WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, No. 1633 Cheshout threat

BITCH.

APIL HE STATE

TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY
floor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH
COMMODES, for use, in bed-chambers and elsewhere,
Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Gloset Company's office and salesroom at WM. G. RHOADS', No.
1221 Market street.

MARRIED.

CUBREY—CLOUD.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. R. Miller, Pastor Belthany Presbyterian Church, Mr. William B. Currey and Miss Anna M. Cloud, all of this city
HAVEN—MASON.—On Wednesday, the 15th of June, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. G. Emlin Hare, John Haven, of Fort Washington. New York, to Lydia, only laughter of Dr. John K. Meson.

ROBINSON—VANDERVECIL.—On the 15th inst., at he residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. S. Henou, D. D., Mr. Jos. B. Robinson to Miss M. Louise funderveer.

GARRIGUES .- On the 14th Instant, Hannah M. Gar The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 165 Franklin street, on Sixth day morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill "

400 EYRE & LANDELL. 400 1870. DEPARTMENT L. MEN'S WEAR. 1870 CANVAS DRILLS. PADDED DRILLS. SCOTCE OHEVIOTS. CASSIMERE FOR SUITS. CORDU-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEA BATHING.

We propose making our, Establishment a grand em BATHING CLOTHES,

ROBES and DRESSES.

such as we are sure must command a Large and Ready

Gentlemen's, BATHING ROBES.

Approved and Suitable

Improved Styles, Tastefully Tranmed

An inspection of our stock will show that our ROBES are far superior to any to be obtained elsewhere in Philadelphia, and that their prices are moderate and

eatisfactory.

Parties preferring DRESSES made to order can be furnished with a full Sult on TEN HOURS' NOTICE.

JOHN WANAMAKER CLOTHIER,

818 and \$20 CHESTNUT STREET.

Boardman's Third Annual Saturday AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC Saturday, June 25, 1870. t Boat leaves Vine street at 3.30 P. M. urning leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 A. M.

ROUND TRIP, \$2.00

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Baznar, 614 Chestnutreet, and at Vine Street-Wharf-weep jell-12trp REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S

NATIONAL BANK

\$2,045,937 47 ns and Discounts

RESOURCES: ate\$1,139,913 00 212,000 00—\$1,351, 513 00 29,016 98

290,496 58 U. S. Three Per Cent, Certifi-190,000 00 6.006, 67

82,045,937 4 JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

A SPECIAL METING OF THE members of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Booms, No. 221 Walnut street, on SATURINAY, July 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly, passed April 29th, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three." confirming the by-Inwasadopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

June 14th, 1870.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.

WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary. 1914-1915

CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

M. THALHEIMER,
my3-tu the 3mrp\$] 207 CALLOWHILL STREET. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION. Pure Lehigh Coal delivered to the residents of Ger-mantown at reduced rates.

Office, No. 15 S. Seventh street HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

PULITICAL NOTICES.

1870. SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

TO RENT. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, Price street, Germantown, from now until Oct. 1. joi6-315 33 Nor. b Water street.

WANTS. COMPOSITOR WANTED.—APPLY AT Office Insurance Reporter, No. 730 Sansom st. 11*

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Peter Nerhany was put on trial charged with embez-zlement. The defendant was the traveling agent for a wholesale libuor house, and made sales and collections. It was alleged that after collecting the amounts, he appropriated a portion to his own use. The case is still on trial.

—Richard Coker, the ex-boy soprano, is now a promising young tenor and pianist at Peterborough, Eng. He will not again appear in public for three years, when he will be of

—It is said that the reason there are so many mutton-heads in existence is to be found in the fact that such a number of children are perfect little lambs.

-"Are you connected with a paper here?" asked a countryman of an inmate of the Indiana insane asylum. "Oh, no," was the reply; "I have been to the insane asylum, and am cured; a man never runs a newspaper after he is cured."

—An exchange says !—Disraeli ought to be delighted with the people of Washington City, because they have all red "Lo!-there."

THE WATKINS GLEN.

A Trip There and Back.

Correspondence of the Philada, Evening Bulletin. 1 Watkins Glen is one of the grandest and most beautiful natural wonders in our whole country, and should be visited by every travcler who desires to see the marvelous effects of Nature's handiwork. Of its kind, there is certainly nothing in any of our Eastern States to equal it. It is essentially different from all our other great natural curiosities, and its beauty and magnitude give it an individuality as peculiarly distinct as belongs to Niagara Falls or the Mammoth Cave

One of the greatest marvels to me, on a late visit there, was that it is only very lately that it has been explored and become known. This, however, was easily explained. Without the nid of stairways, railings, paths made in the solid walls of rock and various other appliances to aid the visitor, it would be impossible to get any distance within it. be impossible to get any distance within it. The Glen is several miles in extent, and without these stairs, &c., a person could scarcely get one hundred feet. He could not pass the threshold. He could have no idea of what were threshold. He could have no idea of what was within. Hence it is that until 1863 and 1864. when it was partially opened, it had remained a scaled volume.

I have lately had the good fortune to visit it, as one of a party of twelve, and I know that I shall carn the thanks of any of my readers who may be induced to see it. This Glen is situated at the head of Seneca Lake. The town of Watkins is immediately adjoining, and hence it is called "The Watkins Glen," to distinguish it from a number of the second second." to distinguish it from a number of others of the same kind, in the same vicinity, though much inferior to this one. It is an immense gorge in the highlands that border the lake, and is several miles in length. The stream that issues from the Glen is small and insignineant. Formerly it was used to furnish water-power for a small mill, immediately at the entrance, but this has lately been removed. This small stream rises eight or ten miles west of the head of the eight or ten miles west of the head of the lake, and as it makes its way eastward to the lake it has cut and plowed its way down into the rock, until, little by little, it has sunk flom one to two hundred feet below the surface of the land. It is only from twenty to one hundred feet in width, sometimes perhaps a little widter, but offerent hards. one numered feet in width, sometimes perhaps a little wider, but oftener the rock walls on each side approach so near to each other that a person below can see nothing overhead but the trees and bushes that grow from each side of the top and meet in the centre. This, then, is the Glen, of which I can give but a feeble idea to one who has never seen it.

During the past week a party of twelve, the writer forming one, was arranged to take a three days trip and visit this place. There are several ways of reaching it from Philadelphia, but the one selected by us seemed the best. This was via North Pennsylvania Railroad to Bethlehem, and thence by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Waverly, N. Y. We left Bethlehem at 9.20 A. M. I have been over most of the roads of Pennsylvania and and a second to the roads of Pennsylvania and the roads of the roads most of the roads of Pennsylvania, and a great many of the principal roads of other States. I know of none where there are more varied objects of beauty and interest to be seen in one day than in the trip from Philadel-Lehigh Valley Railroad. Most of those who will read this are familiar with the route to Mauch Chunk. The great iron establishments along the Lehigh Valley, the zinc works, the slate quarries and the beautiful and highly cultivated lands on each bank, cause it to be clisited by thousands every more larger thanks. visited by thousands every year. Beyond Mauch Chunk the scene entirely changes until we reach the great Susquehanna Valley. Farms, furnaces, rolling mills, towns and villages are no longer met with. As far as White Haven our road winds its tortuous course along the river, which is here only a small black stream, rushing, foaming and leaping over the rocks that form its bed. Mountains, coming down to the water's edge, close it in on every side.

At many of the streams that pour their

tributary waters into the Lehigh there are saw mills that put into merchantable shape the hemlock lumber that covers the surround off, and a few more years will see none of it left. At White Haven we left the Lehigh River and began the ascent of the mountain, catching at intervals the most sublime view of catching at intervals the most sublime view of the mountains around. It is here all wild, desolate and rugged mountain scenery. No farm meets the eye, none engaged in tilling the soil and making beautiful the face of Mother Earth. The only inhabitants seem to be those engaged in robbing her of her garments of hemicak and pine. We soon reach the summit and begin the descent. We are now on our way down the mountain. A glimpse through the bills now mountain. A glimpse through the hills, now and then, indicates that we are again nearing some great valley with high elevation still beyond. At a small water-station near the summit, a couple of the ladies of our party were invited by the order of the ladies of our party were invited. were invited, by "one high, in authority;" to take a ride down the mountain on the engine. This was accepted, but as the writer was not one of said adventurous ladies he forbears to

one of said adventurous ladies he forbears to speak of what they saw, felt or feared.

We are now approaching near enough to get a grand view of the Wyoming Valley. Wilkesbarre seems almost at our feet, lying far down in the valley below, while we are rushing along the mountain many hundred feet above. It seemed as if the engine, with one great giant leap, might clear everything intervening, and land in the heart of the valley below. Soon we make a sudden detour to the left and descend rapidly for eight or ten miles. We then make another detour to the right, still descending, and passing over eight or ten miles, but in the opposite direction, we reach. Wilkesbarre. The ride down the mountain is indeed a glorious one, and worth a long journey to purchase it. We made but little stop at Wilkesbarre, dined at Pittston, and soon leaving the great northern coal field, which trends nearly east and west from here, we trends nearly east and west from here, we pursued our course northward along the Susquehanna river. Our course was along the eastern bank till we reached Towanda, where we crossed to the western. This portion of the trip is full of its own peculiar charms. The river, the well-cultivated plains and highlands, the tall clifts and ledges often met with, we all thoroughly interesting and enjoyable are all thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. This is a great dairy region, and much of the finest butter made in Pennsylvania is made here. Of course it nearly all goes to New York, to be consumed there. Towarda, as viewed from the eastern bank,

is a handsome-looking, beautifully-located place, on the west bank of the river. We soon passed the junction of the Chemung with the Susquehanna, and reached Elmira. Here we made ourselves comfortable at the Rathbun House, and spent the night. Our first day's trip had been one of unalloyed enjoy-

Watkins is twenty-two miles from Elmira, and we reached it in time for breakfast at the Fall Brook House, which is but a few minutes? walk from the entrance to the Glen. Our programme was to spend the morning till one o'clock in exploring the Glen, then dine, and afterwards take one of the lake boats for a short trip on the lake, returning in time to

reach Elmira for supper. We entered the Glen about nine o'clock, and here commenced a scene of wild, unique and enchanting beauty, exceeding ten-fold all that had been told us. I shall make no attempt to describe it. If it were in my power to do so it would require far more time and space than I have at command. I have already mentioned the process by which it has been formed. Latter that the process of the process any one who has been to Niagara Falls imagine the river below the Falls reduced to an

high, and certainly it seemed to be so. The cliffs on each side are from 20 to 100 feet apart. In one place they recede from each other and form an oblong space of great size, which has received the name of Glen Cathedral. It is, however, far beyond the work of men's hands,

and had our choir leader been with our party it would certainly have resounded with a bearty, deep felt "Gloria in Excelsis." Beyond the Cathedral is the grand staircase, and still further the scene seems, if possible, to become more and more beautiful. It is indescribable. more and more beautiful. It is indescribable.

In the language of the guide book: "Rock and water, cascades white and foaming, deep pools of emerald green, winding channels, seething rapids, trees and bushes overhead, and now and then a view of a narrow line of sky, all combined in chaotic intermingling, form a harmonious and picturesque whole, of which no one has any concention, till he has form a harmonious and picturesque whole, of which no one has any conception till he has seen it." The whole distance now opened to visitors is about two miles, and the Glen is stated to extend several miles further. It is, however, entirely inaccessible to visitors beyond where the paths and staircases have been provided. Reaching this point the visitor has to retrace his steps and return by the same way. I have omitted to mention that about half a mile from the entrance, alarge and elegant Swiss cottage is now being erected

about half a mile from the entrance, a large and elegant Swiss cottage is now being erected and nearly completed. It is to be used as a retreshment and dancing saloon, and visitors may rely upon being furnished with the best refreshments of every kind. At the time we were there preparations were being made for a party of seventy, who were expected to reach there during the afternoon.

The woods that cover all the upper part of the glen are said to have formed, not many tenrs past, cover for bears, wolves and panthers. None of these, however, remain now. On some of the loftiest cliffs the eagles build their nests and rear their young. They are protected by a rigid law that places a heavy penalty upon their destruction.

We left the Glen at half-past one o'clock, after a visit of over four hours spent in its

We left the Glen at half-past one o'clock, after a visit of over four hours spent in its wilds. On leaving the Glen House, visitors can take a read that has been constructed for carriages, and leading out above the Glen. From this road very beautiful views of the lake can be had from many points. We soon completed our dinner, and left for the trip on the lake. This was but a short one, as we had to return to Elmira the same evening. Had time permitted, we should have much preferred going the whole distance (40 miles) to Geneva, which would have added much to the trip. We reached Elmira about seven o'clock P. M., and left the next morning, on our return home, by the same route. Our train was due in Philadelphia at a quarter past our return home, by the same route. Our train was due in Philadelphia at a quarter past five o'clock P. M., but we stopped at Wilkesbarre for a few hours, and took the next train, which is due three hours later. Thus closed a trip of three days which trip of three days, which was unanimously voted, by the twelve, to be the most delightful that any of us had ever before taken. T. J. PHILADA., June 16, 1870.

CUBA.

Accounts from Insurgent Sources.

#[Correspondence of the New York World.]

#AVANA, June 11.—The two recruiting officers of the insurgents, Rodriguez and Terra, captured in the district of Sagua whilst reruiting within the Spanish lines and shot or the 4th, were hunted down with bloodhounds. Terra was so badly bitten and mangled by the dogs that he was unable to stand up when shot, and so received the fatal discharge seated in a chair.

The Havana Voz de Cuba of yesterday advises that the Spanish authorities should employ gold to correct the should en-

vises that the Spanish authorities should employ gold to corrupt the insurgents, and have those willing to commit murder assassinate their leaders, Cespedes, Agnilera, Cavada, Marmol & Co., the authorities to afterwards protect the assassins.

protect the assassins.

On trage on an American Citizen.
On Sunday Mr. Joseph Duany, a naturalized American, arrived here from Vera Cruz, on his way to New York, and when on Tuesday he applied to the authorities for a passport, was immediately arrested, sent to prison, and incommunicated. His trunks at the Europa Hotel were seized and carried away, with all his papers, including those of naturalization. It was by mere chance that a friend a few hours later heard of the arrest, and reported the case to Consul-General Biddle, who the next day obtained that the order of incommunication be removed, but has so far failed in nication be removed, but has so far failed in ascertaining why Mr. Duany was arrested the ascertaining why Mr. Duany was arrested, the authorities refusing to inform him. Mr. Biddle has very properly protested against an American citizen being kent in prison without charges, and has made a formal demand for Mr. Duany's naturalization papers, telling the authorities that he will hereafter insist upon papers of the kind being excepted from seizure when naturalized Americans are arrested.

Reported Death and Defeat of Valmaseda Reported Beath and Defeat of Valmaseda. A report was most extensively circulated here on Thursday, that Count de Valmasedahad been routed and killed near Bayamo, the news it was said having come by way of Santo Espiritu. On yesterday the Diario de la Marina officially denied the report, but notwithstanding this there are many who still believe in its truthfulness. in its truthfulness.

in its truthfulness.

Military Operations.

In Manzanillo military operations are in part suspended by rain. The Spaniards, however, have made a strong effort to capture John Hall and his followers, who remain all along the coast, on the look-out for the expedition expected from South America, ready to assist it to land and to transfer its war material to the interior. According to the three men of the Upton expedition captured by Spaniards, 3,000 guns were landed, and the Spaniards having captured only 1,700, it follows that 1,300 were brought into the interior. News from Cienfuegos tells of only an engagement at Barrabas on the morning of the 7th, when and where 300 insurgents made a gallant effort to capture two companies of colored troops. These took refuge in the fort of ored troops. These took refuge in the fort of the place, but the insurgents attacked them there also, but without success. They were repulsed, and after pillaging a couple of stores retreated. They left behind them fourteen dead

men, taking off their wounded with them. The negroes had nine men killed and eighteen wounded.

The Spaniards of Santiago, after a long inaction following their defeat at Altagracia, have made a show of resuming the offensive, a column of theirs 500 strong having attacked made a show of resuming the offensive, a column of theirs, 500 strong, having attacked and carried the Cuban position at Descanso del Muerte. The skirmishing and fighting lasted nearly four hours, most of the time under a heavy shower of rain. The Spaniards lost 26 men killed and wounded, while the Cuban losses, which are not correctly known, must have been somewhat greater. The Spaniards destroyed the fortifications and hurnt the Cuban cabins, and then returned to burnt the Cuban cabins, and then returned to

Santiago.

The only event of interest in Santo Espiritu is the capture by the Spanish force, in the hills of Banao, of a depot of clothing, for women as well as men, the loss of which the insurgents are sure to sensibly feel.

Three or four more skirmishes have occurred in Trinidad between the Cuban and Spanish forces, which together foot up a loss to the Spaniards of ton men killed and wounded and one captured.

wounded and one captured. Confiscations and Executions.

During the week thirteen more Cuban gen-

insignificant streamlet, and the walls of rock brought so close together as almost to shu out entirely the sky overhead, and he will have some idea of this great gorge or glen. At the very entrance we seem to be stopped by a great blank wall. A slight turn, and we find a pathway composed partly of narrow ledges above the stream, now alongside or across it, then staircases, and platform and railings, all leading our course further upward, and, as it were, into the very bosom of Mother Earth. One of the staircases is said to be over 70 feet bligh, and certainly it seemed to be so. The

disloyalty, was shot in Tripidad on the 7th.

Don Jose Merced Leon was shot at San Domingo, district of Sagua, on the 7th. From Puerto Principe I learn that General Rodas has passed a review of the prisoners of war in the department, and as he found that sixty of them were really not insurgent sol-diers, but colored transters, cooks, nurses, and non-combatants generally, he admitted them to the benefits of his amnesty proclamation.

The balance, ten in number, will be shot.

Free Trade vs. Protection. Intendente Santos has again put down the import duties on cattle to \$3 50 per head. His rise to \$7 per head had the tendency to prevent importations, and as most of the meat used here is that of foreign cattle, principally from Florida, the market became badly sup-plied, and the price of meat was daily aug menting, causing serious complaints. Tha very high duties do more harm than good and fail after all to bring that increase o revenues expected, are facts that it seems even a Spanish intendente was not too hard-headed to understand.

BASE BALL

A Victory for the Red Stockings. [From the N. Y. Times.]

Yesterday some three or four thousand peo-ple visited the Union Base Ball Park, at Tremont, to witness what was generally expected would be a close contest between the Unions, of Morrisania, and the Red Stocking nine, in-asmuch as the Unions had previously won games this season from the Atlantics, Athletics, of Philadelphia; the Mutuals and the Eckfords. But whether the Cincinnatians were roused up to extra exertions by their defeat at Brooklyn the day previous, or that the Unions lacked nerve to do their best on the occasion, the result of the contest proved to be a one-sided victory for the Red Stockings by a score of 14 to 0. The contest opened badly for the Unions, several bad muffs giving the Cincinnatis 5 runs at the very start, when by good play they ought to have been disposed of for a single. Afterward, up to the minth inning, the Cincinnatis earned but 2 additional runs, in fact they only added 6 to their score in seven innings. the day previous, or that the Unions lacked only added 6 to their score in seven innings only added 6 to their score in seven innings' play. In the last inning, however, they batted handsomely for 3 runs, Waterman making a clean home run. Their fielding was superb throughout the game, George Wright especially covering himself with glory by his masterly display in the field. The Unions tried their best to score even one run, but, though they batted well attimes, lack of judgment in running bases prevented them from scoring.

scoring.
To-day the Cincinnati take an early train for Elizabeth, dine with the Resolutes, and then proceed to the Waverly Fair Grounds to play a match with them. To-morrow they play the Eckfords on the Union Grounds, and on Saturday, the Stars on the Capitoline Grounds. We give the score of the game of

	yesterday:			
	union.	!	ÇINCINNATI.	
	Highem, 2d b 4	K.	G. Wright, s. s 3	R.
1	Austin, c. f 4	Ö	Gould, lat b	- 1
Į	Pabor, p	. 0	Waterman, 3d la 2	
Į	Birdsall, c 2	. 0	H. Wright, c. f 2	3
I	Bass. s. s 2	. 0	Leonard, l. f 2	2
Į	Kenny, 1st b			
Ì	Gedney, I. f 2	0	Sweasy, 2d b 4 McVey, r. f 4	
Ì		_		-
ì	Total27	. 0	Total27	- 14

Scorers-Messrs. Lush and Atwater. Time of Game—Two hours. First Base by Clean Hits—Unions, 5; Cin First Base by Errors-Unions, 5; Cincin

natis, 5.
Total Fielding Errors—Unions, 20; Cincin-

Grafting in Animals.

Two charming little experiments in vivisection, worthy of the best attention of the So clety for the Prevention of Cruelty, are described by M. Taine in his recent treatise "De Fintelligence." The inventions do great credit to Paul Bert, author of an essay. "Sur la Vitalité, propre des Tissus animaux." Here is the first:

Here is the first:

"Insert in the back of a rat the end of its own tail, having first pared it raw with a bistoury; it will heal and take root. As soon as the graft is complete amputate the tail about one-third of an inch from the old root. The rat's tail will thenceforward grow the reverse way and out of the back. During the first three months the ret will reverse. reverse way and out of the back. During the tirst three months the rat will evince very feeble signs of feeling when the tail is pinched. At the end of six or nine months the sensitiveness of the part will have much increased, but the animal will not be able to guess where he is pinched. After a year he will have year he completely must be signed. will however, be completely up to the trick, and will turn to bite the pincers."

Thus it is proved that experience must intervene before an animal can localize his

rensations; and that the irritation of the nerves which before the operation traveled in he centripetal, subsequently has effect in the entrifugal direction. The other experiment s similar, but still more ingenious:

"If you amputate the paw of a young rat, partial y skin it, and introduce it through the skin of another rat's side, it will engraft, take nutriment, grow, and acquire all the ordinary parts of its structure, as if it had remained with its former proprietor."

We must not withhold the conclusion drawn by M. Taine. He says

by M. Taine. He says:

"Such is the vital function; saving ulterior obstacles, that is to say, provided the medium is suitable, it works blindly, let its aim be useful, useless, or even hurtful. It is the same with the mortal function; saving some impedi-ment or paralysis in the cerebral lobes, so soon as a sensation is experienced, perception or affirmative judgment follows; it matters not whether that judgment be false or true, salurary or hurtful, even although the hallucination which sometimes constitutes the judgment should lead on to suicide and destroy the normal harmony that adjusts our actions to normal harmony that adjusts our actions to the course of the universe."

An Industrious Writer.

London papers contain notices of Cyrus Redding, whose death was recently announced by cable. Mr. Redding was in his 85th year, and commenced writing at the age of sixteen. It is stated that between 1806 and 1855 Mr. Redding established four papers, edited six, wrote for four others in England, and edited one in France. It is also mentioned that of the first thirty volumes of the New Monthly Magazine, ten were supplied exclusively by Mr. Redding; and in the other twenty he is said to have written 177 articles, and to have corrected the whole of the volumes for the press. Mr. Redding's "History of Wines" is well-known, and has passed through several editions. He was the author of about forty other tions. He was the author of about forty other, works, besides an immense number of magazine articles. He was personally acquainted with Lewis, Woloot, Topham, Sheridan, Canning, Scott, Wilson, Hogg, Moore, Campbell, Sismondi, Schlegel, Unvier, Lockhart, Shelley, De Stael, Heckford, Adam Czartorisky and many other distinguished persons of his day

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Its Provisions as It Passed the House. The following is the Currency bill as adopted The following is the Currency bill as adopted by the House yesterday: That \$15,000,000 in notes for circulation may

be issued to National Banking Associations in addition to the \$300,000.000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportunement contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds de-

for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds deposited by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin; provided, that if application for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act, by any banking association organized, or to be organized, in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the Comparison of the Currency to issue such circulations. roller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations in other States or Territories, not in excess, applying for the same, giving the preforence to such as have the greatest deficiency; and provided further, that no banking association hereafter organ-ized shall have a circulation in excess of \$500.000.

\$500,000. Sec. 2. And be it further enucled, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issucd, under the amount of circulating notes is-sued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secre-tary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel tary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary. Doan certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date and amounts). designated by number, date and amounts), shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful moey reserve in possession of any national tanking association; and after the day designated in such nonce no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. And be it further engeted, That to se-

cure a more equitable distribution of the na-

ional currency, there may be issued circulat-

ing notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as hereinset forth; and the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations in States having a circu-lation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a national bankcurrency secured by pledge of United es bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March three; eighteen hundred and sixty-five; but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such re-distribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks commencing with the backs. such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, in States having the largest excess of dollars, in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the lanks in States having a smaller proportion intil those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continue thus to make the reduction provided for hy this act until the full amount of twenty five milhons, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so to equalhaving less than their proportion, so to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthtion of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition of the amount thereof upon the banks indicated as herein described. And upon the failure of such associations or any of them to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of nonds deposited by said association, as security for said circula-York city, an amount of conds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association, as they come into the Treasury, as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided, that no circulations thall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the ninety-five millions granted in the first

under the provisions of this section until after the ninety-five millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SEC. 4. And be it further paceted. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require; provided, that the amount of issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

Patti's Quarsel with Wachtel, the Tenor. The London papers print the following

"Sir.—Before leaving London, I feel myself compelled to give the following explanation, in order to avoid all future misunderstanding. During the last representation of Don Giovanni at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Madame Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) believed herself insulted by me, and in con-sequence informed Mr. Gye that she should decline to sing again with me. Although afterwards it was proved that the alleged insult was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of Madame Patti, and as such acknowledged by her yet I full thus to my results. edged by her, yet I felt it due to my reputa tion as an artist, and also to my reputes the new from a son artist, and also to my personal honor, to request Mr. Gve to release me from my engagement, which he has accordingly done. Your very obedient, servant, Theodor Wachtel, Court Singer, to his Majesty the King of Prussia."

-An old gentleman who resides near Bos ton never has green peas for dinner without remembering the poor by sending the pods to the ornban asylum.

THE RED MEN.

Red Cloud and Party in New Work.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

At 10 A. M., yesterday, a crowd began to gather at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The more modest ranged themselves on the sidewalk opposite; those who were bolder thronged the entrance, crowded up to the office, and choked the avenue to the grand staircase. The ordinary entrance, crowded up to the office, and choked the avenue to the grand staircase. The ordinary police force at the hotel was found insufficient, and a detail was sent from the Eighth Precinct. Captain McDermott came in person, attended by some of his best men. At 10½ o'clock the announcement was made to the throng: "The Indians will not be down till 12 o'clock." "The Indians will not be down till 12 o'clock. They will take coaches for the Central Park. If you, gentlemen, choose to wait till then, all right; but you had better go away." Acting on this hint, most of these waiting departed, and the vestibule and rotunda were nearly deserted. A little before 13, the hotel entrance again filled up, while the crowd opposite became more dense than before, a large number: being women. It was with great difficulty the officers could prevent persons from improperly passing up the staircase. Gen. Smith stood at the office counter, talking quietly to a knot of old friends. "I'll tell you what it is," said he, "you people out here seem to have an idea you know more about this Indian business than we do. The Indians have grievances—no doubt of that. Some of them may be imaginary; some of them are real. But I think that men who have lived among Indians for years are better able to judge concerning their complaints than you who have always lived within sight of Broadway." Silence for a moment followed these remarks, but the General pleasantly relieved it by say. being women. It was with great but the General pleasantly relieved it by saying: "There is one thing I don't like. I'm
like General Jackson when he was showing
Black Hawk around. Everybody wants to
know which is Red Cloud, and don't care.

retired to superintend preparations for the excursion.

By this time it became evident the delegation could not be taken out through the Broadway door, so closely was the through packed. A diversion was accordingly made packed. A diversion was accordingly made by sending the carriages around to the Spring street entrance. At the same time an officer passed the word to some of the reporters, "Go to the Mercer street door." Going through Spring street a number of carriages were found, while in Mercer street no carriages were to be seen, but a few officers stood at an unused door. The ruse did not remain long undiscovered, and the crowd rushed headlong into Mercer street, many perching themselves on a brick-pile in the rear of the hotel. Soon two omnibuses and two close carriages slowly two omnibuses and two close carriages slowly forced their way through, and confirmed the waiters in their opinion that they were right

about me." After this witticism, the General

this time.

At 124 o'clock the head of the delegation appeared, Mr. Beauvais, agent, and Mr. Richard, interpreter, leading, closely followed by Red Cloud and Red Shirt, as the two principal shifts. by Red Cloud and Red Shirt, as the two principal chiefs. While taking places in the omnibures, all sorts of cat-calls, war-whoops, and outlandish exclamations were indulged in. "Where's Red Cloud?" "Bring on yer Big Injun." &c., and when Red Cloud appeared to take his seat in a close carriage, a faint cheer arose, which was only checked by Gen. Smith raising his voice and requesting the crowd-to desist.

The ride through Central Park and the the Indians to express admiration for or disapproval of what they saw. After the return to the hotel and supper, the delegation went to the Crand Opera House to the Chief S discovered that General Smith had not be considered to addition the chief of the ch their admission, General Smith having the tickets. The chiefs became indignant, and retickets. The chiefs became indignant, and re-turned to the coaches, vowing in vigorous Sioux that they would go back to the hotel, By the exertions of Messrs. Beauvais and Richard, and the timely arrival of General. Smith, they were finally pacified, entered the theatre, and remained through about half the performance.

At 12 to-day Red Cloud will speak at Cooper Institute, presenting his side of the Indian question. Mr. Peter Cooper will preside.

THE GREAT UTAH MYSTERY.

The Discovery of the Outlet of Great Salt Lake. [From the Utah Reporter of June 10.]

To-day we give the facts as we have them relative to the discovery of a subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake. This inland sear the brinlest of all the waters of the world, and which former investigations pronounced as being kept at its level by the action of evaporation, has itself solved the mystery of the mountains. The lofty hills and all the lovely islands have for countless ages found a mirror for their grand majesty in the bosom of our lake, and its burnished face has been kept bright with the crystal supplies of a thousand streams from outthe roaring canyons, clefts, and snowy reservoirs of the rocky chain. The eye of science has scanned with care the agencies which its was supposed, held the aqueous wonder in its place, and the Humboldts and Sillimans of place, and the Humboldts and Sillimans both continents saw no escapement for the ways of the sun. Many years ago the Bureau of Topography sought to explain the apparent quilibrium of Great Salt Lake, whose thirst absorbs a greater supply of fresh water than.

Michigan or Erie, but still the deduction was:
the same. Every trial said its shores were saved from flood by the evaporating power. This is no longer a theory, and never was cor-

One night last week the schooner Pioneer, One night last week the schooner Pioneer, Captain Hannah, on her voyage from Corinne to Stockton, when at a point in the lake between Fremont and Kimball Islands, nearly opposite this city came suddenly in contact with something which the captain thought nore solid than water, believing his vessel to have stranded upon rocks. Instead of this, however, the men on the Pioneer discovered that she was in the whirl of a maeistrom, for the vessel immediately revolved as if in a circular current; and the motion was so rapid in the revolutions made that the men could scarce stand at their duties.

Capt. Hannah being an old sailor, and understanding the danger he was in, at once added sail, and a brisk wind blowing at the time the craft was, after about half an hour's detention, borne beyond the vortex of the cldy. He informs Gen. Connor, the owner of the schooner, and from whom we get these interesting facts, that while in the trough of the ugly hole the deck was far lower than the water outside the whirlpool, and that he owes the safety of vessel and men to the stiff breeze which fortunately sprang up at the time. The that some mighty airless cavity below gave's trength to the suction, and the surging's frothy toam above was like the boiling of a mammoth cauldron. That this is the safety-layer of Great Salt Lake there seems to be no layer and was a can researchly assume that doubt, and we can reasonably assume that similar openings are numerous on the hottom. The steamer Kate Connor will be ready in two or three days to go on the lake, when the General, accompanied by a party of gentle-men from this city, will go out and examine

the maelstrom.

The men of the College and University will again be called to make scientific survey of this last great discovery, and geologist and chemist will, in the waters of the Utah Mediterranean, find many valuable lessons to import to student and greaters. part to student and graduate. How marvelous are nature's works around us.

-Since the outlet of Salt Lake has been discovered, the Mormons are better satisfied that theirs is the holy land