CITY INTELLIGENCE. FAIRMOUNT.

A Short History of Fairmount Park—Its Improvements—Vista Drive to be Thrown Open to the Public To-morrow Afternoon.

The citizens of Philadelphia can justly claim that, for natural beauty, Fairmount Park exceeds any of the various parks in this country. From the first purchase of five acres, in 1812, the boundary lines have gradually extended until now, when they surround nearly 3000 acres of the choicest part of the city. The first acquisition of the land known as "Faire-Moont," now within the bounds, was made for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water free from the impartites of city drainage, and a site for a reservoir high enough to distribute this supply to the loftiest buildings in the town. It was the nearest point sufficiently high for this purpose, it was then outside of the city limits, and much be far away to be thought of as a resort for a ble recreation. The most remote spot reached the pedestrians of that day was the water basin in the Schuylkill, at the head of Chesnut street.

When the Water Works had been established upon a scale, at that time, of unexampled magnitude and excellence, the good taste and judgment of the projector and life-long superintendent prompted the adornment of the grounds by planting shade trees and covering the rugged cliffs with shrubbery and vines. For more than twenty years after the foundation of the Fairmount Works, Pulladelphia

and covering the rangest than twenty years after the foundation of the Fairmount Works, Philadelphia reposed in the belief of their unsurpassable excelence and their perpetuity; and indeed did not become fully awake from this pleasant dream for about

thifty years.

Trade and human industry had broken in upon the quiet of the rural scene, and had driven out the de-scendants of the ancient dwellers at the country scendants of the ancient tweners at the country seats some years before the city authorities made the unwelcome discovery that their cup of water was in danger of becoming a poisoned chalice. No sooner did this suspicion take a tangible shape than

the men of action urged prompt measures to put away the incipient evil.

An opportunity offered for buying the estate known as Lemon Hill, containing forty-five acres, lying nearer to the forebay of the Water Works than any other large-aren of open land, and so located at to pour its surface waters directly into the current that supplies the city reservoirs. In Revolutionary times it was the country seat of Robert Morris, the patriot forester. In 18th these are the property of the city country seat of Robert Morris, the patriot In 1844 it became the property of the city financier. In 1844 it became the property of the city financier. In 1844 it became the property of the city at a cost of \$75,000. An advanced position was now attained, but no park for the public as yet grew out of it. The officials who obtained control of the grounds which were intended to be maintained as elysian fields, suffered them to become almost a pancium. The contest was again commenced, and demonium. The contest was again commenced, and was vigorously maintained for twenty years with variable results. The first dawn of success appeared towards the close of the year 1855, in an ordinance of Councils approved the 28th of September, which devoted and dedicated to public use, as a park, the Lemon Hill estate, to be known by the name of February Park."

Lemon Hill estate, to be known by the name of Fairmount Park."

In 1857, by a concerted effort, subscriptions amounting to \$60,000 were obtained for the purpose of buying and presenting to the city the estate known as Sedgeley, containing about thirty-four acres, situated between Lemon Hill and the Spring Garden Water Works, the price of which was \$125,000. The land was bought and tendered to the city, subject to a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money.

purchase money.
From this period the forward movement met with diminishing impediment: action was soon after taken by Councils for laying out and improving Fairmount Park, and making it more accessible for public use; plans were invited and received; one of them was accepted and obtained the premium offered. Proceedings were instituted for obtaining possession of the neck of land between the Water Works and Lemon Hill, resulting in its conveyance to the city under a jury award for \$55,000.

Numerous memorials urged upon the City Coun-

under a jury award for \$55,000.

Numerous memorials urged upon the City Councils and the Legislature of the State measures for securing land upon the western bank of the Schuylkill; small in area, as first asked for, but growing from time to time in the area demanded, in proportion as the public mind expanded to the full grasp of the state o tion as the public mind expanded to the full grasp of the important question at issue. A party of four citizens, upon learning that a large tract, which they deemed indispensable to the complete protection of the water, was to be had at a price which would probably make it a desirable object for private speculation, and, if so disposed of, would retard or even frustrate an essential part of the general plan, bought it on their individual responsibility and tendered it to the city at the price they paid. This secured to the public the noble estate of Landsdowne, containing over one hundred and forty acres, at a cost of \$34,953-30.

By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 26th day of March, 1867, "the title to and ownership of the area of ground" therein described "was vested in the city of Philadelphia, to be laid out and maintained forever as an open public place and park, for the health and enjoyment of the people of said city and the preservation of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia."

Under this act the Park Commission was created. They organized, and at an early meeting gave their attention to the purification of the water; and they attention to the purification of the water; and they advocated still greater additions to the Park, bordering on both sides of the river. A Committee on Land Purchases was appointed, and under their superintendence the Park became enlarged to the extent of 2240 acres. In 1868 Jesse George dedicated to the city the property known as George's Hill. Some idea of the immensity of this tract of land may be formed from the fact of the boundaries definitely fixed by law, which are exclusive of the Wissahickon Valley and Robert's Hollow, on being carefully run Valley and Robert's Hollow, on being carefully run and measured, were found to have an aggregate length of fifty-three thousand feet, or ten miles and small fraction.

e special survey for ascertaining the best loca-The special survey for ascertaining the best location for a sewer in the river valley, to protect the stream from the poliuting currents poured out from dye-houses and other manufacturing establishments at Manayunk and intervening points, has been completed. A plan and profile giving a faithful delineation of the line shows no extraordinary difficulty in the stream of the line shows no extraordinary difficulty in obtaining gradients which will insure a proper flow of sewage matter; and that this work, so essential to future health of the city, is entirely practicable.

and can be constructed at a moderate cost.

The length of the principal drives, including those along the Schuylkili and the Wissahickon, will be along the Schuylkili and the Wissahickon, will be not far from thirty miles, without counting the bri-dle paths or walks or narrow drives leading to se-cluded spots out of the main circuit. Of these drives the one known as "Vista drive" is to be dedidrives the one known as "Vista drive" is to be dedicated to public use to-morrow, when the Councils, the heads of departments, and the Judges of the several Courts will participate in the ceremony. This drive is designed to lead to the western and northern borders of the west park, by a route which gives access to many groves of hobie trees, and numerous points of view along the creat of the river binds and the borders of several intersecting valleys.

It begins at Girard avenue, directly at the west

end of the river bridge, where it enters Eaglesfield end of the river bridge, where it enters Eaglesfield grove, comprising many fine trees of centuries growth. Descending through this grove, it crosses Mantua run beneath the viaduct of the Junction Railroad, and thence rises to the heights of Sweet Brier. Here it passes through a second grove of ancient trees, and after crossing an open plateau, from the marrin of which opens a fine river view. from the margin of which opens a fine river view it reaches Sweet Brier Vale, a deep and densely shaded ravine, in which a series of winding foot-walks and bridle-paths lead to fine springs of cool water, some of which are collected in a stone basin for refreshment of visitors. An adjacent drinking pool for horses, and rustic horse-blocks for dismounting, afford like opportunities for riders and their horses. The footwalks are conducted over rustic bridges and broad flights of rustic stairs to points where are brought in view the natu-ral cascades and bright pools of the rapid stream which courses through the depths of this ravine. The drive continues along the southern edge of Sweet Brier Vale, nearly to its head, and there sweet Brief vale, nearly to its head, and there crosses on a canseway supported on a culvert of substantial masonry, and skirting the northern bank of the ravine, reaches a river bluff, where a short branch leads to a concourse that overlooks the river and gives extensive views both north and south. Upon this bluff, as well as on the verge of the plateau just passed, south of the Sweet Brier Vale, rustic summer-kouses are to be erected at the best points of view.

of view.

The drive next crosses the Falls road upon a rustic bridge of twenty-five feet span, and commences the descent into Landsdowne Valley, presenting in its course numerous and varied views of river and upland scenery. By a gradual descent along the southern border of the valley, the drive winds among many giants of the forest, tillin trees, and chartening many giants of the forest, talip trees, and chestnuts and oaks and hickories, and passes near a dense cluster of the curious Angelica tree, or Hercules'

club.

It next crosses Landsdowne run on a rustic bridge, alongside of which is a natural basin, where the waters of the run are gathered into a miniature lake, bordered with ferns and aquatic plants. On the ground now reached, on the north bank of the value, was once located the grand, avenue of cartesians. ground now reached, on the horth bank of the val-icy, was once located the grand avenue of entrance to the Penn Mansion, long since destroyed by fire. Along the course of this ancient avenue, the former beauty of which is attested by the relics of its assembeauty of which is attested by the relics of its assemblage of pines, and oaks, and chestnuts, may yet be seen a few survivors in a flourishing condition, showing grand stems of twenty feet girth, surmounted by spreading branches, shading a thousand yards of area, while some giant skeletons of pines spread their bare arms as if defying the storms of a hundred winters.

Landsdowne valley is remarkable for numerous argeines of delicious water, soft and cool. No less

tandsdowne variety is remarkable for interesting springs of delicious water, soft and cool. No less than fifteen of these springs are found within a distance of half a mile. Footpaths wind along the slopes of the valley, some leading to nooks and delis watered by these springs, and others climb in zigzag reaches by short routes from the bed of the waters to the summit of the adjacent heights.

Upon this summit, at its projecting angle, is Landsdowne Concourse, a level space, covoring several thousand square feet, on which carriages may tarry while the visitors saunter through the various walks, or catch the reflection of the landscape on the long reaches of the river, that may be enjoyed from spots where rustic arbors are to be placed.

Passing along Landsdowne Ledge, the drive reveals continually changing views of the lake-like surface of the river, bounded by bold cliffs that are clothed with verdure from the water to the sky.

At the northern terminus of the ledge it bends westward along the southern edge of Belmont Valley. At the point of turning may be seen a remarkable group of chestnut sprouts standing around the fire-eaten shell of their parent tree, which is thirty feet in girth.

Near at hand are several other chesnut strees of as size, probably the offspring of the giant A circular concourse under the shadow of relic. A circular concourse under the shadow of these trees, and surrounded by a score of the same species of various ages, is named "Chesnut Ring." A short distance west of this spot stand some nobic A short distance west of this spot stand some noble coaks, remarkable for symmetry and vigor, which suggest the name of Druid Way for the locality. At this point converge all the footwalks that have been winding along the shaded slopes of Landsdowne Valley, and from the river shore, some passing over rugged heights along a precipitous ledge, gnarded by a railing, and others meandering along the borders of Belmont run. Rustic seats are placed along Druid Way for repose of pedestrians, who may here join their carriages on the adjacent drive, or rest before going afout to the summit of George's rest before going afoot to the summit of George's Hill, a half mile farther west. The concourse on George's Hill is the destination

and present terminus of the drive and paths now under construction. When these are completed, the work is to be continued as ordered by the Board of Commissioners until it reaches Belmont

Board of Commissioners until it reaches Belmont and Ridgeland and Chamouni, revealing scenery that may become the subject of a future sketch.

Pausing for the present on George's Hill, the gaze of the visitor is directed southward and eastward upon a wide panorama embracing more than one-fourth of the horizon. In the distance the view takes in the forests of New Jersey and the waters of the Delaware.

the Delaware, In the middle ground lies the city with its crowded chimneys and its many spires and domes, while at the feet, almost, of the observer is a broad plain covered with verdure, and with various crops of farm and garden culture, and rural buildings stand in the midst of these surroundings in the quiet re-pose of country life. The length of drive laid out for completion this season is about six miles, and the return from its extremity may be by the more direct course of the river road, now in use, making a con-tinuous circuit of nine miles; or, by retracing the Vista Drive, giving a ride of twelve miles. The width of the drive is generally about two rods or over thirty feet, widened sometimes to fifty feet, and on the concourses to one hundred, and two hundred feet, and narrowed to twenty-five feet for short dis-tances at a few points where the full width would

destroy valuable trees.

The walks and paths now opened here are about five miles in extent, and of various widths, ranging from six to nine feet, the greater portion being eight feet wide. These walks are to be extended during this season to twice their present length.

The surfaces of these roads are as yet of the natu-

The surfaces of these roads are as yet of the naturai soil, which may possibly be kept smooth and dry by careful surface drainage during the summer; but the frosts of winter and the thawing out in spring would destroy this pleasant surface, making it needful to give the more costly and less elastic surface of broken stone, which is to be applied before next winter.

To provide convenient access to these walks for the great body of citizens who do not come in their own conveyances, and for whose recreation the Park is largely designed, a commodious landing for steamboats and small craft is to be established on the west shore of the river, near Columbia bridge.

From the vicinity of this landing the walks diverge o Belmont and Landsdowne and George's Hill. Besides this agreeable approach by water, the Park is reached at its most remote angles by short walks from street passenger lines. On the west, one line passes Forty-first street a few blocks south of the southern border, and another approaches still nearer to its western angle at Fifty-second street. And the Reading accommodation lines take passengers close to its northern angles at the Falls of Schuylkill. On the castern border the lines of approach are numerous. No less than five lines pass directly to the various gates along this boundary.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE,-At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Wm. S. Myers had a continued hearing upon the charge of attempting to convey smuggled goods from the Prussian barque Hannibal to the shore. Myers was arrested and the goods seized by John B. Goodwin, Inspector of Customs. At the previous hearing the defendant was held to await an investigation of the character of the things alleged smuggled. The following evidence was

Thomas Johnson sworn-Am a private watchman; on Sunday night (the night in question) was at Race street wharf; was near the barque Hannibal; saw a boat coming round the wharf, just below the vessel. e dock : don't kno whether it was th boat that carried away the things; heard no hall from the vessel; saw Mr. Goodwin there; heard no conversation between him and parties on the vessel. Held in \$500 bail to answer.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The campaign will open with a grand ratification meeting at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, when a number of well-known orators will expatiate on the virtues and qualifications generally of the nominees who were placed before the people by the various conventions recently held in this city. The meeting will be addressed by the following gentlemen;—Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon, A. G. Olmstead, Hon, Linn Barthe mew, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Thomas Marshall, General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. James Pollock, Major A. R. Calhoun, Major Brown, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. J. W. Forney, and Wayne McVeigh, Esq.

SLAUGHTER-PEN .- Mayor Fox some time since announced to his friends that he intended, after filling up the police rolls, to weed out the unworthy fel-lows who have been imposed upon him. Yesterday the guillotine was started, and before night five heads were lopped off. Their names were John Maguire, for drunkeness; E. A. Marphy, James Campbell, Thomas Williams, and Substitute Moran,

THE CITY BY THE SEA .- On Saturday afternoon next the second Annual Excursion to Atlantic City, under the charge of Mr. Alexander Boardman, the courteous conductor on the 4 P. M. train from this city, will take place. Last year the excursion was a magnificent success, and promises to be so this year. The excursionists return to the city on Monday morning.

Fires,—At 12 o'clock last night, a fire occurred at the restaurant of Hamilton & Morris, at Broad and Carpenter streets. It originated from the explosion f an oil lamp. At 4-30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered

in the cellar of a vacant house at Broad and Thompson streets, owned by R. J. Dobbins. But triffing damage was inflicted. AN ATTACK ON A WOMAN.-John W. Roat was before Alderman Plankinton yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. On Satur-day he went into a house on Parrish street, between Ninth and Tenth. He was ordered out, when he drew a knife, and threatened to cut the female. He was then arrested, and held in \$1500 ball to answer

A SLEEPER ROBBED.—J. S. Cornelius keeps a tavern on Pine street, above Sixth. Last evening a negro got drunk in the place and went to sleep. While slumbering he was relieved of seven dollars and a pair of pantaloons. On discovering his loss he caused the arrest of Cornelius, who was subsequently hold for a further hearing by Aldermen. quently held for a further hearing by Alderman Kerr.

Assault And Battery.—This morning Thomas Laphan was arrested by Deputy Marshals Murray and Barnes, on the charge of being one of the parties who made an attack ou Assistant Assessor John Hause, in the district of Richmond, some few days since, during a raid by the revenue officials on the lilicit distilleries of that section.

ONE BEGGAR ATTEMPTS TO ROB ANOTHER .- Richard Lane, a beggar, attempted to rob a fellow of the same kind at Brond and Stiles streets yesterday Richard got nothing but a free ride to Moyamensing which was given him on a commitment by Alderma

CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- Last evening Alexander Harwood, aged 16 years, stole a package of yarr from the Southern mail steamship lying in the Dela-ware. He was caught in the act and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who sent him to prison.

Leg Broken.—Thomas Doyle had a leg broken by falling from a cart at Fifth and Callowhill streets, at 5 o'clock this morning. He was taken to the Hos-pital. He resided at Edgemont street and Lehigh

Drowner, Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Michael Carter fell into the field ware at Willow street wharf and was drowned. He was a stevedore, and was employed in carrying iron off a boat, when he missed his footing. The body has not been recovered.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- James Abbot, aged 14 years, while lishing last evening at the Water Works, was struck by lightning. He was taken to his home in the vicinity, where he recovered.

Lively Scenes at the White House-Callers upon General Grant-Arrival of J. Watson Webb, Our Minister to Brazil.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

At the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press, WASHINGTON, June 22 .- The White House is lively to-day with visitors, all anxious to have an interview with the President. All who applied were received up to 11 o'clock, when, with the ante-room well filled, it was announced that no more interviews could be had to-day.

Distinguished Callers. During the morning Senator Fenton of New York, Hon. John A. Bingham, Secretary Rawlins, Hon. J. A. Hurlbut, United States Minister to Colombia, Hon. A. P. Hovey, Minister to Peru, and others, saw the President.

Arrival of Minister Webb. General J. Watson Webb has arrived in this

A Policeman Badly Beaten. ALBANY, June 22.-Policeman Welsh was beaten nearly to death by four desperadoes last night, who left their victim insensible and

escaped.

Ship News. FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, barque Elverton, from Porto Rico; rassed out—Ship Astronome, for Bremen; brigs
Passed out—Ship Astronome, for Bremen; brigs
Potosi, Dudley, Diapea, George Latimer, and
schooner M. Coussins and a Norwegian barque.
New York, June 22.—Arrived—Steamer West-

SEIZURES.

phalia, from Hamburg.

Confiscations in Baltimore for Violating the Revenue Laws. From the Baltimore American, June 21.

We have known for several days past that one of the most important seizures ever made under the Internal Revenue laws has been effected by the revenue officers in this supervision district; but at the request of the officers having the matter in charge, we have until now deferred any reference to it. The particulars of this seizure are as follows:—About two weeks since, upon information received at the office of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Mr. Alexander Fulton, in this city, that officer proceeded to make an inspection of the large establishment known as Ulman's distillery, situated at South Side, Baltimore county, on the Washington turnpike, a short distance south of Gwynn's Falls Bridge. The result of this inspection was the Issue of an order by the Supervisor to the Collector of the Fifth District, General Stanton. to seize all the property found at this locality including the buildings, machinery, and appa ratus, and about 2000 gallons of rye whisky, the value of the entire property being, at a moderate computation, not less than \$300,000. It was discovered that through the connivance or culpable neglect of the Government officers until lately in charge of this distillery, the most ample facilities had been afforded to the owner of this distillery to perpetrate wholesale frauds upon the revenue. The various sections of the Revenue law regulating distilleries and the imposition and collections. distilleries, and the imposition and collection of taxes on distilled spirits, had been violated al most without exception; and without entering into particulars, which will be developed in the course of the legal proceedings ere long to take place before the United States District Court in this city, we may say, generally, that many strange tricks of the whisky trade have been discovered. The law regulating and providing for the strict custody of the product of the still by the Government officials, the gauger and store-keeper assigned to duty at the distillery had been utterly ignored and set at defiance. The cistern-room and warehouse, which the law and regulations presume to be always under the close enstody of Government locks, in the charge of storekeeper and gauger, had been suffered to be in complete control of the distiller, who seems to have set up a compounding or rectifying establishment in the latter apartment whereby in addition to arrangements for cheating the innocent consumers of new old rve into the delusion that what they are drinking is of almost venerable age, by infusions of peach juice, oak shavings, etc., the most brilliant facilities were also afforded for defrauding the Government of a large share of the tax due from the products of the still. immense distillery is the largest and most complete in this section of the country, capa-ble of producing not less than two thousand five hundred gallons of whisky per diem. Some idea of the magnitude and extent of the esta-blishment and its capacities may be inferred from the fact that the owner has just completed a new bonded warehouse, capable of storing not less than twelve thousand barrels, which is also included in the property now under seizure. The trial growing out of this seizure, for the forfeiture of the immense property and the recovery of numerous penalties and fines charged to have been incurred by the proprietor of this dis-tillery, A. J. Ulman, will doubtless be one of the most important that has ever taken place under the Revenue law.

EXODUS FROM UTAH,-We find in the Utah Reporter of June 4 the following item:—
A few mornings ago we mentioned that a party of about forty dissenters and apostates from the Mormon Church in Utah had chartered a car on the Union Pacific Road at this point to return to the States. Their departure was delayed until yesterday, when two car loads of them bid farewell forever to Utah. During the few days they were detained their number was increased to lifty, and many more would have accompanied them if they would have delayed a few days longer. Some of the party were early pioneers to Utah, and endured all the hardship and privations consequent upon such an early migra-tion. They have seen and observed many things in Utah which are unpublished to the world, and they can a tale unfold to our Eastern friends of suffering, persecution, and oppression that will make the hair stand straight on the heads of the philanthropists of the East. Here in Utak the assassin and murderer hovered continually in their wake, watched every movement, and eagerly caught up every word, and if aught was said or done against the hierarchy, a method was found to stop it—by death or extreme persecution. But one against death or extreme persecution. But once again of freedom's soil, far beyond the reach of the assassin's knife and the murderer's shot-gun, they will be lef free to tell of all their suffering during a ten and twenty years' residence in Utah. We congratulate taem upon their happy escape, and trust they will find pleasant homes in the East.

A NEW VIDOCQ.—The Pall Mail Gazette says:— The districts in the neighborhood of the Austro-Turkish frontier, which some years ago were infested by numerous bands of brigands, have of late become the scene of frequent murders and acts of pillage, and the Austrian Government has ordered troops to be sent against the robber bands. Lazo Skundrich, one of the most celebrated and formidable of the brigand chiefs, who was for eighteen years the terror of the 'Military Frontier,' is now in the hands of the Austrian authorities. He gave himself up to the troops in 1866, after stipulating that 'neither himself nor his companions should be sentenced either to death or invarisonment of life.' He fested by numerous bands of brigands, have of late tenced either to death or imprisonment of life. He was then employed, on the principle of 'set a thief to catch a thief,' as leader of the Austrian troops in their campaign against the brigands; and he proved so successful in his new career that in a short time the country was almost entirely cleared of the robber bands. He was then tried in a civil count for his bands. He was then tried in a civil court for his former offenses, and was sentenced, together with his band, to eighteen years' hard labor. As soon, however, as it became known that he was in prison, IDNEED.

Rowever, as it became known that he was in prison, the brigands again began to show themselves, and their depredations have now become so formidable that the Government has decided to liberate Ekundrich, and employ him as before, in the pursuit of his former comrades."

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Appointments by President Grant-Cabinet Meeting To-day.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Emigration from England to the United States-Advices from South America.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jane 22 .- The following appointments have been signed by the President:-

George W. Lewton, of Ohio, Marshal of the Consular Court at Ching-Kiang, China. Postmasters - Isaac H. Brown, Massillon, Ohio; Ansel K. Bailey, Decorah, Iowa; Thomas

8. Wilson, Colliersville, Ill.; James G. Corey, Waukegan, Ill.; James F. Watson, Helena, Ark. Henry M. Kimball, Carlinsville, Ill.; James Coly, San Francisco; F. G. Bromberg, Mobile, Ala.; Noah Boynton, Mount Vernon, Ohio George W. Howland, Santa Fe, New Mexico W. W. King, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Oliver J. Conant, Rockland, Maine; John W. Hill, Water bury. Conn.; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio J. M. Rose, Abingdon, Va.; R. Tompkins McGregor, Iowa; Louis D. Ceyr, Negaunee Michigan. Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the Cabinet officers were present excepting Secretaries Cox and Boutwell, who were represented by their assistants.

FROM EUROPE.

Emigration to America.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, June 22 .- The political news is unimportant. Five thousand emigrants left Liverpool, for the week ending on Saturday night, for America.

Death of Charles Napler Stewart. Charles Napler Stewart, member of Parlia ment for Dorchester, died last evening, aged 67. Affairs in Italy.
FLORENCE, July 22.—The official newspaper says

Digny's financial scheme has not been aban goned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The Government has determined to abolish forced currency.

From South America. Paris, June 22 .- Advices by letter from Rio Janeiro to May 23 state that the war news from the Parana was meagre and unimportant. The Emperor of Brazil opened the sessions of the Chamber with a conciliatory speech, in which he took occasion to compliment the allied armies on theif many successes over the Paraguayans. He called the attention of the Deputies to the necessity of a loan, in order to carry out the system of internal reforms, which he announced in

detail. He was silent in respect to the slavery question. Ship News. NEW YORK, June 22,-Arrived, steamship

China, from Liverpool. Latest Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, June 22 .- Cotton quiet but Flour firm and active for low grades at fu high and medium grades quiet and un-l. Wheat is a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn dull; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 80@83c. Oats dull at 75@80c. for heavy, and 72c. for light. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce, and in good demand at \$194@105.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street,

BETWEEN BOARDS. #2000 City 68, New... 100 sh Reading RR. 48% 100 sh Co. 1100 sh Part Reading RR. 48% 2000 Phila & E 78. 88% 2000 5-20s, 65. ... 119% 300 do... 48% 48°94 25 sh Penna R allot 57 100 do... 18. 57 300 do... 18. 57 300 do... 18. 57 300 do... 18. 57 300 do... 49% 35 sh Hestonville... 11% 100 sh Phil & E.b5&1 32 10 sh Lit Sch R. ... 48% 100 sh Phil & E.b5&1 32 10 sh Lit Sch R. ... 48%

lots.. 57

MOVEMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX. Mr. Colfax, with his wife, is spending a week in visiting some personal friends in various parts of New England. They came up over the Housatonic Road to Pittsfield, on Friday, from New York. Though his presence was not generally known upon the train even, the people of Great Barrington and Lee had somehow learned of his intended passage, and gathered in numbers at their respective depots to greet him. He addressed a few words to the crowd at each place. At Pittsfield he and his wife crowd at each place. At Pittsfield he and his wife were the guests of Mr. Dawes, and in the evening received most of the ladies and gentlemen of the town; while the Good Templars, who had been having a strawberry festival that night, called upon him at the close of the evening in a body, and, through a little girl of three years old, presented him with a bouquet, to which he responded with a brief speech. Next morning Mr. and Mrs. Colfax drove over to Lennox to see some friends; and in the afternoon they were entertained at dinner by Mr. Thomas Colt in a very elegant manner. Spending Sunday quietly in Springfield with their friends, they go to-day to Strafford, Vt., to spend a day with Senator Morrill, and return on Wednesday and go on to Hartford. There, in the evening, there will be a public reception at the house of the father of Governor Jewell; and on Thursday the Vice Pravilent will be ennox to see some friends; and in the aftern and on Thursday the Vice-President will be received by the Connecticut Legislature, which is still in ses-sion. In the afternoon of that day he goes to Provi-dence as the guest of Governor Anthony, and will afterwards visit and spend the Sunday in Newport whence he will return, making a call at Stamford Conn., on his way to New York, and thence, in a few days more, go to his home in Indiana.—Springfield Republican, June 21.

REDUCTION OF FARES ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company seems to be gradually reducing its fare from the very high rate—10 cents a mile—which report has said would be permanent. We are glad to see the following in the San Francisco Evening Bulletin of June 5:—The Central Pacific Railroad Company announced yesterday another important reduction of fares on that road. It is now evident that the price farey on that road. It is now evident that the prices will be arranged on such an equitable scale that the public will have no ground of complaint. Moderate fares are for the benefit of the railroad company and the public. According to the present tariff, the rate per mile through to Promontory is six cents and a fraction. The reduction also to intermediate points is reported to be \$3 per cent. White Pine travellers get an important reduction. The fare to Elko is put at \$36.75, and the stage fare from that point to White at \$36.75, and the stage fare from that point to White Pine has for some time, we believe, been as low as \$5, by virtue of a strong competition. There will probably be a uniform system of pro rata charges over both roads; for we take it for granted that the Union will charge no more per mile than the Central; and, in fact, that for all working purposes both roads will be one. If the rates of the Central were adopted on the other line, the fare from Sacramento to Omahaf would be about \$120, but so near a round \$100 that the excess would be likely to disappear soon. The passenger would go through from San Francisco to New York for a sum not exceeding \$150.

-The National Trades' Union Congress meets at Birmingham, August 23, to last six days.

—The Dove collection of engravings, regarded as one of the finest in England, is offered for sale. -An exhibition of Turkish natural and industrial

—The church bells were rung in a Scottish town on hearing of Pretender's victory at the Derby. -The 30,000 regular players and the occasionals at the Paris clubs gamble away 1,000,000 frames a day.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Relations with Brazil-Ex-Minister Webb in a Bellicose Mood-The Public Debt—Questions Considered in Cabinet · Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 22.

J. Watson Webb and Brazil. General James Watson Webb, late United States Minister to Brazil, arrived this morning. He is in an exceedingly bellicose mood, and asserts that we must punish Brazil before we can hope to have any respect from the present Government of that country. He visited the State Department this morning, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet, and had an interview with Secretary Fish. He tried to impress upon the Secretary that he, as the representative of our Government, had been grossly and disrespectfully treated by the Brazilian authorities, and that diplomatic relations should be suspended with that country until proper amends were made.

Daniel E. Sickles. the new Minister to Spain, is here, looking after his instructions preparatory to his departure for Madrid. During the day he called upon the President and the Secretary of State. The Public Debt.

It is supposed that the public debt statement for the month will show a reduction of about five millions. The receipts from customs as well as the internal revenue have been heavy thus far, though not as large as last month. It is calculated that the wooks of the Treasury will show an aggregate of about thirty-three millions of total receipts over the total expenditures for its fiscal year ending the 30th instant.

Cabinet Meeting. At the regular Cabinet meeting held to-day the only absent members were Secretaries Boutwell and Cox. The session was long, and it is understood that the Cuban question and our relations with Brazil formed the chief subjects of consideration.

FROM THE STATE.

Excursion of the New Jersey Editorial Asso-ciation to the Mining Regions. Special Telegraphic Report to Evening Telegraph.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 22.—The New Jersey Editorial Association, with a number of invited guests, arrived here to-day at 1 P. M. via Lehigh Valley Railroad from Easton. The party is not as large as anticipated, but numbers are expected to join them at various points along the route.

The state of the weather has somewhat interfered with the contemplated visit to the manufacturing establishments and other places of interest in this vicinity. To-night a grand supper will be given at the Eagle Hotel, to be followed by an editorial hop, which promises to be a brilliant affair. The party leave to-morrow morning for Mauch Chunk, stopping at several points on the

BASE-BALL.

Keystones and Red Stockings. Special Report by Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, 3'20 P. M. -Notwithstanding the shower, the grounds are in good condition. The Keystones have been passing the ball around for some time. The Red Stockings have just arrived. The threatening weather deterred many from coming, so that no more than five thousand persons are within and without the inclosure. A good game is expected.

The Game Commences. There has been difficulty in choosing an umpire. Edgar E. Cuthbert, of the Athletics. has just been chosen, and the game will soon

commence. The lateness of the hour will render it impossible for them to play more than five innings. It was decided to play with a Ross ball.

The Red Stockings won the toss and sent the Keystones to the bat.

Leonard is catcher for the Red Stockings, and Herley plays left field in the place of Leonard.

The Keystone Nine.

Dick, first base; Flowers, short stop; Weaver, centre field: Halbracht, right field: Kulp, second base; W. Conner, left field; Bechtel, pitcher; McClarnin, third base; Ewell, catcher.

First Inning.

Dick was eaught out. Flowers stole second, and afterwards his third base. Flowers got home on strike of Weaver's. Weaver stole his first base, and then his third, and then home, making two runs, with one man out.

Leonard, Red Stocking catcher, got bit and was put in place of George Wright, who was made catcher. Kulp caught out on strike and Halbrecht got home.

Three balls called on Connor who went to first base. Bechtel caught out by Sweezey making three runs for Keystones on the first inning.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.—We are informed that the United States prisoners confined in juil at Canandaigus entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the keeper of the institution, and then make their escape therefrom. But fortunately the plot was discovered in time by the julior to enable him to frustrate the designs of those engaged in it. Two of the prisoners who were shackled together, and, of course, occupied the same cell, by some means the prisoners who were shackled together, and, of course, occupied the same cell, by some means managed to procure a small saw, with which they manged to saw off the rivets which held the shackles together. This together. This was done during Thursday night, and the plan was arranged for these two prisoners to attack the keeper with the iron shackles, knock his brains out, then take possession of "the keys, open the remaining cells, and allow all the men' a chance to exceed

o escape. But the jailor acted more cautiously than usua yesterday morning in opening the cells, and when he reached the cell occupied by the two prisoners who premeditated taking his life, he discovered that the shackles had been removed from their lower limbs. Of course, he did not open the cell until after he had summoned assistance, and then the "nice little job" was spoiled,—Albany Journal, June 19, RUSSIA.

Her Sympathics with America The Fast Friendship between the two Nations, From interesting correspondence from St.

Petersburg, dated June 2, we take the follow In one of the last numbers of the Moscow Gazette I find a long and clever letter from Washington, evidently written by an American, and calculated to afford the most unalloyed gratification to all who, like myself-and their name is legion—bear a sincere and friendly feel-ing to your country and wish for the closest possible intimacy with your nation. It is a remarkable fact that, however high party spirit may run, and however bitter parties may be on each other with respect to most questions of internal as well as foreign policy, this is the one point on which most hostile opinions meet.

The righteousness and expediency of a fast friendship with the United States is a thing too universally acknowledged to admit of any great amount of discussion. It is not often you hear any doubts on the subject, and very rare indeed to hear it discussed in a downright skeptical or even hostile spirit. Perhaps in no instance does the national sound political sense more clearly manifest itself. The general good feeling is at present at its height in the expec-tation of the new American Minister, than whom no person could have been selected more agreeable to the Government and to the public. It it is indeed true, as the Moscow Gazette it is indeed true, as the Moscow Washington correspondent says, that there is a notion among the American public that the Alaska Territory has been ceded to the States only as a special act of friendship on the part of our Emperor, they are not far from the mark, for, as he very well observes, it was not those paltry seven millions that could have tempted him to part with so important, if out-of-the-way portion of his do-minions, nor would it have been ceded to any other power for ten times the sum. strong claim of America on our kind feeling is the invariable sympathy she has shown to our co-religionaries in the East; and as for Asia, she is rather likely, if anything, to become a link between us than an occasion for strife; for the people of Asia cannot but very soon draw a line undoubtedly favorable to both nations between their policy and the policy of the English in East India; for if they will take care of their own power and interests, neither will they leave the indigenous population unattended to, nor treat them with ill-concealed contempt, under pretense of introducing their own high standard of civilization.

As for China, all my political friends fully agree with the Moscow Gazette's Washington correspondent when he says that the completion of the Pacific Railroad opens a new and incal-culably vast era in the history of that country, and will scarcely more affect its political and commercial relations to America than to Russia. Indeed, this is a subject so immense and fertile with possibilities that it is next to impossible, I do not say to grasp all its probable bearings and future results, but even dimly to conjecture That something grand will come of it can be felt but not as yet expounded. One thing may be predicted, however, with considerable certainty-it is that a revolution will be produced in our business transactions; half what was done through New York will now be turned the opposite way and go through San Francisco, of course taking China on the way, for there is exactly such an increase of attraction to our tea-growing neighbor among us as there appears to be among your countrymen. We begin at last to awake to the fact, obvious enough, it would appear, that a good understanding with our Asiatic neighbors is, if anything, rather more important than with our European ones, and that perhaps our young people have more business to study Chinese and make pleasure trips to Pekin and Yeddo than to learn Paris slang and spend their time and money in Paris cafes, or, perhaps, in still worse places.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S ACCOUNTS SETTLED.—
The accounts of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, ex-Minister
to England, were audited a few days ago at the
Treasury Department. His telegraph bill for the
three months endiag March 31 amounted to \$980 in
gold. This was exclusive of the large bill which
was presented some time ago for cable telegraphing
in reference to the celebrated protocol which the
Senate rejected, and which has been paid by Baring
Brothers on the order of the State Department. Mr.
Johnson's contingent expenses during the same pe-Johnson's contingent expenses during the same period amounted to \$1567, which is considered moderate. The contingent expenses of Minister Dix, at Paris, for a similar period, amounted to \$2900. The comparison of both items will show that Mr. Johnson was not, after all, so very extravagant

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver,

No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PRILADELPHIA, June 12, 1869. RESOURCES. 100.000 00 53,477:00 Due from approved Associations......

Due from other National Banks..... Due from other Banks and Bankers..... 55,888⁻19 3,333⁻44 Current expenses..... 630,180:14

Bills of National and other Banks.....

United States 3 % cent. Certificates...... 500,000 00 LIABILITIES \$1,002,000.00 400,000'00 Discounts, Interest, and Profit and Loss..... 97,712 07 2,652,190 94 72,728 70 4,106'12 411,275'34 Unpaid Dividends.....

36,528°00 8,507°38

Total..... W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.



715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

R ESOLUTION

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of owners of property fronting on Woodstock street, between Columbia avenue and Montgomery avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, for the paving thereof, the conditions of which shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said street. tractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property owners respectively fronting on said street, and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep said paving in good condition for three years after the paving is finished; the Department is also anthorized and directed to have said Woodstock street, between Columbia avenue and Montgomer, avenue, graded at an expense not exceeding two hundred and minety-cight dollars and twenty-five cents.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Coun-

Attest-Attest—
John Eckstrin,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of June, Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine

(A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,