said he saw no ground for a new trial she bowed her head in her mother's lap and wept bitterly, but succeeded in a few minutes in recovering her composure. A number of ladies were present, all of whom wept on sentence being pronounced.

After adjournment of court the prisoner's mother, Mrs Laue, confronted the reporter present, saying, with great excitement and anger:

"Now you have got what you wanted, haven't you? You have got her hung. I hope it gives you joy."

With difficulty she was pacified. The prisoner, on leaving the court, bowed to the reporters and officers of the court, saying she forgave all. She asked the Sheriff to prevent her jailor, a man named Delly, from handcuffing her and chaining her to the floor of the cell, as he had threatened to do. The Sheriff assured her he would allow no such treatment.

The excitement in the street was intense. Hundreds of people were waiting to see her pass to her carriage.

Weston.

The pedestrian Weston has returned from the West and made arrangements to walk at Empire rink N. Y., one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours and following by walking four hundred miles in five days, commencing Monday, June 12. Eminent physcians will attend him and no one but Ward, his trainer, will control him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rochefort Condemned to Death.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—Henri Rochefort has been tried by the Versailles court-martial and condemned to death.

PARIS, May 31.—An unbearable odor prevails in the streets, arising from the thousands of corpses lying in every direction in various stages of decomposition. The smell is fearful, and an epidemic is apprehended if immediate sanitary measures are not taken for removing the cause of the stench and cleansing the city. Many of the dead have been buried with such a slight covering of earth that the first heavy rain will wash it away.

Some parts of the city are wholly uninhabitable, by reason of the stench arising from these decaying charnel heaps.

The wholesale execution of the insurgents continues. All, without exception, are being shot immediately on being captured.

SWITZERLAND TO HARBOR THE PARIS INSURGENTS.

BERNE, May 31.—The Swiss Assembly have determined to grant the rights of asylum to the Paris Communists.

LONDON, May 31.—Advices received here state that there are evidences in France, which are daily becoming more apparent, of a general clerical reaction taking place throughout the entire country, supported by the army. The press and people of Europe unite in the outcry against the further execution of the insurgents by the Versailleists. The Commune has been subdued, and its followers had suffered sufficiently for their errors and crimes without the infliction of further cruelties. Europe has grown sick of the slaughter, and protests against its continuance.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—A strong movement is on foot, having for its purpose the formation of a coalition between the legitimate and Orleanist parties in the Assembly. It is considered probable here that the Duc de Broglie will be chosen as the successor of President Thiers in the seat of the administration.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—Marshal McMahon in a proclamation just issued, divides Paris into four commands—viz., East, North, Centre and South. General Vinoy is appointed to command the East, General L'Admirault to the North, General Douai to the Centre, and General Cissey to the South.

The civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress to or egress from the city will be permitted.

It is reported that M. Pyat has escaped from Paris.

One million and a half of francs were found on the person of M. Matthieu and officers of the Commune captured by the Versailles troops.

The corpse of M. Varlin, a member of the Commune, was searched, and upon it was discovered 400,000 francs.

The adherents of the Duc d'Aumale and the Bonapartists are very active.

LONDON May 31.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—To day's Paris advices say executions continue. Persons denounced as women as they are discovered in their hiding places are arrested and shot. Numerous arrests of men and women continue.

There have been renewed attempts at assassination and arson.

Many of prisoners executed yesterday and to-day seemed crazy.

There are abundant signs of a speedy *coup d'etat* in the Assembly to depose President Thiers and summon Count de Chambord to the throne.

At this writing large masses of troops are passing down the Rue Lafayette, bearing twenty two insurgent standards. Bands are playing and the streets are crowded. There is much cheering, and, in fact, the people are afraid to look sad lest they be arrested as sympathizers with the Communists.

A girl, seventeen years of age, was shot this morning for firing at an officer.

Twenty-Six Men and Seven Women Shot at Once—Their Bodies Carried Away in Scavenger Carts.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 31.—To-day 33 Communists, among whom were seven women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers. Around three sides of the square, troops to the number of 1,500 were drawn up, under command of Col. Guizot. At 8 o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in the coal-cellars back of the porter's lodge in the Hotel de Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched out by the main gateway through a double tile of soldiers, and having reached the centre of the wide area in front of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row, and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing on the whole plaza but three empty scavenger-carts, which were drawn up at the rear of the prisoners. When the company was in line and ready to fire, Col. Guizot stepped forward and told the prisoners in a few words that they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings of Paris. At this moment the women uttered a piercing shriek and began to sway themselves back and forth, when an officer advanced and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterward a volley was fired, and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women, who were in the middle of the row, between the men, were still living, and writhing in agony. A second volley was fired, and a third, and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live. The dead bodies were then flung into the three scavenger-carts and carried away to be buried. There were very few people on the scene.

PARIS, June 2.—Two thousand Communists will be imprisoned in the hulks at Cherbourg. Six hundred have already arrived at that port.

The *Siecle* advocates extensive decentralization.

The *Journal des Debats* expresses astonishment at the persistency of the Assembly in holding aloof from Paris.

PARIS, June 2—It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl, Marx, Jacobi, Blanqui, Tonatchin and Diebruck. The idea of burning Paris originated with Jacobi and Tonatchin.—Papers seized show that these men are in London, and planning new schemes to make Lyons, Marseilles, Madrid, Turin, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Moscow and Berlin, scenes of conflagrations.

Rossel and Auriel are both concealed in London. Assassinations continue.

Attack on Minister Washburne—The Bourbon Restoration—The Proposed Ministry.

VERSAILLES, June 5.—The newspapers of this city attack Minister Washburne, and charge him with having been in intimate and friendly correspondence with Rossel, the Communist Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs, while the latter was plotting against the government.

The fusion of the Bourbon candidates for the throne gives the Duke of Chambord the crown of France, and gives the Due d'Aumale the Lieutenancy of the kingdom.

The following is the proposed Ministry: Lefranc, Minister of Public Works; Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior; Cassey, Minister of War; the Due de Broglio, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Jules Picard, Jules Favre and Gen. Leflo will be requested to resign.

PARIS, June 5.—The influx of people into Paris is enormous. 40,000 persons have entered the city since Saturday, including a large proportion of former citizens.

Business is quickly reviving and the streets present a livelier appearance. The Rothschilds have re-opened.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION.

A Murderer is Allowed Twenty Days to Settle his Affairs—Appears Promptly at the Appointed Time and Meets his Doom.

A gentleman of Jonesburg, Mo., recently returned from Texas, relates an extraordinary occurrence which took place a short time since in the Indian Nation. A Choctaw Indian, having committed a wilful murder, was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot to death. He asked for twenty days in which to prepare and visit his friends, giving his word of honor as a "brave" to return at the appointed time, and was allowed to go forth without a guard or bail.

At the expiration of the twenty days, according to appointment, the hour for the execution arrived, and the Indian, true to his word, at the very hour and minute galloped up to the place where the sentence was to be carried out, in company with three of his sisters and three brothers, all appearing as cheerful as though they had come to a dance or a frolic. The coffin was then brought on the ground, but some one remarked that it was too small, upon which one of the doomed Indian's brothers told him to lie down in it and measure, which he cheerfully did, and laughingly said, "It fits all right." The crowd meanwhile appeared to be in the most cheerful spirits, and cracked jokes and laughed. At last, when all was ready, the doomed man was ordered to sit on the ground. A handkerchief was then placed over his eyes by his sister. While the Sheriff held one hand, one of the condemned Indian's brothers held the other on each side of him. The Deputy Sheriff then stood in an old house, about ten steps in front of the condemned, with a rifle. From some cause the rifle went off accidentally, the bullet passing up through the roof of the house. The Indian, believing he was shot, drew himself up and shuddered, but did not speak or move from the spot. A black mark was then made over the Indian's heart, with spittle and powder, by his brother, while the Deputy Sheriff reloaded his rifle, and at a signal he took steady aim, fired, and pierced the centre of the mark. The Indian, with a few struggles, fell back dead, with the brother and the Sheriff still holding his hands. No one seemed to be in the least affected except the doomed Indian's mother, who shed tears, but was told to "shut up" by her son, that all was over.

A Cecil County Mystery.

The Pilot Town correspondent of the Cecil *Whig* tells the following strange story:

"John S. Love and Napoleon Lee discovered last Winter, while working on the railroad, something that appeared to be a cave, with the mouth or entrance filled with stone. They took some tools to-day (23d instant) and took away the stones and found a cave fifteen or twenty feet long, under a rock, and in it the bones of a man of ordinary size. The skull and under jaw were perfect, but the teeth had fallen. There were two Indian darts about five inches long, and a sea-shell about the size of a tea cup, interspersed with red spots and large pieces of mica. The inside of the cave had the appearance of being tunned. The cave is on R. Alexander's farm, between the Bald Friar and the head of the Old Maryland canal. I think from the appearance of the darts that he had been killed by them, and put in there and wood piled on him, and the wood set on fire, and the entrance filled with stone. The relics are at George Brown's, at the Head."

Local Intelligence.

LANCASTER COUNTY PRISON AND ALMS-HOUSE.—The following article relative to our county prison and alms-house is from the last Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities:

The Lancaster county prison is favorably located on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, in the city of Lancaster, in the immediate vicinity of the public water basin, and a short distance from the county almshouse. The ground upon which it stands is elevated, commanding a good view of the city and surrounding country. It was erected in 1850. The front is built of sand-stone, the boundary wall, and other masonry work, of limestone. It has a small enclosed wall on each side of the entrance. It has one cell block in the rear of the front building. The warden and his family reside in the front apartments, where there are, also, an office and store-rooms for the accommodation of the institution.

The corridor has two tiers of cells, 80 in number, and is 176 feet six inches long, and 14 feet 8 inches wide, roofed with slate, while the cells are covered with tin. Twenty sky lights and a window in the end furnish the necessary light. There is a door in the end by which access can be had to the yard. The yard wall is fourteen feet high. Small yards are attached to the lower tier of cells, entered from the latter, but they are seldom used, as they are not regarded as sufficiently secure.

The cells are 15 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide; the lower tier 10 feet high, and the upper tier 11 feet high in front and 8 feet back. The front and partitions are constructed of brick. To give them greater security, several of the cells have recently been lined with boiler plate iron. They are provided with hydrants and water-closets. The hot air is admitted by a register near the ceiling, and the foul air flue is in the outside wall near the floor. The whole cell building is warmed by five hot-air furnaces, and the dwelling by stoves.

The government of the prison is under the control of six inspectors, two of whom are elected every year by the people and serve three years. They appoint the warden and other officers. The present warden has occupied the position for the last three years, and seems qualified for the duties. Every appearance of the prison, the condition of the bedding and clothing of the prisoners, all indicate as reasonable a degree of comfort and cleanliness as could be expected in a county jail.

I visited this prison, in company with Mr. Harrison, April 28, 1870. It contained at that time 85 inmates; of these, 38 were convicts and 13 were committed for trial; all males. Forty-seven were committed for vagrancy and drunkenness, thirty eight of whom were males and nine females. During the winter there was a large number of this class, who were employed in breaking stone. Twelve of these were, for a few days controlled by bull dogs, while to prevent their escape. The vagrants do the work about the prison. Each convict is required to keep his own cell in order; but they are never allowed the use of the yard, except by order of the physician.—They change all their clothes once a week. They have conveniences for bathing, but rarely use them. They perform ablution by the use of buckets. They are examined by the physician after sentence, previous to being put to labor. They are allowed light in their cells until the bell strikes eight o'clock, when all lights have to be extinguished.

The drainage of the prison is good. All waste matter is conducted into pipes, terminating in a main, which is discharged into a run on the almshouse property. The prisoners are supplied at breakfast with bread, coffee, molasses, and sometimes mush. For dinner they have soup, meat, and sour-krout, and on Sunday, potatoes. At supper they get bread, coffee and mush.

This prison has been constructed with a view to separate confinement at labor, the system is very fairly administered.

The prisoners weave carpets, bagging and other articles, make and mend boots and shoes, manufacture willow baskets and cigars, and knit fish nets, fly-nets and seines. Nearly all the convicts were engaged in stripping willow for baskets, it being the season when this part of the work has to be attended to. In weaving rag carpet, they are tasked with two hundred yards per month. For each yard over this amount they receive from two to four cents, as for over-work.

The convicts were dressed in a prison uniform. Their pantaloons and shirts are striped, the stripes running across and not perpendicularly. In winter they wear flannel shirts.

The actual cost of the prison to the county during last year was $20, 381.14.

There is preaching every other Sabbath in the corridor by the moral instructor, who also visits every alternate day to give instruction to the convicts, and receives a salary of $200. There is a library, to which about $50 worth of books is added yearly.

Typhoid fever was prevalent last Winter in the prison, from which two deaths occurred.

The warden receives 28 cents a day for boarding each of the prisoners, and a salary of $700 per annum. The physician receives $200. The underkeepers receive the same salary as the Warden.

LANCASTER COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

The Lancaster County Alms-House is situated about one mile from the City of Lancaster, on the south side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. The farm contains 193 acres of good, arable land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. The main building is of stone, two stories high, exclusive of the basement and attic, and is covered with shingles. It is an old-fashioned double house, with two halls running each way in the centre, and covering an area of 150 feet by 40.

The tax-payers of Lancaster county authorized the erection of a new brick building in 1867, for the accommodation of the insane, at a cost of $39,000, and had the old structure remodelled at an expense of $2,400. The hospital is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, three-stories high and covered with slate. The insane department is 33 by 25 feet. Four hot-air furnaces warm the new part of the building, and three the old, with a flue opening into every room. A water-closet and bathing apparatus are contained in each ward. The rooms are 8 by 10 feet, with transoms over the doors.—The warm air enters the rooms near the floor, and the ventilating flues are near the ceiling. In this building 200 persons can be conveniently accommodated. On the 1st day of April last it contained 137, and at the same time there were in the old almshouse, 181.

The steward receives annually $500 salary, and the baker $25 per month. The farmer gets $225 per annum, with a house free of rent, fuel and a cow. J. O. Steinheiser, superintendent of the insane department, receives a salary of $1,000, with house-rent free, fuel and board. The physicians, four in number, give their attendance quarterly, and each one receives a one-hundred dollar salary of $332. All the rest of the work, except in harvest time, when it is necessary to hire a portion of the labor, is done by the paupers, who make all the clothing and most of the shoes worn in the institution.

The number of insane in this institution at the time of my visit was 60—34 of whom were males and 26 females—all chronic cases. Only two females were confined in their rooms in this department, and one male was restrained with muffs. There is no special medical treatment employed for these cases, as they are regarded as incurable. There were eight cases of idiocy—three males and five females; one old man was blind, and three persons were deaf mutes—one male and two females.

The average number of inmates during the year was 285. The number of vagrants who received supper, lodging and breakfast during the same time, was 1,834 Americans, 4,984 Germans, and 1,281 Irish; making a total of 8,102.

The amount expended for the support of the house in 1869 was $32,784 19, including about $3,000 paid for out-door relief.

Among the different alms-house visits in the State, I regard this, so far as related to the accommodation for the insane, as one of the best. Mr. Steinheiser seems very well qualified for his position. I apprehends the character of the class of inmates under his charge, and enters with a becoming spirit into the system of management which is best adapted to their peculiarities and wants. The department has acquired some reputation under his management, as is evinced from the fact that in 1868, the first year of its occupancy, it received $1,248.75, over four per cent. of the cost of its erection, for the board of patients. And in the year 1869 the receipts from the same source were $2,217-59 making eight per cent. on the investment in the new building. I do not advise the sending of acute cases to any institution which has not all the modern and most approved means for the treatment of recent cases, but feel very safe in recommending the placing of cases of insanity, which have reached the chronic state and need but little medical treatment, under the care of Mr. Steinheiser, believing they will be kindly and judiciously cared for.—There are many such cases in every county and if other counties would follow the beneficent example which Lancaster has given us, and make suitable provision for their incurable insane, by placing them under the care of a humane and intelligent superintendent, properly qualified for his duties, our State institutions would be greatly relieved from the care of this class, and thereby enabled to extend their usefulness to many who are now deprived of advantages, which, if opportunely embraced, would restore them to reason and happiness. Several other counties, actuated by a proper spirit of philanthropy and Christian duty, are moving in the right direction, and erecting houses for the better accommodation of this class; but it should ever be borne in mind that expensive houses afford but little benefit or comfort to these children of misfortune, and go but a little way towards relieving the community of the burden imposed, if their keeping and supervision is not confided to persons well qualified for the position. Without this essential precaution in the selection of superintendents, no satisfactory results can follow even our best efforts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday evening last, Washington Milhouse, residing with his brother-in-law, Isaac B. Massey, near Steeleville, Chester county, died very suddenly from a stroke of paralysis. It is supposed he received the attack while stooping over and untieing his shoes, preparatory to retiring for the night. He must have expired instantly, as he was found in the position described, about an hour after he had gone to his room. The deceased was well known throughout the northwestern portion of the county.

DECORATION DAY.—Tuesday being the day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of decorating with flowers the graves of Union soldiers. In this city the ceremonies were under direction of George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, and were carried out in strict accordance with the programme heretofore published in the INTELLIGENCER. Nearly all places of business were closed up during the afternoon, and there was a more general observance of the day than was the case last year, though the excessive heat prevented many from participating in the parade, which was rather meagre, so far as numbers were concerned. It formed in front of the INTELLIGENCER office about half-past one o'clock, and moved over the prescribed route in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Floral wagon, containing the bouquets and crosses for decoration.

Sergt. Maj. E. C. Reed and Quartermaster Sergt. John B. Chamberlain.

City Cornet Band.

Ex-Post Commanders, W. W. Hopkins, H. R. Breneman, J. K. Barr, and Junior Vice-Commander, W. D. Stauffer.

Comrades of George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, G. A. R., commanded by Senior Vice-Commander, Edw. Edgerly.

Sailors and honorably discharged soldiers.

Ermentrout's Band.

Lancaster Fencibles, under command of Capt. Greenwald.

Lancaster Mennerchor.

Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Carriages containing the Judges of the Court and Disabled Soldiers.

Arriving at Woodward Hill Cemetery the procession were met by the Band of Hope, an organization of temperance boys and girls numbering 150 members, carrying bouquets and wreaths of flowers, which they handed over to the members of the Post, to aid in the decoration. The procession passed into the cemetery and closed around the graves of privates Joshua W. Geiter, of the 79th P. V., and the brothers Gunion, of the 99th, the three graves being close together. Their Honors the Judges of our Court, occupied a place in the centre of the circle, thus formed. Prof. John Hart opened the ceremonies by reciting the Memorial Ode written for the occasion, which was followed by the reading of an extract from Henry Ward Beecher's "Honored Dead." A dirge was then played by the band, and the Lancaster Mennerchor followed with the German song "Die Capelle," and the national hymn "America." The form of service prescribed by the Grand Army was then read by ex-Commanders W. W. Hopkins, H. R. Breneman, and J. K. Barr, and Chaplain D. W. Patterson, who proceeded to decorate the graves with white flowers.

During this part of the ceremonies an interesting incident occurred. Captain A. Selley, late of the 99th, and a member of the Post, not knowing till then that he was standing beside the grave of one of his own men, made a feeling impromptu speech, stating that Gunion had been killed at Kelly's Ford, within five minutes after he himself had been severely wounded. Almost overcome with emotion he then laid a floral tribute upon the grave of his dead friend.

Another interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the Soldiers' Orphans belonging to St. James' Orphan Asylum and the Children's Home. They asked and at once received permission to assist in the decoration.

After the prescribed form of ceremonies had been gone through with at these graves the members of the Post separated into detachments, and assisted by the Soldiers' Orphans, decorated each soldier's grave in the Cemetery. Re-assembling they marched to Zion Cemetery, where the band played a dirge and the Mennerchor sang an appropriate piece of music, and a detachment of the Post decorated each of the soldiers' graves. The procession then visited in turn St. Joseph's, Shreiner's, the Moravian, Lancaster, St. Mary's, and St. James' Cemeteries, at each of which the band played a dirge, and the Mennerchor furnished vocal music.

The procession was dismissed in Centre Square about six o'clock.

All the cemeteries were crowded during the afternoon with men, women and children, and many graves besides those of the soldiers were handsomely decorated.

NEW HOLLAND ITEMS.—While business is dull in our village there are still some improvements being made. The cornerstone of a new M. E. Church was laid on White Monday, June 5th, by Rev. Dr. Vastin, assisting elder of the dist ict, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Smith and Rev. John C. Gregg, both of your city, Rev. H. B. Mauger, of Millersville, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, of New Holland, and others. The Rev. J. E. Smith preached a very able and eloquent sermon in the afternoon. Rev. J. C. Gregg preached very acceptably at night, and also superintended the collections, which were more than expected, amounting to $61, which is regarded as a poor return for the handsome manner in which Pequea Lodge turned out to the parade in this city some years ago, at which time all their members were present except two, who were sick.

The procession, under command of Col. J. L. Lightner, Chief Marshal, and P. G.'s F. T. Ronk and Jacob Brua, moved from Paradise to the church, a distance of two miles.

The parade terminated in the fine orchard of Mr. A. L. Witmer, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of speakers, and seats for the spectators, of whom a very large number were present.

Dr. J. Levergood, of this city, in an interesting speech, sketched the history of Pequea Lodge. He was followed by the orator of the day, C. N. Hickok, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, who, in an eloquent oration described the rise and progress of the Order in the United States.

The occasion was a very pleasant one throughout, barring the extreme heat of the weather.

THE WOODS MEETING.—A correspondent informs us that the woods meeting held by the German Methodists, on Sunday last, in the vicinity of Earlville, was not so largely attended as its friends expected it would be. There were present, however, many earnest Christians, and it is thought much good was done. One prominent feature of the meeting was the large number of Radical political candidates present in search after truth and office at the same time. Among a number of others from this city were conspicuous the names of a father and son, learned in the law, who have some designs on the District Attorneyship. While the son button-holed the younger voters on the outskirts of the meeting, the father took position near the altar among the elder of the Germans, and on bended knees and in solemn tones responded with sonorous "amens" to the eloquent prayers there offered. His friends will be pleased to hear of his sudden and disinterested zeal in the good cause.

LOVE-FEASTS.—On Friday and Saturday of last week the "Dunkards," or German Baptists, held a "love-feast" at Springville, Ephrata township, which was well attended. The love-least was held upon the premises of Isaac Keller, in a large barn, adjoining an elegant orchard, and a better place could not have been selected. There was both English and German preaching! a great number of pastors were present, including brethern from the West—from the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Last Sunday the German Baptists, more commonly called Dunkards, held a love-feast on the premises of Samuel Becker, near "Kelly's corner," Lebanon county. It was pronounced by the oldest inhabitants of that vicinity to have been the largest gathering ever witnessed in that section.

Last Tuesday another one was held in West Donegal township, on the farm of H Miller. A very large concourse of people were present.

BROKE HIS NECK.—Some days ago as Mr. Gabriel Wenger was driving across the bridge over Pequea Creek, near Musselman's mill, his horse took fright at the flapping of a boy's hat, and jumped over the side of the bridge, breaking his neck. Fortunately the traces unhooked and neither Mr. Wenger nor the carriage were injured. The horse was valued at $500.

A HINT FOR JUNE.—Now that the June days are upon us, all our readers are studying how they can dress according to the weather, and combine comfort, beauty and economy.

We know of no better way of getting suitable Summer clothes than to go or send to Rockhill & Wilson, of Philadelphia. Their Great Brown Hall (advertised in another column), is stocked from basement to roof with ample and varied collection of apparel for Summer wear. Linen duck in every style; Gossamer Alpaca coats; Drap d'ete suits, and Cheviot suits as low as ten dollars. Their piece goods ready to be made to measure, are of the most valuable importations from foreign countries, and the most excellent productions of our American mills.

Rockhill & Wilson are about the most accommodating people to deal with that we know. Their prices are the most reasonable, and their promptness in mailing patterns and directions for self-measurement, is unexampled. Our readers cannot do better than to supply all the male members of their families, great and small, with clothes from Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall.

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MARRIAGES

MONTEITH—GORDIN.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. C. Gregg, at the St. Paul's M. E. Church Parsonage, Mr. Samuel Montieth, of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Jane Gordin, both of Marietta twp.

KUHTZ—BARR.—On the same day, at Kauffman's Hotel, by Rev. J. T. Gerhard, John Kurtz to Miss Mary Barry, of West Cocalico twp.

BOWMAN—MILLER.—On the 25th ult., at Horting & Schlott's Hotel, by the same, Jonas Dormoyer to Miss Lizzie Miller, both of Clay twp.

SHOWALTER—PAULZ.—At the same time and place, by the same, Henry Showalter, of Clay, to Miss Anna Paulz, of Elizabeth twp.

ARWEG—CONYNGHAM.—On Tuesday, June 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas B. Barker, Wm. A. Arweg, Jr., of Lancaster city, to Miss Elizabeth T. Conyngham, of Lancaster, Penn'a.

SENSENIG—MARTIN.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, at Sensenig's Hotel, Aaron Sensenig, of East township, to Anne Martin, of Penn township.

WEBER—BOWMAN.—On the same day, at Sensenig's Hotel, by the same, Jacob Weinhold to Sarah Eshelman, both of Brecknock twp.

ILLEE—DEETZ.—On the 1st inst., at Levi Sensenig's Hotel, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Vastin, Mr. J. Hall to Miss Lizzie Deetz, both of Strasburg.

YOUNG—HAY.—On Thursday morning, June 1st, 1871, at the Grandmansion, Lancaster, by Rev. Dr. Clothier, Mr. Wm. Young, to Miss Jennie Hay, both of Lancaster.

BROWN—LOCHER.—On Thursday, June 1st, 1871, at Manheim, by the same, Mr. Jacob Brown, to Miss George W. Brown to Miss Emily D., second daughter of the late H. C. Locher, both of this city.

LAUCOMER—SCHNADER.—On the 31st ult., at the Reformed parsonage in New Hanover, by Rev. Darius Wolf, Mr. Jacob H. Laucomer, of Lancaster, to Miss Catharine Schnader, of Bowmansville.

FAVER—BARRETT.—On the 1st inst., at Sensenig's Hotel, by Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. Edwin A. Fry to Miss Mary A. Carpenter, both of Earl twp.

NUFFOR—LITELY.—On the same day by the same, at the residence of the bride's father