gan work at Peach Bottom, and the force on this division receives additions daily.—We have heard it rumored that the gentlemanly clerk of this division, Mr. J. F. Crayton, is about to be removed, and to be sent to another contract. We will be extremely sorry to lose Mr. Crayton, as he has won for himself a host of friends. Seldom we meet a man better qualified for the position he holds; always kind to the men under his control, just in his dealings, and a good citizen. He takes with him the best wishes of the entire community.

The ringing of our farmers' scythes, and the rattling of the mowers, are already plainly heard. The air is fragrant with the scent of new-mown hay. The grain fields present a golden line, and soon must yield to the harvester. Cherries are ripe and very plenty. The few drops of rain we had the other day came very welcome to the farmers, especially those who are farming tobacco, and gave new verdure to the foliage, and added brightness to the soft emerald carpets of the hills, bathed the valley flowers, and invested everything with new and greater charms. SCRIBBLER.

[For the Intelligencer.]

Lancaster County Bible Society Work.

Messrs. Editors: As agent of this society, I deem it proper to give some account of my operations. The work of the society has not been carried on as vigorously for several years as the field required. Though a wealthy and highly prosperous county materially, and not far behind any other morally, yet still there is more work necessary to be done by Christians than many imagine.

The work of canvassing was commenced in Petersburg, which is located five miles north of Lancaster city. It is a country town of respectable size, with two churches and three congregations. The Reformed and Lutheran congregations worship in the same church building, and the Mennonites have a building of their own. There is a very good Union Sunday School held every Sunday in the Reformed and Lutheran Union school. The place is without any special signs of enterprise, there being no factories or machine shops that employ a number of hands. Here I found the people quietly pursuing their ordinary vocations, and disposed to be orderly and industrious. In visiting from house to house they treated the agent respectfully, and purchased Bibles and Testaments freely as needed. Sold 9 Bibles, 3 Testaments, and donated 1 Bible. J. V. L.

Messrs. Editors: The next place canvassed after leaving Petersburg, was the Borough of Manheim. It is located ten miles north of Lancaster, and has the facilities of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and the Pinegrove and Lebanon Railroad also intersects the Reading and Columbia here. It numbers about twelve hundred inhabitants, and is about one mile long from South to North, and half a mile from West to East. The Chiques Kalmuga creek passes by it, with two grist and flour mills, one bordering on the borough on the east and the other a short distance below on the west.

The town has a planing-mill, sash and door factory and slate mill combined, a foundry and machine shop, 2 lumber-yards, 2 coal-yards, 2 hardware stores, 1 drug store, 3 dry-good stores, half-a-dozen groceries, trimming and fancy stores, 2 shoe stores and several shoe-shops, 4 hotels, 2 bakeries, 1 confectionery, half-a-dozen segar-shops, 2 brick-yards, a public school building which cost about $12,000, 6 churches, and a printing office from which issues a weekly paper. About 30 new buildings have been, and are in course of erection during the last and present Summer. Two slate quarries have been opened, one on the east, and the other on the west of the borough.

The Superintendent and Treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company have their residences here, and some employees of the Company reside here also. There are also four resident ministers in the place, and all the churches have Sabbath-schools.

The town shows signs of activity and enterprise, and will compare very favorably in moral point of view with other towns in the county. The business and daily language of the people is English and German, though the English is best understood by the young, and used most by them, while the old use the German most, but understand the English very well.

We succeeded well here in our agency; was kindly received, and sold 6 Bibles, 2 Testaments and donated 2 Bibles. J. V. E.

[For the Intelligencer.]

Annual Meeting of the Classis of Lancaster.

The annual meeting of this Classis was held in St. Paul's Reformed Church of Quarryville, commencing on Friday evening, and continuing five sessions until Monday night. The territory embraced is Lancaster and part of Dauphin counties. The Ministers connected with this Classis are: J. C. Fritchey, J. W. Nevin, D. D., J. G. Wolf, W. T. Gerhard, A. H. Kremer, Prof. T. Appel, J. S. Stahr, J. V. Eckert, S. Kuhn, W. H. H. Snyder, D. W. Gerhard, F. A. Gast, F. Pilgrim, N. E. Bressler, A. B. Shenkle, Mr. Zuttick, S. Schwitzer, S. Hannaberry and H. Miller. With the Ministers and Elders, the number of members of Classis amounted to about thirty; the congregations about thirty-six and the membership about three thousand four hundred.

The parochial reports of pastors indicated encouraging prosperity as a whole, but more ought to be done by the Reformed Church in a district so predominantly German. Yet when the religious character of this county is taken into account, being so much cut up by so many denominations and sects, the field of operation becomes limited.

The free college movement was discussed on Monday afternoon, and addresses delivered, but the classis is not a unit on the wisdom of the enterprise so far as the Reformed Church is concerned. It may seem like a desirable object so far as the members as citizens are concerned, but when it is viewed from the Church standpoint the subject looks quite differently. Some think the College ought to prosper well as it is, and would, had it retained the sympathy of the whole Church. This movement will be in danger of localizing its influence, and changing its character. And those who are imagining on the subject may be so absorbed with the idea of securing large accessions to its catalogue of students from the city and county as not to see that this will divert the attendance from abroad. Thus its general church character will sink into a local interest. We would not object to a Free College for the city and county, but for the College of the Reformed Church to enter into a partnership with the Common Schools of the city and county on such terms is most clearly unfavorable and disadvantageous to the former.

The members of the Reformed Church have a right to consult the interests of the College in this view. And we do not hesitate to say that to sell out such special rights and privileges to the citizens of Lancaster city and county so cheap, is unfair and unjust to the Reformed Church. J. V. E.

Major General Hancock.

The friends of this distinguished Federal General—and more distinguished as a soldier in the time of war than as a bold, fearless officer who recognized his obligations to civil liberty at the end of the war—are taking steps to bring his name prominently before the people as a Democratic candidate for the Presidential chair. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Civil Record of Major General Winfield S. Hancock, during his Administration in Louisiana and Texas." This record, made up from the letters and military orders of General Hancock, written in that dark period of military rule immediately succeeding the termination of the war, is one which General Hancock and his friends may feel more proud of than his military record, however brilliant. The following extract from General Hancock's orders, November 29, 1867, written in the midst of this era, is a fair exponent and illustrates the lofty character and purposes of the soldier who did not forget that he was a citizen: "The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the national rights of persons and property, must be preserved."—*Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Berks County Democratic Convention.

READING, June 13.—At the Democratic County Convention, held here to-day, resolutions were passed endorsing the State platform and candidates. The Hon. Warren J. Woodward, was renominated as President Judge of this District, with Brunckman and Buskirk, as Associates.—Evan Mishler, was nominated for Sheriff after an animated contest. Everything is all right in Berks.

Jno. A. Conrad, A. T. C. Deser, and H. H. Schwarz were renominated for Assembly; P. D. Wanner, for District-Attorney; W. B. Guemer, Chas A. Kline, E. Penn Smith, and D. Ermentrout, were appointed Delegates to the next State Convention. The latter, as delegates to the next State Convention, were instructed to support Delegates to the next National Convention for General Hancock for President.

Disgusted Radicals.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the Radical Nominating Conventions were held, and resulted in almost every instance in nominating the tools of the most corrupt "ring" that ever disgraced a political party. The newspapers of Philadelphia almost without exception denounce the ticket.—The Ledger (Radical) speaks as follows:

"The Republican party of Philadelphia was yesterday again surrendered to the political Rings which have for years past controlled its nominations. The leaders of the organization, disregarding the warning words of an almost united press, again insisted on forcing upon the ticket some men who were not entitled, either by honesty or intelligence, to be there. The wrong done yesterday to the party is as irreparable one, for it has apparently invited defeat. If, as has been stated, the principles of the organization were involved in any manner in this contest, then those principles have been betrayed, and by the very men who should have most energetically protected them.

"At the late hour at which we write the names of the candidates selected are before us. They are, in most instances, those in whom but little public confidence has ever been or ever will be placed; they are chiefly those who have been, and are, politicians, earning a precarious existence as bangers-on of the party, or else fattening prematurely in public offices of trust and profit, in which they display no ability except to develop their own fortunes. We pause for a moment over the names of one or two gentlemen of acknowledged character and ability, to wonder by what accident they were chosen upon a ticket which, in their absence, would be altogether indifferent.

"Apart from these exceptional cases, the candidates are scarcely worthy of hearty support. That such men should be forced upon the Republican ticket at this time was an assumption of confidence on the part of the Ring, which is sure to be rebuked by the intelligent, honest voters at the polls. No citizen caring for the interests of Philadelphia can but regret the larger part of these nominations.

"Being unsatisfactory as they are, it is a matter of record, not of surprise, that in some cases, they were shamelessly bought. In the Convention which nominated the candidate for City Treasurer votes were bought and sold as openly and unblushingly as cattle are bid for and sold at Herkness' bazaar. And yet it is asserted that such candidates are chosen by the people. The people had nothing to do with the majority of yesterday's nominations. They were made by the Rings, and, if the rings can accomplish it, they must elect them. For it has come to just that. Timely warning was given to the party leaders to avoid exactly such nominations as were cheatly made.—They were told, in the plainest terms, that if they persisted in such folly, regardless of the interests of the plundered taxpayers, to defeat them. The alternative was clearly placed before them. The Rings disregarded the advice given, and they must abide the results. The question, long unsettled, is to whether the stronger—the corrupt combinations of local politicians, or the honest, toiling, intelligent taxpayers—is to be settled by the work of yesterday.

"Our regret at being compelled to speak as we have done here is sincere and deep; but to so speak is a duty we owe to the community. The Rings have wrought for defeat, and that they have apparently anticipated it is only their fault. Success was easier and certain, but they had other opinions. True to their principles, they conceive their first duty to the people. *We believe that a large portion of those who are denounce the greater portion of the nominations made yesterday as unfit to have been made.*"

The Evening *Telegraph* says: With one or two exceptions, there is not a single man among those nominated to represent the Republican party of Philadelphia, who has not a well founded reputation as a professional politician of the lowest class, who has not brought discredit upon the party and aided in destroying its influence. It is this class of men that obtained the nominations yesterday; and if they are the real representatives of the Republicans of Philadelphia, then it is time for the Republican party to die. A man, who was forced off the Republican ticket three years ago by indignant public opinion—had the assurance to say to the men who nominated him: "You came here at the dictation of your own consciences and the votes of the people, who instructed you how to vote." Truly the farce would be exceedingly funny, if it were not for the tragedy in the background; if it were not that great political principles are being played with; if it were not that a scandalous attempt is being made to force the citizens of a great municipality to accept for their most important public officers a gang of men who are the associates of the lowest and vilest of the community; who are notorious alike for their corruption and their incapacity, and who have absolutely no good traits whatever to recommend them. If the future of the Republican party depends upon the election to office of such as these, Heaven help it!"

The *Bulletin* (Radical) of last evening, contains the following and much more of the same sort:

The worst thing done yesterday by the Republican Conventions, was the nomination of Mr. Collis as City Solicitor and Mr. Widener as City Treasurer. For these nominations there is no shadow of excuse, and they will undoubtedly be repudiated by the great mass of respectable and intelligent voters. There is so much absolutely unfitness, in every respect, for the offices sought by these individuals, and the firmness and just opposition to them among the best people of Philadelphia, of all classes, is so strong, that the presentation of their names upon the Republican ticket becomes an offence and an affront which will be resented to the utmost extreme. We do not hesitate to say that almost any possible alternative would be preferable to the election of either Mr. Collis or Mr. Widener, and we urge upon all who desire to elevate and purify the character of the Republican party to spare no time and labor diligently, openly, boldly, for the defeat of these two candidates. They are a burden and a blot upon the ticket, and should be promptly taken off from it, lest their weight drag the rest of the ticket into defeat. Mr. Collis is the Solicitor of the Public Buildings Ring, and we charge deliberately and squarely that this nomination was secured for him by the members of that Ring for no other purpose than to secure from him, in the event of his election, such important services as the Ring will require from the law-officer of the city. If Mr. Collis understands that he will do so, not to serve the people, but to serve his masters upon the Building Commission.

The following are the names of the candidates:

Mayor, Wm. S. Stokley; District Attorney, Wm B. Mann; City Treasurer, P. A. B. Widener, City Solicitor, C. H. T. Collis; City Controller, Samuel P. Hancock; City Commissioner, Jas. McCleery; Judge of the District Court, James T. Mitchell; Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, John A. Loughridge.

New Style of Railway.

While there has been a vast deal of fruitless discussion about the broad-gauge and the narrow-gauge railroads, the railroad without any gauge at all has either been unthought of or but slightly considered.—In fact it is a new feature in modern enterprise, and therefore will be of interest to the public generally. At least, being of this belief, we shall endeavor to give a brief account of this new invention, the honor of which belongs to a French civil engineer, Mons Larmanjat. The Larmanjat theory is briefly thus:

Railways as they are now constructed, with two rails, and with the wheels of the locomotive and cars adapted solely thereto, are subject to the shocks and jarring incident to the shifts are on a wrong principle entirely, and induce an unnecessary friction at the curves of the rails, which would be avoided by a single wheel put on the same plane with the longitudinal axle of the car or locomotive.

He estimates that forty per cent. of the weight of the locomotive and tender go on the driving wheels, and as the friction of the weight between the line of the wheels and the rails is less than it would be on a macadamized road, it is claimed that the adhesive power necessary for enabling the locomotive to draw the weight which is attached to it, is only to be obtained by increasing the weight upon the driving wheels, especially where the grade of the road is heavy.

M. Larmanjat claims that in building a railroad with two rails, the same mistake is made which would be made in the event of a wheel-barrow being constructed with two parallel wheels fastened to a single shaft. He claims that his invention will work the driving wheels of a locomotive upon a macadamized road, or on oak planks laid along side of the road, which would give him attractive or pulling power six or seven times greater than could be obtained upon iron, and would cause the whole train to run safely on a single rail. This rail is of the American pattern, spiked in the usual manner, but in the middle of the crossties, upon which the planks spoken of are bolted fast to each end of the ties. For a turnpike railroad, having a grade of five feet in every hundred, and where the trains is to weigh fifty tons and the locomotive ten, the ties are required to be seven feet long and about three inches in thickness. The oak planks to be the same thickness and sixteen inches in length. If on a turnpike railway with the same grade and the same weight to be drawn and the driving wheels are to run on macadam instead of planks, the rail in stead of resting on crossties would rest on oak planks one foot wide and three inches thick laid lengthwise with and under the rail.

The planks and part of the rail would lie buried under the ground, the rails would weigh about 81 pounds to the foot, and the macadam on either side would be one foot in width. The locomotive for this novel railway has four wheels; two are placed, one at the front, the other at the rear of the engine. These are double-flanged, and give the direction. The remaining two wheels are placed in a traverse plane, passing on a line in front of the fire-box. They run on the oak planks or macadam, as the case may be, and are in reality the driving wheels.

The influence of future rains, floods, frosts, and insect enemies cannot be calculated in advance, but in view of the extremely favorable circumstances affecting the crop of last year, there cannot be expected in the present year, upon a reduced area, a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales.

An early frost, or the prevalence of insects, or very unpropitious season, might reduce the yield to 3,000,000, and a still further reduction is possible in the union or severity of several of these causes of failure.

At Boston, John E. Sliercy aged 17 has been arrested for an aggravated assault on two girls.

THE FIRST GUN!

Gen. McCandless' Speech in Lebanon.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., General William M'Candless, our candidate for Auditor-General, visited Lebanon in company with some friends. He was received at the depot by Dr. A. H. Light, whose guest he was during his stay. In the evening he was serenaded at the residence of Dr. Light by the Union Silver Cornet Band, of Lebanon, which was accompanied by a large crowd of citizens of both parties, desirous of seeing the General, as well as hearing his opinion on the question of the day. Repeated calls having been made for "M'Candless," Capt. Jacob Weidle, jr., introduced him to the multitude in a neat speech, to which Gen. M'Candless responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After the eloquent speech of your townsman, Mr. Weidle, I feel great delicacy in addressing you, knowing that no words I may utter can convey with sufficient power the feelings of my heart for your kindness and hospitality.

However, it seems that there are no great pleasures unaccompanied by pain; for, in reading one of your newspapers this morning, I find it copies from an exchange and publishes an article, which in severe terms declares it was unfaithful to my country in her hour of need.

The originator of this mis-statement has as little knowledge of the history of his country as he has of my military services. Let it be known throughout the country that Gettysburg was the death-blow of the Confederacy, and the Wilderness and Spottsylvania were the death-struggles of a lost cause; and no battle was fought by the Potomac army after the last named bloody contest.

My friends, to some of you who know me not, it may be proper to say that I had the honor to be engaged with the Pennsylvania Reserves in every pitched battle of the Army of the Potomac, from the Peninsula, under General McClellan, to Spottsylvania, under General Grant.

That I did my duty will be shown by the reports of my superior officers on file in the War Department; aye! more than that, within the inmost recesses of the hearts of my surviving comrades is treasured the recollection of many a hard-fought field, where, with the elbow touch, we pressed where "death's brief pang was quickest," to maintain the union of our country and the honor of its flag.

I have said this much, because having always been a strenuous advocate of the liberty of the press, I regret sincerely to see it used as a vehicle to debauch the minds of its readers, by publications that are figments of the imagination.

It is true that I have been nominated for a highly honorable political station, and it is also true that this nomination was unsought for by me.

The newspaper press of the Republican party must make up its mind, that my attention will not be distracted from the line of advance mapped out, by any paltry libels manufactured to make upon my plank, by untruthful publications of the military record of Captain Cooper or myself.

Your war-cry against Democrats, "Disloyal friends, of ex-Copperheads," "Disloyalty," "Opposition to the Fundamental Law as Amended," is silenced forever.

"It has gone where the woodbine twineth, and in its place you hear the slogan of an outraged people shouting:

"Loclde! Loclde! beware of the day,
When the Lowlands shall meet you in battle array."

This is the first gun fired in the grand battle to be decided upon the second Tuesday in October next, the result of which will demonstrate to all the world that the time has come upon which he has been fighting, that of centralization of power in the Federal Government, will require a "new departure."

The Democracy of our State, like Antæus of old, has arisen stronger after every fall, and now, with the dead issues of the past thrown in the rear, advances, like a modern Hercules, to strangle this serpent of corporate power, which coils around the vitals of the State.

No more defensive campaigns in this contest at the feet of Radicalism. Wo throw down the gauntlet of Democracy, and charge upon them, that they have failed in their trust, and that the blood of the soldiers, who preserved the country, whilst these wrecks of war can be seen, daily, begging their bread from door to door in our great cities. This Radical, reckless, and extravagant party, in its prodigality, is giving away to greedy speculators, or wealthy corporations, hundreds of millions of acres of the public domain, that these men were crippled in preserving it.

We charge, further, upon Radicalism, that the incompetence of the civil administration of the Government is only equaled by its corruptions.

"Had our immense industry is crushed, and labor unemployed; whilst our commerce is swept from the highway of nations, save what is carried in foreign bottoms. And all! all! because there must be kept an army of tax-gatherers, who do the bidding of their masters, and consume the substance of the citizen.

Last, my friends, and most ruinous of all, we charge, that by the Federal Ku-Klux legislation, our freedom of elections is placed under the control, and regulated solely by the officers of the Federal Army.

"But little over a year, since the bayonets of the Federal marines gleaned around the polls in Philadelphia. Yet that city, where less than a century and a half before, they declared, and formed among these declarations, was this—"that the military should be subordinate to the civil power."

"In my judgment, I care not what your party politics may have been, do not, for temporary party triumph, destroy permanently your State rights. Now, when you find your liberties are in danger, discard the partisan, and rise to the dignity of the patriot.

Remember this, that the freedom of elections is the very palladium of your liberties.

That the power of the ballot, fearlessly exercised, can control the bayonet. It is—

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the soil,
Yet it has power to quell the mob,
As lightnings do the oil of God;
And from it neither laws nor kings
Can protect you.—'tis the ballot-box."

See to it, my fellow-citizens, that you protect yourselves whilst you yet have power.

Deal the first blows now, and forever crush this hydra-head of centralization and official corruption, with that little piece of paper, upon the second Tuesday of October next.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Gala-Day for the Democracy.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—The gala-day of the New Hampshire Democracy commenced at sunrise. A salute of thirty-four rounds, fired with one cannon, aroused the Democracy and everybody else. The country people came in early, from all quarters, and up to 11 o'clock, ninety carloads had arrived. The idea of barbecuing one of Frank Jones' fat oxen was abandoned. Though the ox is the largest in the State, a pair of them weighing 2,500 pounds, they were freely offered by the generous "Gambrinus" of Portsmouth. The special train of twenty-five cars over the Concord road arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., with the General Officers, including the Governor-elect, the Amoskeag Veterans, General Head, commander of the Head Guards and a volunteer military organization of Manchester, known as the Sheridan Guards, and a large number of others. The arrival was greeted by a salute of guns. Governor Weston was received at the depot by Governor Stearns and other distinguished persons. The Legislature convened, took a recess and proceeded in a body to the depot, where a procession formed and escorted the Governor-elect to the Capitol.

Governor Stearns then delivered his valedictory address, after which Governor Weston was inaugurated and read his message.

GERMANY.

The Peace Rejoicings.

BERLIN, June 15.—This city presents an unparalleled appearance of festivity. The city is filled with people from all parts of Germany and other countries of Europe, and quite a number of Americans are also here. Preparations for the great event of to-morrow, the triumphal entry of the victorious army into the capital of the Empire, are about completed—Arches have been erected in many streets and adorned with laurel, evergreens, and flowers, and containing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The "Unter den Linden" is absolutely covered with evergreens and trophies, and the royal palace and other public buildings present a magnificent display. The weather to-day is splendid, and the signs are favorable for to-morrow.

The session of the German Parliament closed to-day with a speech from the throne. The Emperor thanked the members for the grants they had made for the support of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed. He reviewed the legislation of the session, referring particularly to the debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine and said it showed that, however differences might differ, the spirit of union was strong in them. The Emperor closed his speech with the aspiration that God might grant peace to the new German Empire.

A Man Brained with an Iron Bar.

About noon yesterday the people of Middletown, Dauphin county, were horrified at the announcement that a man named Hinkle had been struck on the head with a bar of iron by ——— Irwin, and his skull so severely fractured as to admit of little hope of his recovery. The affair took place in the Middletown Car Company's shops.

There are many versions of the causes which led to the braining of Hinkle, the most plausible of which is that the injured man entered the wood department of the car-shops, of which Irwin is foreman, with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Irwin requested him to cease smoking, stating that the Company strictly prohibited it in their works. Hinkle after quarreling awhile, left but soon returned. He had been seated in the shop long before he commenced abusing the foreman by applying opprobrious epithets to him and striking him with his fists. Irwin then used an iron bar which he had grasped to defend himself, and brought it down on Hinkle's head with great violence, breaking the skull in the rear part of the head and causing the brain to protrude.

Another version is that Hinkle entered the shop, at which he had formerly worked and from which he had been discharged by Irwin, and seized his tools, and while in the act of leaving he was struck on the head with an iron-bar by his former employer.

From a gentleman who arrived from Middletown last evening we learn that the sympathy of that community was decidedly with Irwin, the people believing that he acted in self-defense. When our informant left Middletown Hinkle was still living, but his case was extremely precarious.

Irwin was arrested shortly after the occurrence but securing bail obtained his liberation.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHINA.

Attack on the American Squadron.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—About the first of the present month, our Minister at China, with Admiral Rodgers commanding the American fleet in the East, accompanied by French and other vessels of civilized nations stationed in Chinese waters, made up an expedition to Corea, a peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan and inhabited by a barbarous, treacherous and warlike people, entirely independent of the Chinese Government. The expedition was undertaken for the purpose of endeavoring to make a treaty with the Corean authorities for the protection of shipwrecked sailors who heretofore have been made slaves or murdered, or otherwise ill-treated when caught by the Coreans.

In his despatch to the Navy Department, dated at Bonisa Island, Corea, June 3, via Shanghai, Admiral Rodgers says:

Our minister and the Corean envoys exchanged professions of amicable intentions. The Coreans made no objections to a survey being made of their waters. The Monocacy, Palos and four steam launches under Commander Blake, were sent off on the 1st of June to examine Sable river. On arriving at the point where navigation is most perilous a masked battery, manned by several thousand Coreans, unmasked and opened a heavy fire without warning upon our people. The French ship in advance fought gallantly and our vessels were hotly engaged, drove the Coreans from their works. The tide swept all the ships past the batteries, where they anchored and threw shells among the retreating enemy. The Monocacy was slightly injured by knocking upon the sunken rocks. She is now temporarily repaired. The vessels on returning received no fire, the enemy having been driven from the forts.

Our people displayed great gallantry.—Only two of them were slightly wounded.

No communication was received to-day which may open negotiations. Otherwise, since the Coreans have met our peaceful overtures with an unprovoked war, our forces will land, and after destroying the forts, will take such other measures as the interests of civilization require.

Latest Foreign News.

PARIS, June 19.—Indications of a renewal of the insurrection multiply.

Working-men openly insult the soldiers.

Attempts of assassination and incendiarism continue.

PARIS, June 19—Evening.—*La Liberte* asserts that Felix Pyat was arrested to-day.

Twenty five hundred women, convicted of setting fire or attempting to set fire to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

Gambetta will soon return to France.

The Imperial Guard is being reorganized under the name of Republican Guard.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—Pouyer Quertier who has been seriously ill, has recovered his health and resumed his duties as Minister of Justice.

The father and mother of General Rossel have implored mercy, for their son, of M. Thiers, but the President is uncompromising and says law must take its course.—The press continue attacks upon the Bonapartes.

LONDON, June 19.—A special despatch from Brussels says: The civic corps was compelled to intervene for the preservation of peace. They used bayonets and several of the rioters were killed. Leaders of the international society are said to be ring-leaders in the outbreak against the friends of the people.

The *Post* has a special from Berlin announcing that the Emperor William goes to-morrow to Ems to meet Czar Alexander. The Emperor leaves Berlin to-day for Baden Baden, at which place he will stop a few hours before proceeding to Ems.

The government have raised difficulties, concerning the treaty of peace recently negotiated by its representatives, with the government of Italy.

BERLIN, (Sunday morning, 9 o'clock,) June 18.—The Emperor was entertained yesterday, with dinners and dancing every where. At the palace there was a State performance of opera, attended through special invitation only. The singers appeared in the uniforms of the military officers. The civil officers occupied the pit, and the diplomatic corps the proscenium.

Everybody except the American Minister wore uniforms. Ladies only occupied the front row, none except the maids of honor the second tier. To-day was devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which were crowded. The national prayer composed by the high consistory was read in the Cathedral which was splendidly decorated. The choir sang *Te Deum* magnificently, when the service was concluded.

ITALY.

ROME, June 18—[Special to the New York *World.*]—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concected in London, Florence and Paris by members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place yesterday.

The Pope's jubilee was attended with great *eclat*. All the European sovereigns, including Victoria, sent congratulations.

A further postponement of the trial of Arcisi and Bonaparte in Florence or Rome will be announced soon.

Forty Persons Drowned.

On the 26th of last month the schooner little Belle left the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland, bound for the north side of Conception Bay, laden with provisions and a general outfit. The crew numbered about twenty-two between St. John's harbor and the bay the wind sprung up lively, and all the canvas was set upon the schooner in order to run clear of the land before nightfall. The wind came down fresher, until it was found necessary to shorten sail. Several squalls struck the schooner, and every soon on board, though moured to the most severe weather, grew much alarmed. As the squall became more furious the mainsail was taken off the vessel, and she ran for about an hour before the wind under bare poles. Even then the storm overcame her, and the order to lay to was given. Another fearful alarm was raised at this point, for the wind was sweeping directly against the crags on the lee shore, whither the schooner was drifting at the rate of two miles an hour. After a short time, however, there was no alternative for the crew but to head the vessel right on to the safest landing place on shore to save their lives. About midnight the schooner struck heavily on one of the points of Belle Island, near Portugal Cove, and stove in her bows. Filling rapidly, the crew strove to get the vessel again into deep water and head her for a beach situated near the quarters, and up to 11 o'clock, ninety carloads had arrived. The idea of barbecuing one of Frank Jones' fat oxen was abandoned, Though the ox is the largest in the State, a pair of them weighing 2,500 pounds, they were freely offered by the generous "Gambrinus" of Portsmouth. The special train of twenty-five cars over the Concord road arrived at 11 o'clock, A. M., with the General Officers, including the Governor-elect, the Amoskeag Veterans, General Head, commander of the Head Guards and a volunteer military organization of Manchester, known as the Sheridan Guards, and a large number of others. The arrival was greeted by a salute of guns. Governor Weston was received at the depot by Governor Stearns and other distinguished persons. The Legislature convened, took a recess and proceeded in a body to the depot, where a procession formed and escorted the Governor-elect to the Capitol.

Governor Stearns then delivered his valedictory address, after which Governor Weston was inaugurated and read his message.

GERMANY.

The Peace Rejoicings.

BERLIN, June 15.—This city presents an unparalleled appearance of festivity. The city is filled with people from all parts of Germany and other countries of Europe, and quite a number of Americans are also here. Preparations for the great event of to-morrow, the triumphal entry of the victorious army into the capital of the Empire, are about completed—Arches have been erected in many streets and adorned with laurel, evergreens, and flowers, and containing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The "Unter den Linden" is absolutely covered with evergreens and trophies, and the royal palace and other public buildings present a magnificent display. The weather to-day is splendid, and the signs are favorable for to-morrow.

The session of the German Parliament closed to-day with a speech from the throne. The Emperor thanked the members for the grants they had made for the support of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed. He reviewed the legislation of the session, referring particularly to the debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine and said it showed that, however differences might differ, the spirit of union was strong in them. The Emperor closed his speech with the aspiration that God might grant peace to the new German Empire.

A Man Brained with an Iron Bar.

About noon yesterday the people of Middletown, Dauphin county, were horrified at the announcement that a man named Hinkle had been struck on the head with a bar of iron by ——— Irwin, and his skull so severely fractured as to admit of little hope of his recovery. The affair took place in the Middletown Car Company's shops.

There are many versions of the causes which led to the braining of Hinkle, the most plausible of which is that the injured man entered the wood department of the car-shops, of which Irwin is foreman, with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Irwin requested him to cease smoking, stating that the Company strictly prohibited it in their works. Hinkle after quarreling awhile, left but soon returned. He had been seated in the shop long before he commenced abusing the foreman by applying opprobrious epithets to him and striking him with his fists. Irwin then used an iron bar which he had grasped to defend himself, and brought it down on Hinkle's head with great violence, breaking the skull in the rear part of the head and causing the brain to protrude.

Another version is that Hinkle entered the shop, at which he had formerly worked and from which he had been discharged by Irwin, and seized his tools, and while in the act of leaving he was struck on the head with an iron-bar by his former employer.

From a gentleman who arrived from Middletown last evening we learn that the sympathy of that community was decidedly with Irwin, the people believing that he

Local Intelligence.

SIR KNIGHTS.—The Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery No. 13, of this city, returned from their excursion to Harrisburg on Thursday, and paraded through the principal streets, with Clemens' City Band at their head. They made a very fine appearance, and were officered as follows: James A. E. Reed Eminent Commander, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Generalissimo, and Dr. John McCalla, Captain General. They express themselves greatly pleased with the trip to Harrisburg. The Harrisburg papers say that the grand parade in that city on Thursday was a magnificent affair, although there were present only ten Commanderies and about seven hundred Knights. The *Patriot* says:

On no former occasion has it been our pleasure to witness such a profusion of flags, wreaths of evergreens, handsome bouquets and elaborate designs emblematic of the Masonic order, as our city presented yesterday. From the windows of the hotels, dry goods houses, public buildings, private residences, and principal places of resort, waved the beautiful stars and stripes, and on the apex of the dome of our stately Capitol building floated a beautiful white flag with the significant cross of Malta in the centre, in honor of the distinguished guests. The principal thoroughfares were thronged with men, women and children, intent on witnessing the grand display. About ten o'clock the formation of the procession began. Half an hour later the march was taken up and gone over, a description of which we have already published.

In point of grandeur the display was a magnificent success. Owing to a certain misunderstanding, however, some Commanderies were but slightly represented, and others remained at home because they had concluded to attend the grand demonstration in Baltimore, where the United States Encampment will take place in September next.

After the parade was over, the Grand Officers and other Sir Knights, with a large number of persons not members of the Order, proceeded to the Locust Street church to participate in the solemn ceremonies of installation of officers. The Grand Officers were seated in a semi-circle on an improvised platform in the vicinity of the pulpit. Governor Geary, in full regalia, occupied a position among the grand officers. The exercises were opened by a well executed anthem by the Methodist choir. Charles M. Howell, of Lancaster, the Eminent Grand Commander elect, was presented to Eminent Grand Commander M'Kean, who read to Sir Knight Howell the vows of office. Grand Prelate Evans then administered the obligation to the Grand Commander-elect, prefacing the charge by the Prelate, the Sir Knights kneeling. After singing by the choir Sir Knight M'Kean invested Sir Knight Howell with the jewel and full powers of Grand Commander. The Sir Knights then drew their swords and saluted their new Commander, when he expressed his thankfulness for the partiality shown him in elevating him to the honorable distinction and pledged himself to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in him by the Order of Knights-Templar. Grand Marshal Masson then proclaimed Sir Knight Howell Grand Commander.

The following Sir Knights were duly installed:

V. E. Deputy Grand Commander—Abraham Miller, of Easton.

Grand Generalissimo—Fitz Jas. Evans, of York.

Grand Prelate—Rev. R. H. Pattison, of Philadelphia.

Grand Captain General—Nathan Smith, of Philadelphia.

Grand Senior Warden—Peter C. Shidle, of Lebanon.

Grand Junior Warden—Grant Weidman, of Lebanon.

Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia.

Grand Recorder—Alfred Creigh, of Washington.

Sir Sidney Hayden, of Bradford county, then delivered the annual oration, which consisted of a comprehensive review of the early history of Masonry. After he had finished his interesting remarks the choir sang the *Te Deum* to the infinite gratification of all present. The music gave abundant evidence of the singers' proficiency.

LOCAL SCRAPS.—A gentleman writing from Columbia says he remembers when the consumption of beer in that borough was confined to those who lived by a wash-cart. It now requires three or four two-horse wagons to satisfy the demand.

A lad, aged about 12 years, son of Mrs. Rothe, living at Kinderhook, on Chestnut Hill, was crushed on Tuesday while bathing in a pond at the ore-bank.

Samuel Richards fell from a freight train on Saturday morning, at Rohrerstown, and laid there several hours before he was discovered. He received several severe bruises.

Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, of Eden township, while walking across the covering over the well a few days ago, it gave way and she was precipitated down some ten or twelve feet into the well, but luckily caught hold of the rope and was fast until rescued. She sustained no injury.

The Speedwell farms, under the management of Mr. Geo. F. Yontz, now have a half-mile track or training course for the training of their horses. They have eight Hambletonian colts under the training of Mr. Keller.

On Sunday evening last a stray bay horse, apparently about ten years old, came to the residence of the premises of Michael Yetter, at Fahnestock's mill, Ephrata twp. The animal had neither saddle nor bridle on him. As no person has inquired since, Mr. Yetter will dispose of him according to law.

TALL RYE.—Three stalks of rye were left at the office of the INTELLIGENCER, from a field near this city, measuring and one inch in height, another nearly nine feet, while the third contains two large and well-developed heads on a single stalk.—They were grown on the farm of Joseph Leisenberger, Leacock township, near Weaverstown, or "Molasses Hill," as it is sometimes familiarly called. The long metred rye was accompanied by the following long metre parham stalk, formerly owned by W. C. Henderson, and had a calf, which weighed when one hour old 104 pounds. A great many valuable cows died around here this Spring, and several lost their calves, Mr. D. C. Fleming losing one a few weeks ago valued at $200.

Improvement seems to be all the rage in this township this Spring. Mr. Joseph Frantz is building a large dwelling house on his farm near the Gap station. John Swengart is building quite a fine house at the White Horse. Isaac Wanner, residing near Burn & Weaver's store is also putting up a fine house. John Dickinson and Henry Sonders are building two of the largest and finest bank barns in the township, besides other various improvements throughout the township.

Our public roads at the present time never were better. In this township the roads are given out by contract to the lowest bidder. Most all the contractors have made their roads splendid, but S. Bowman Buck, Christian Stoltzfus, and Joseph Kennel must be called the champion road-makers for their roads are in a splendid condition. More Anon. BILLINGS.

PAYMENT OF COSTS.—At the last session of the Legislature, the following law was enacted:

An Act relative to the payment of costs in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, *That*, hereafter, no defendant, or defendants, in any case, or cases, tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, shall be found not guilty by the jury, shall be sentenced by the said Court for the payment of any costs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which have accrued after the commencement of the su