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WASHINGTON.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED—DISCONTINU-ANCE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—SNAIL'S PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL—MR. EVARTS— TWO STATES FROM TEXAS—THE TARIFF— PERRY FULLER-THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS. Washington, Wednesday, June 24, 1868.

The Senate, after an interesting debate of two hours to-day, in which a number of Senators participated, passed the House bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all mechanics and laborers in the service of the United States. Mr. Sherman's amendment, that the rate of wages paid by the Government shall be the same as the current rates paid for the same labor by private employers, drew out some discussion, but the proposition was voted down. The bill was shortly afterward put on its passage, and received 29 votes in the affirmative to 11 in the negative. Sixteen Senators were absent or not voting. The Legislative, Executive, and Appropriation bill was resumed as the special order, the several appropriations for the payment of Clerks, Judges, and Governors went through without much opposition. The appropriation of \$20,000 to the Department of Education, which the House refused to allow, was agreed to; also, an amendment increasing the appropriations for the expenses of the Internal Revenue Department from \$6,000,000 to \$8,200,000. The appropriation of \$150,000 to pay the temporary clerks of the Treasury Department was debated at great length and very earnestly. Mr. Conness made a severe personal attack on Secretary McCulloch, and Senators Fessenden and Trumbull had a brush on opposite sides on the question. Mr. Sherman moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn Mr. Cameron, afterward, in a motion to reconsider, stated the object of the adjournment to that hour was that Senators, like a party of young boys, might have an opportunity to witness Senator Henderson's wedding. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Senate and in disregard of their duty to the public to delay the public business for any such purpose. Mr. Trumbull moved an adjournment, which pre-

The bill which was introduced by Mr. Howard in the Senate to-day, for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, was prepared by Mr. Eliot. It provides for the discontinuance of the Bureau in all the Southern States after January next, and takes from the President and bestows on the General of the Armies the right of removal and appointment of the head of the Bureau. Its early passage will be urged in the Senate, so that the House may take it up immediately after action on the tax bill.

The Senators from Arkansas cast their first votes, in Executive session, yesterday, against the confirmation of Sanset Cox as Minister to Austria.

In the House, to-day, the members from Arkansas, having been sworn, took their seats. The Democracy attempted to make trouble by offering a protest. was the only business that interrupted the consideration of the Tax bill, The progress on the billto-day was very slow. Every point of the bill seemed to meet with considerable opposition. The debate dragged along until the time to take a recess, when only section 48 had been reached. In the Evening Session the same difficulty of last night of getting a quorum was experienced. Many members have become careless, and pay no attention to business. It is next to an impossibility to get these men to attend the Evening Session. When the hour for adjournment had arrived only one additional section of the bill had been disposed of.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had up the nomination to-day of Mr. Eyarts as Attorney-General, and after informal discussion it and the other nominations before them were postponed until Saturday next, so that the Senate may have any information concerning their connection with Impeachment which may be in the possession of the Managers. The impression is that a majority of the Committee will recommend Mr. Evarts for confirmation, but no ite action has yet been taken.

The Senate Committee on Territories were to have had a meeting to-day; but no quorum appeared, and an adjournment until next week was effected. Several nominations are before this Committee which are to be considered at the next meeting.

The Reconstruction Committee, at a special meeting to-day, considered a new proposition, which was submitted by Mr. Stevens, for the division of Texas into two States, in one of which the colored people shall be the nucleus of the loyal element, and in the other the German.

The Ways and Means Committee discussed, to-day,

the question of the Tariff, and the propriety of reporting the bill prepared by Gov. Moorhead and the sub-Committee. The opinion of the Committee, however, seemed to be that it is too late in the session to take any action on this subject, and that it had better not be urged at present. The whole subject was postponed until next session.

Perry Fulier of Kansas was nominated by the President to-day for the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His friends are confident that the Senate will confirm him, though the chances appear very

much against it. Senators Fowler and Ross are among the number who visit the White House very often. They are always immediately given an audience by His Excellency. Night before last Ross, accompanied by Senator McCreery, was with the President several hours, and it is said that it was then that the President agreed to nominate Perry Fuller to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. About ten days ago Ross had a friend nominated Assessor of Internal Revenue to take the place of Col. Moonlight who is said to be a good Republican. It is also given out that Senator Henderson is in good standing with Mr. Johnson, and that the latter has agreed to nominate Judge Foot Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Henderson is to be married to one of Judge Foot's daughter's to-morrow. It was expected that the President would send to Congress, to-day, a veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill, but he failed to do so. If he intends to veto the bill, to-morrow is his last day of grace. He wants to delay the matter as much as is possible. The veto of the District Election bill is also to be kept back until the last moment. It is thought that the bill legislating out of office Assistant Attorney-General Binckley, and Solicitor of Court of Claims Norton, may be allowed to become a law without the Presideut's signature. It was presented to him on the

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a communication from the Paymaster-General, submitting an estimate of the amount required to meet the deficiencies on the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction act in the Fifth Military District for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, together with an estimate of the amount required after that date. In the Pirst District the deficiency is \$6,000; the amount required for holding election to vote upon the rejection or adoption of the Constitution and for the registration of voters prior to such election is \$75,000; for the administration of matice by Military Commissioners Dec. 1, 1868, \$12,000—total, \$13,000. The Paymaster of the First Military District says; "If an election and registration are had between now and that time, and the Constitution is adopted, the government of State passing into the hands of the civil authorities of course no further sum will be needed for the purpose of which these are required. Should the Constitution has rejected and the State remain in the control of the military authorities, it is probable that at least \$100,000 additional would be required for this district up to June 50, 1869. In the Second District the deficiencies are \$127,898 25; required to June 30, 1869, \$24,000; total, \$151,-898 25. Third District-Total required to June 30, 1869, \$100,000. Fourth District-Deficiencies to June 30, 1868, #83,200; to Jone 30, 1800, \$108,480; total, \$151,680. Fifth District—Deficiencies to June 30, 1868, \$45,000; to June 30, 1869, \$480,000; total, \$128,000, making a grand total of \$883,518 25.

The Hon. Robert J. Hale, of New York, has been empresentatives of the people from the free States, in behalf. \$53,200; to June 30, 1869, \$108,480; total, \$161,680. Fifth District-Deficiencies to June 30, 1868. \$45,000; to June 30, 1869, \$50,000; total, \$125,000, making a grand total of

ployed by the Secretary of the Treasury to manage before the Court of Claims the cotton claims in which the De

partment is interested. He has his office in the Treasury Gen. Nagle, who was recently confined in Ireland, delivered an address this evening, before a large audience, in favor of the protection of American citizens abroad.

Senator Wilson, Representative Robinson, and other members of Congress were among his auditors. Gen. Barnum and Jas. R. Taylor of New-York are here, representing the East River Improvement Association.

Their milision is to secure the passage of the bill for the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate. Private dispatches from Ohio to-night report the nomnation of Gen. Garfield for Congress. His opponent got

Gen. Meade started for Atlanta to-day to take charge of his Department.

Secretary Schofield has transmitted to the Committee on Military Affairs an estimate of the diminution of the army by expiration of term of service, death, and descrtion up to January 1, 1869, and July 1 of the same year, as

Col. Samuel 8. Smoot, who recently surveyed the O

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1883, full of remembrance and expestualitor, which is Government, against the addressed.

BENJAMIN MORAN, org. oc., de., de.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES' PRO TEST.

Washington, June 24.-In the House, today, the three representatives from Arkansas having been admitted. Mr. Brocks asked liberty, which was

been admitted. Mr. Brooks asked liberty, which was granted, to print in The Globe the following:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this Hense from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadier-teneral of the army, but nevertheless ciaining to be members of fide Congress, and to share with us the representations of free States in the imposition of taxes and customs, and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty in this, the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly, and to protest as solemnly against this perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our intherto Constitutional self-government. The so-called Reconstruction acts, which created the military governments in other Southern States, to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States; the public declaration of which has wooded only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress, in snatching jurisdiction from the Court in the McArdie case, when such a public decision was about to be made of the three great branches of the Government, and seems then that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judicial adjudicated to them to be so, while a Congress, the creation of but 27 of the 37 States of the Union, overrides these equal and coordinate branches of that Government; first, by voting down the vetoes; next, by multiplying amendments to the Constitution. In an era of, profound peace, when not an armed man rises against the Government, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there, in ten States, our American and historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of the dependence, with scarcely an exception, and ever anothe beauties of the Routinton, respectively and the patches. granted, to print in The Globe the following: Grande, there, in ten States, our American and historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence, with searcely an exception, and ever amid the battles of the Ret olution, conventions have been convoked through, and Constitutions created by the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation as under the existing Federal Constitution. The hardest and harshest test oath required from 1776 to the peace of 1783, was an abjuration oath of allegiance to dicorge the Third; while some of the now, so-called, bnyonet Constitutions from the Senate, propose absurd and cruel tests; absurd, as in Arkansas, where is interroven in the organic law a mere party test between Radical Reconstructionists and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands, the tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of Democratis in the Free States (Article VIII, Section 4): and cruel as in Alabama, where no white man can vote who will not forever forswear his own race and color, and perjure himself by swearing, in defiance of the law of God, that the negro is equal, and forever to be his equal, at the ballot-box. In the jury-box, with the cartouche box, in the school, in the college, in the bouse and home, and by the fireside—in short, in every way, everywhere (Article XVII, Section 4), now in these and the other Southern States. In the midst of the war, President Lincola, in his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1823, offered annessty and pardon to the Rebels then in arms if they would lay down their arms and take an cath of fidelity; while now, not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote unless, in the first place, he events allegiance to the majesty of this Congress, and in the ext, swears off his Americanism and Africanizes himself. Hitherto constitutions with one, if not three more yet to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the peo NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

of our constituents, and of thousands and tens of thousands of others who would be here represented if the popular power without, could they now constitutionally act here within, earnestly and soleumly protest against this violence upon our Constitution and upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force and fraud only until at the ballot-box, operating through the elections, this great wrong can be put right. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law. There is no law in the land over the constitutional constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sauction, save that enforced by arms, are elements of power unknown to American peace and never required. But as it acts in and under supreme civil law the Constitution and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof, we protest them in behalf of the free people of the North and West, sgainst the right of this military oligarchy established in Arkansas, or eisewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us through Congress taxes, or customs, or other laws, to maintain this oligarchy or its freedinest's hereafty.

ROYER, WOODWARD, C PHELPS, G. BURR, M. VAN AUKEN, R. MCCORMICK, R. MCCORMICK,

THE Y. M. C. A. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

DETROIT, June 24.—The Thirteenth Annual attentational Convention of the Young Men's Christian association convened this afternoon. The Convention was called to order by H. Thane Miller of Cincinnati, resident of the last Convention. F. H. Smith of Washington was chosen temperary Secretary. The rules of he last Convention were adopted. The elergymen of his city were invited to participate, as also were he members of associations not sending delegates. I Shane Miller of Carabanti was prominously plotted.

MAINE TELEGRAPH ELECTION.

BANGOR, June 24.—At the annual meeting of the Maine Telegraph Company, Hirahs V. Alden, W. H. Simpson of Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob O. Smith, Albert Holton of Hangor; Bion Bradbary, W. P. Merrill of Portland; Edwin F. Liftlefield of Winterport, and Robert Moore of Eastport, were chosen Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hiram O. Aldea, eq., was checked President, and W. P. Metrill Secretary and Treasurer of the Board for the cisating year.

SARATOGA, June 24.—Among the New-Yorkers at the Union Hotel are the Hon. John B. Hashin and family, Dr. C. Ramsay and wife, B. L. Solomon, wife, and

SUPPRESSION OF AN ALABAMA NEWSPAPER. SELMA, Alia, June 24.—The Tuscaloosa Monior was suppressed yesterday, under orders of Gon. slepplerd, for an alleged violation of General Order No. I. Mr. Randolph, its editor, has escaped, and will go to washington and iny the facts before the President.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN REPEAL MEMORIAL.

NEW-YORK ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE CROPS IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, June 24.—The crops throughout he whole of Kunsas are the best ever promised in the date, the corn and wheat crop being particularly fine. The farmers are in good spirits and expect to complete heir wheat harvest by the end of the present week. It is thought that the crop will average 30 bashels to the left in the complete the control our constant of the state. Estimates from competent our ces place the immigration to Kansas this year at

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILEOAD Work on the Denver Pacific Railroad has been suspended, and will probably not be resumed until the Union Pacific Road comes to its assistance, which, it

LATE REAR ADMIRAL H. H. BELL.
BOSTON, June 24.—The United States storeship Supply, Edward Coursy commanding, from Chinat which arrived here to-day, brings the remains of the late Rear Admiral H. H. Bell and Lieut Commander J. H. Reed, who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the bar at Hiogo, Japan, also, the body of Lieut-Commander H. S. Mackenzie, who was killed in the attack on the Island of Formosa.

GREAT FIRE IN BANGOR

GREAT FIRE IN BANGOR, ME.
BANGOR, June 24.—A fire occurred at 10½
o'clock this evening in A. F. Chase's clothing store, in the
wooden block which was occupied by A. F. Chase, Thos.
A. Bickford, Low & Hexter, Smith & Hallet, William
Chase, and T. Roach. The block was destroyed. A. F.
Chase has a stock of about \$20,990, which has been partly
served. The fire was burning at midnight and might possibly extend to other buildings.

MURDER OF MAIL-CARRIERS.

St. Paul., June 23.—The reported killing of the two mail-carriers by Indians, near Fort Totten, a few days ago, is confirmed, and other Indian outrages near Fort Benton are reported. On Wednesday evening had, Ordnance-Sergeant Franzker and his four children were burned to death at Fort Ripley. Mrs. Franzker, in consequence, has become a raving manlac.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. Later advices from Arizona render probable

the election of McCornick, the Union Delegate to Congress.

....The reports of the rayages of grasshoppers inAn excursion party of over 50 from Boston Application was made in Montreal yesterday

... The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's amer Sacramento arrived at San Francisco, on Toesday evening, with mails and passengers from New-York, on the latinst.

... Charles T. Parsloe, one of the actors at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, was held in the Boston Municipal Court perledy morning for an assault upon Isaac B. Rich, the manager.

Alexander Randolph, a freedman, murdered a tegre woman near Balton's Depot Miss, on Sunday. He was arrested in Monday, and while under guard that night, the outlaws of the neighborhood shot him.

.. The laborers who were arrested in New Orleans needay, as Santa Anna's followsters, were discharged yesterday, the ordica wanting evidence that they are not—what they preiend to be overs employed to work on a railroad in Mexico. . The Minnesota Editorial Association met in

... The reported sinking of the schooner Matthew

ARMY GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The resignations of the following officers has been accepted by the President, to take effect from the 19th instrusional Surgeon W. R. Ramsey, Beyer Major E. S. A.; Pirst Lieut, T. D. Shepard, 11th U. S. Infantry, and Capt. James M. Chita, 26th Infactry.

The Secretary of War has revoked the orders dropping from the relis Second Lieut. M. Rehrend, 4th New York, Cavalry, and dishonorably discharging Forst Lieut, James P. Swain, 8th New York Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Musters N. W. Swiner, J. Vanghan George E. Ide, and Oscar Waite. U. S. N., have been decled from the South Pacific Squadron, and ordered to etting to New Jork. Surgeon E. Shippen has keen detached from the Casandalgua and lated on a sating orders.

COURT OF APPEALS. AI.BANY, June 24.—The Day Calendar for June 25, of the Coart of Appends, is as follows: No. 25, 226, 214, 17, 18, 20, 27, 161, 174, 267, 218, 273, 270, 210, 222, 253, and 235. There will be no further Day Columbar at this form.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE IN PHILADELPHIA-THE DAY IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The Masons made an imposing display this morning on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new temple in Broad-st. The procession formed on Broad-st., south of Chestnut, and halted at Arch, moving south. The Grand Lodge and Grand Officers then passed through the line, which was there in open order, the brethren being uncovered. A the dust, and nothing could be more propitious than the delightful weather. The column was formed in 20 divisions, including visiting lodges as follows: Camden Lodge, No. 15, Washington, D. C.; Lodge No. 14, Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, and St. John's, No. 1, from New-York; a Lodge from Vineland, and the Stamford, Conn., Lodge, No. 3. The line was nearly 15 hours in passing a given point, and included a plentiful distribution of bands of music. The Grand Lodge held distribution of bands of music. The Grand Lodge held the post of honor in the rear. Many stores and residences along the route were decorated with flags, and in Seventh-st. an arch of evergreens was thrown across the street in front of The Morning Post office. Rutger's brass band, every member of which belongs to the order, appeared in Masonie regalia, and preceded the Grand Lodge. On reaching the end of the route on Broad-st, the line opened and countermarched, the Grand Lodge passing through to occupy its position on the platform covering the area on which the temple is to be erected. On the platform the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Past Grand Masters, and District Deputy Grand Masters were seated in order as follows:

M. Follows:
Riebard Vaux,
Rübert A. Lautherton,
Rübert I. Moench,
Jahr T. Monneon,
Jahre M. Robert I. Moench,
Rübert I. Thomas,
Joseph L. Stickter,
Rübert I. Thomas,
G. D. Kughler,
G. D. Kughler,
Rübert,
John Tawalice,
G. W. Potts,
George Sweeny,
John Thomson,
John Thomson,
G. W. Potts,
George Sweeny,
John Thomson,
G. W. Potts,
George Merger,
John Lawalice,
G. W. Potts,
George Merger,
John Lawalice,
G. W. Potts,
George Merger,
John Thomson,
John Thomson,
John Thomson,
G. W. Potts,
George Merger,
John Thomson,
John Thomson,
G. W. Potts,
George Merger,
John Thomson,
John Thomson,
G. W. Potts,
John M. Rosell,
G. W. Potts,
John Thomson,
John Tho

architect, to the Grand Master, and the G. M. gave the architect the plans and tools and intrusted him with the work. After another anthem, the Grand Marshal made proclamation of the formal laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, and B. W. G. M. Richard Vaux pronounced the oration.

An anthem and the benediction followed the oration, and the bands played the Grand March written by Brother Ritter expressly for the occasion, after which the transformation of the Masonic music, returned to the Hall. The Marshals of Lodges collected

Brother Ritter expressly for the occasion, after which the Grand Officers, with their guests and the Masonic music, returned to the Hall. The Marshals of Lodges collected their members and returned to their place of meeting. Among the articles which were placed in the cornerstone was a case containing a complete set of silver Masonic jewels, presented to the Grand Lodge for the purpose by Horstman Brothers. The gavel used belongs to the Potomac Lodge of Georgetown, D. C., and is the same as used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington.

At 8 o'clock this evening a grand banquet was given in the Academy of Music, and then the brethren joined in a sumptuous banquet.

It is said that the hall for which the corner stone has been had is to be one of the largest and most complete in the word, and that it will cost \$750,000. The number of Masons in line is reported at \$,000.

THE CELEBRATION IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, June 24.—A majority of the

THE CELEBRATION IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield, June 24.—A majority of the Masons of New-England unite in celebrating the natal day of John the Baptist, their patron saint, in this city, to-day, by invitation of the Springfield brethren. The fair June morning, and everything is propilious. Some of the organizations arrived last evening, and were hospitably received, but the major part came in on the early trains this morning. With one exception, the K. T. of Troy, N. Y., all the bodies belong in New England. Springfield assumes an air of importance to-day. Since early morn the streets have been filled with the young, the middle-aged, and the aged, all decked in holiday costume, and badly-mounted aids have been falloping in all directions for hours. Theves have arrived from all sections, and New-York and Boston furnish their usual quotas. The ordinary police force, which is composed of 16 or 20 men, is backed by the historical Springfield Specials—relics of Springfield's younger days, which small boys laugh at, old men chat with, and thieves and roughs consider more creamental than useful. There is a probability of the part of the property of the star of the property of the pr cials—relics of Springfield's younger days, which small boys laugh at, old men chat with, and theves and roughs consider more ornamental than useful. There is a probability that considerable money will change hands to-day, as the light-fingered gentry will not meet with much opposition. At this hour of writing the procession, which is the grand feature of the day, is about forming. The public and many private buildings are handsomely decorated, and flags, streamers, and designs of various descriptions are to be seen in every direction. These, contrasted with the foliage which is found in every street in Springfield, with the magnificent regalia of the Knights Templar, and the paraphernalia of the Grand Lodges, present a very picturesque and striking scene. The organizations number from 40 to 150 men each, and are accompanied, of course, by numerous bands, including Dodworth's, from New-York. The Hon. Wm. S. Shurtleff of Springfield is Presidents from various sections. The list of Vice-Presidents includes the Hon. J. T. Brady and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New-York. Between 10 and 11 o'clock a procession was formed in seven divisions. The first four divisions were composed of Lodges, the fifth of Chapters, the sixth of Encampinents, and the seventh of the several Grand Masonic bodies, officers of the day, and others, in carriages. The procession was formed under the direction of Chief-Marthe fifth of Chapters, the sixth of Encampments, and the seventh of the several Graud Masonic
bodies, officers of the day, and others, in carriages. The
procession was formed under the direction of Chief-Marshal Samuel B. Spooner, the Armory Cornet Band of
Springfield leading off, behind which, at intervals, were
if bands from various cities, accompanying the several
Masonic organizations. The Springfield Encampment,
K. T., and the Washington Commandery, K. T., of Hartford, formed the general escort.

The procession started at 11:20 o'clock, and proceeded
through the principal thoroughfares of the city, where
thousands of people were congregated. About 4,000 men
were in line, and they were so minutes in passing a given
point. Shortly after two o'clock the procession opened
to the right and left at Hampten Park, and passed to the
seats there erected, which furnished ample accommodations for all. Here the exercises were opened with music
by the Armory Band, which rendered "Mercadante."
An invocation by the key. George If, McKnight followed,
and a choral for St. John's Day, written by Brother B. P.
Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), was sung to the air "The
morning light is breaking," with fine effect.

The orator of the day, the Rey. William Rounseville
Algor of Boston, delivered an address on "The Characteristics of Freemasonry." Opening with a grateful congratulation on the auspicious circumstances under which
they had gathered, the speaker passed to a brief enlosy
on the life and character of John the Baptist, the patron
saint whose natal day they were celebrating. He then
defined Masonry in the double aspect of a series of oral
traditions and a system of emblematic morality. Dodworth's Band then favored the multitude, and the benedefined Masonry in the double aspect of a series of oral
traditions and a system of emblematic morality. Dodworth's Band then favored the multitude, and the benedletion prosonuced by the Rey. Bro. H. R. Nye closed
to exercises.

After these exercises the Knights Templ

diction probabled by the Rev. Br. R. R. Nye closed the exercises.

After these exercises the Knights Templar were formed in line and reviewed. The procession their reformed and marched to the City Hall, where a banquet was given. The Hall was ornamented with Masonic emblems, and the tables were sprend for 1,200 persons. The following letter from Washington was read:

Executive Massion, Washington, D. C. May 18, 1868.

Dran Sin and Brottsian I kineseely regret that public duties compelme to forgo the pleasure of complying with the kind invitation of the Masonic fraternity of Springheid to be present with them at their grand Masonic celebration on the 2th prating. This regret is deependy by the pleasant memory I retain of St. John's, Day of lax year, and the landy welcome and generous hospitality which up that day I received at

the hands of the Masonic brotherhood of Massachusetta. Your feate

J. Coolidge, esq., Cor. Secretary, &c., &c.
The festivities were fittingly closed with a grand promenade concert and hall in the City Hall.

THE DAY IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, June 24.—St. John's day was today celebrated by a Masonic exempton to Ashland. GenStoneman was of the excursion party. THE DAY IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The usual procession of the French Canadian Societies took place to-day in honor of 8t. John the Baptist.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The St. John Baptist Society walked in procession through the principal streets this afternoon, headed by bands of music. The various trades were represented in the procession as usual.

THE DAY IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—St. John's day was celebrated to-day by the Masonic fraternity with a grand pic-nic at James's Park. An address was delivered by A. J. Wheeler. The remainder of the day was devoted to dancing.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The grand exhibition of strawberries, flowers, and vegetables by the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, on the grounds of the Society at Waverley, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. Competition was open to all. Many availed themselves of the opporwas open to all. Many availed themselves of the opportunity to exhibit their products; but the list of contributors was not materially increased from the number that presented themselves on the first day (Fucaday). There were a few persons, however, who did not care to enter the list of compentors that furnished specimen plants to adorn the rooms during the exhibition, and the efforts of these did not go manaperceinted by the visitors, nor unrecognized by the managers of the Fair, although they did pass away without any defined official reward. The grounds and the decorations presented an appearance yesterday similar to that of the first day; but the numbers in attendance were much greater, although the heavy rain-storm that passed over that section of the country about 11 o'clock, provented many residents of the neighborhood from participating in the pleasures of the day. As a whole, however, the Fair may be regarded as a success, horticulturally; the Agricultural Society will obtain its pecuniary reward, without doubt, on the list of July, as some of the finest trotting horses in the country are entered to contest then for prizes worth the struggling for. Among the gentlemen on the ground yesterday, and who are of the chief patrons of the Agricultural Society, were Gen. N. Norris Halsted, the Hon. Amos Clark, ir., and Messrs. John Rutherford, Wm. M. Force, Geo. R. Dunn, and Wm. H. McClay. The Committee of Awards was Measrs. A. S. Fuller, Francis W. Woodward, and George Thurber, and toward the afternoon a report was submitted, of which the following is the sulgislance:

There are no competitions for personners plants in pate. For best doubs of not less than 50 varieties, for pines to flow a first than 50 varieties, for pines to flow a first less than 50 varieties, for pines to flow a first less than 50 varieties, for pines of flows. tunity to exhibit their products; but the list of contrib

The centennial celebration of the Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor began June 21, at 10:30 a. m., in the Mr. Barns, commenced the exercises with an appropriate prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime from Psalms 45:16. In the afternoon, at 2:30, the caurch was again well filled. Two infants were baptized Prime from Psalims 45:16. In the affernoon, at 2:30, the church was again well filled. Two infauts were baptized and two young ladies were received into the church. The Rev. Mr. Barnhardt of the Methodist Church followed with an address, after which the sacrament was administered. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Stead preached a sermon from Galatians 2:2. On the 2:2d, the church was well filled to hear the historical sermon of the Pastor. In 1764 the few people who settled along the shore in the harbor thought of building a house of worship, but they were deterred from so doing on account of the revolution, and it was not intil the year 1797 that they had their first ordained minister, the Rev. Daniel Hall. He, it seems, was on trial for two years for a salary of \$2:00 a year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Nathamel Prime, who organized prayer neetings and a Sabbath School, and also succeeded in bringing the church from 26 members to 100. In 1812 the Rev. John D. Gardher became pastor, and continued over the church for 20 years. He was succeeded by the Rey. Somnel King, who came from England, and was greatly esteemed. In 1835 the Rev. Dr. Copp settled here as pastor, and remained 17 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Drs. Edward Hopper and John Lowery. The present pastor was installed early this year.

At 24 o'clock in the afternoon the Hon, Wm. H. Gleason delivered a historical discourse. In the evening there was miscellaneous addresses and social entertainment.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARQUETTE, MICH. The Plain Dealer says: Smoldering heaps of ashes are all that remain of the business houses of our once thriving young city. Not one place of business was left on Front-st.—all were destroyed—many with their thousands of dollars worth of goods. Between 30 and 40 families have been rendered homeless. The railroad company's carpenter, pattern, machine, and blacksmith shops, foundery, gas house, engine house, tank house, jand Assistant Superintendent's office were destroyed, together with the machinery. Our estimate of this company's loss is between \$500,000 and \$400,000, but \$200,000 is the loss reported to us by one who should know. The Saperior dock, warehouse, storchouses, everything around and about it, met the fate of the railroad dock. We do not think \$100,000 will replace the loss. On Lake-st, from Superior to Peck's saw mill, nothing was spared by the flames; the railroad dock, elevator, warehouses, and offices were destroyed—burned to the water's edge. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars will not replace the loss. Some of the losses, as given, are, without doubt, too high, while o hers again are too low by thousands of dollars. We are positive that the real loss will not fail short of \$1,500,000. once thriving young city. Not one place of business was

THE RIOT IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.

On Sunday night, the 14th inst., says The Houston Telegraph, a negro having shot a man in a dancehouse, and having been committed to the Bell-Tower Prison, a gang of 15 or 20 of his comrades went to the house, and having been committed to the Bell-Tower Prison, a gang of 15 or 20 of his comrades went to the calaboose and demanded the prisoner of the jailor. He replied that they could not have him, and that they must disperse, or they should be arrested. They then dispersed. Immediately after the occurrences above related, the colored people began to pour into the market-square from every direction, many of them armed, and those who were unarmed ran in every direction seeking arms. Many of the women incited the men to speech and action. Vengeance upon the prisoner, Noble, was the generally expressed object, and bitter hostility and threats toward the white people were generally manifested and uttered. At this time the city bell began to ring to call the citizens together, and they also came pouring in, a great many of them armed, and as the two races mingled together, a bloody collision secuned for a short time unavoidable. After a time, however, the negroes disspersed, and in a little while the news spread rapidly that over five hundred of them were assembled at the colored Methodist Church, and that they openly proposed to march down Main-st., seize all the arms thay yeould, arm the black population generally, attack the whites, and that the unarmed ones among them would assist by firing the city. This turned cut to have been very nearly correct. But better counsels at length prevailed. While all this had been going on, the citizens had been organizing and arusing both in independent companies and a special police force. This work continued the whole day, and until after dark. The whole city was full of armed men and men arming. Thus were the evening and the might passed, until the next morning dawned upon the city. The patrol went through every part of the city during the whole hight, and strange to say, hardly any colored men could be found. The women and children were all alone. The men had evacuated the city entirely. The most of them, however, returned in the morning.

William B. Miles died at Manhasset, Long William B. Miles died at Manhasset, Long Island, June 21, in the 63d year of his age. This gentleman was for many years a successful brewer in this city, and had acquired a considerable fortune, and retired to his country residence to enjoy the fruits of his industry. The funeral services were held in the Bieceker-st. Universalist Church on Tuesday morning. Mr. Miles was a man of great liberality, and the church was filled with many who knew and respected him in his lifetime, or had been the objects of the bounty he so generously and quietly bestowed.

On Independence Day the Catholic Reformatory in Westchester County, founded by the late Rev. Dr. E. Silliman Ives, is to have a grand celebration, including addresses, a display of fireworks, a dinner, &c. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

A NEUTRALITY CIRCULAR. LONDON, June 24.-It is reported in dispatches recently received from the Continent, that the Italian Government has issued a circular note to the various representatives of that Power in other countries, announcing that Italy will remain strictly neutral in the event of a war between France and

GREAT BRITAIN. .

THANKSGIVING FOR THE ABYSSINIAN SUCCESS. LONDON, June 24.-Sunday next has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving throughout Great Britain for the success of the Abyssinian expedition. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 24.—The United States squadron, under the command of Admiral Farragut, has arrived off Cowes. The United States steamer Canandaigua is expected hourly from Lisbon, to join

NEWCASTLE RACES-SUMMER MEETING. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, June 24 .- The Northumberland Plate of 300 sovereigns in specie, added to a

handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stake, two miles, was won by Capt. Gray's b. c. Fortunio, by Voltigeur out of Fortuna, beating Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Tynedale, by Warlock out of Queen of Tyne, second, and Mr. Bowes's ch. g. Taraban, by Rataplan out of Wiasma, third. The betting on the field was five to one against Fortunio, five to one against Tynedale, and three to one against Taraban. Nine

AUSTRIA.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION AND THE CONCORDAT. LONDON, June 24 .- The text of the Papal allocution on the state of religion in Austria has been received here. The Pope declares that the Concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and he warns all persons who approve of the laws recently passed by the Reichsrath concerning the press, religious toleration, civil marriage, and public education, to beware of the spiritual pains and penalties attached to violations of the sacred rights of the church.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSRATH. VIENNA, June 24.—The Reichsrath has adjourned until the first day of November. Before the adjournment Prime Minister Baron Von Beust assured the members that the threats of the bishops would not hinder the rigid enforcement by the Government of the law in regard to the confessional.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE REFORMATION.

Worms, June 24.-Extensive preparations are being made in this city for the forthcoming celebration of the Reformation, and the ceremonics attending the unvailing of the statue of Martin Luther. The principal streets, squares, and historic places are to be decorated with flags and triumphal arches. All the Protestant denominations unite in the celebration. Crowds of visitors from every part of Germany are pouring into the city, and great numbers of foreigners, the majority of whom are Americans, arrive by every train. The Roman exiles at Perugia have sent their congratulations to the managers of the ROME.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY.

LONDON, June 24.—On the occasion of the delivery of the Allocation on the state of religion in Austria in

the Consistory, the Pope also announced that he had granted a general pardon and amnesty to those who invaded the States of the Church last year, with a few specified exceptions.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—SUSPECTED VESSELS WITH MATERIAL OF

The health of the Governor-General has been delicate for a week or so past. He accordingly left the ected to spend several weeks. Several vessels have cleared at this port lately, sus

pectful of being en route to Mexico with material of war, though the papers would show that they are destined for Honduras and Ruatan Island.

All the strangers in the Island have left for foreign parts. The city is remarkably dull, and Shanner is now

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH CABLE-DISAS-TROUS FLOOD-THE ANGLO-JAMAICA CHURCH -EARTHQUAKE--QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOKS. By a late arrival at this port we have advices from Kingston to the 9th inst.

The soundings which the United States steamer Get-

from Kingston to the 9th inst.

The soundings which the United States atcamer Gettysburg had been engaged in taking between Aspinwall and Jamaica. For the laying of a marine cable, had been completed. It has been found that the greatest depth of water does not exceed 1,200 fathoms, while the bottom is all so soft as to afford a safe bed for the cable to rest on for many years without injury. In regard to the soundings between the north side of Jamaica and St. Jago de Cuba, the British steamer Cordella took them in December hast and found a soft bottom, and no part deeper than 1,250 fathoms. A bill was before the Jamaica Lerislative Council to give the necessary authority to the International Telegraph Company to establish the cable connection between Jamaica and Aspinwall on the other. It was expected that the measure would become law in a lew days.

The central parts of the island had been visited by one of the heaviest floods ever known in Jamaica. In the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale the Rio Cobre overflowed its banks submerging sugar estates, and whole fields of cames ripe and ready for cutting, or already cut and lying ou the ground, had been swept away. Estates "works" were flooded; doors burst open, and produce and supplies in large quantities alike washed out and carried away by the torrent. A wagon with four hogsheads of sugar and a puncheon of rum was swept off the Bay Walk road and lost, the 14 steers that were attached to it being drowned. Cattle, horses, cottages, and provision fields were carried away by the flood, and at Spanish Town the water rose to within a few feet of the bridge across the Rio Cobre, that structure being nearly of feet high; the whole district adjacent to the stream was several feet under water, and the railway bridge, only recently rebuilt, has been again carried away.

The discastablishment of the Angio Jamaicaid Church continued to be the foremost tople of discussion. The Baptists had taken the lead in the agitation for the discinsible being held to give additional forc

templated by the Government, whatever else might be done.

A severe shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was experienced about \$0 clock on the morning of the 8th inst., but no damase was done beyond the cracking of a few walls at Port Royal.

The usual annual return of the Board of Emigration shows that in the year 1867 Coolle emigrants to the number of 3,528 had been received in the British West Indies, of which Jamaica got 1,625, British Guinea 3,310, Trandad 3,610, and the others were divided between St. Vincents and St. Kitts.

Capt. Pym. the projector of the inter-occanic failroad across Nicaragua, had written to his agent in Kimsston to send on 460 Jamaica laborers to work on the new railway. Several vessels had arrived from St. Thomas to load, and there were others offering for charter to Europe. For the United States there was a demand for small vessels.

HAYTI.

The news from Hayti goes back to the 9th. Deforme had been named Minister to England, in place of Salomon. The Caces were still fighting the Salvave party, even up to the gates of Port-an-Prince. Sainave sent out flags of truce, but no favorable result was obtained. He protested that he would go ou with the government until his Presidential term should be ended. Notwithstanding, he fluds himself, at present, in exceedingly difficult circumstances.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24.—The United States steamer Shawmut has arrived from Cape Haytien. Her advices are that Caces has possession of all the principal lowns, except Gonaives, on the south side of Cape Haytien. On the north Salnave was cornered at Port au-Prince, and his followers were rapidly deserting him. His Secretary of State, Delorme, escaped with \$200,000 in gold, and left for Europe in a sailing vessel. It was feared that Salnave would come by steamer to Cape Haytien, and defend himself there.