# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1869

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute, which is under the able management of Professor Henry Morton, we make the following interesting extracts: -

Interesting extracts: Selar Prominences In a late lecture at the Royal Institution Mr. Lockyer said as follows:— "Although I find it generally best for sketch-

"Although I had it generally obst for sketch-ing purposes to have the open slit in a radial direction, I have lately placed it at a tangent to the limb, in order to study the general outline of the chromosphere, which in a previous com-munication I stated to be pretty uniform, while M. Janesen has characterized it as 'a nireau fort instal dournette'. My ominon is now fort inegal et tourmente. My opinion is now that perhaps the mean of these two descriptions is, as usual, nearer the truth, unless the surface changes its character to a large extent from time to time. I find, too, that in different parts time to time. I find, too, that in different parts the outline varies; here it is undulating and bil-lowy; there it is ragged to a degree, flames, as it were, darting out of the general surface, and forming a ragged, fleecy, interwoven outline, which in places is nearly even for some dis-tance, and, like the billowy surface, becomes excessively uneven in the neighborhood of a prominence. According to my present limited experience of these exquisitely beautiful solar appendages, it is generally possible to see the appendages, it is generally possible to see the whole of their structure; but sometimes they are of such dimensions along the line of sight that they appear to be much denser than usual, and as there is no longer under these circumstances any background to the central portion, only the details of the margins can be observed, in addition to the varying brightnesses. Moreover, it does not at all follow that the largest prominences are those in which the intensest action, or the most rapid change, is going on-the action as visible to us being generally confined to the regions just in or above the chromosphere, the changes arising from violent uprush or rapid dissipation, the uprush and dissipation repre-senting the birth and death of a prominence. As a rule, the attachment to the chromosphere is narrow and is not often single: higher up the stems, so speak, intertwine, and the prominence expands and soars upwards until it is lost in delicate filaments, which are carried away in floating masses.

"Since last October, up to the time of trying the method of using the open slit, I had ob-tained evidence of considerable changes in the prominences from day to day. With the open slit it is at once evident that changes on the small scale are continually going on; it was only on the 14th inst. that I observed any change at all comparable in magnitude and rapidity to an comparative in magnitude and rapidity to those already observed by M. Janssen. About 9 hours 45 minutes on that day, with a tangential slit I observed a fine dense prominence near the sun's equator, on the eastern limb. I tried to sketch it with the slit in this direction; but its border was so fall of detail, and the atmospheric conditions were so unfavorable, that I gave up the attempt in despair. I turned the instrament round 90 degrees, and narrowed the slit, and my attention was at once taken by the F line; a single look at it taught me that an injection into the cromosphere and intense action were taking place. At 10 hours 50 minutes, when the action was slackening. I opened the slit; I say at once that the dense appear-ance had all disappeared, and cloud-like fila-ments had taken its place. The first sketch, embracing an irregular prominence with a long perfectly straight one, which I call A, was fin-ished at 11 hrs. 5 min., the height of the promi-nence being I min. 5 scc., or about 27,000 miles. I left the observatory for a few minutes, and on returning at 11 hrs. 15 min., I was astonished to find that part of the prominence A had entirely disappeared; not even the slightest rack appeared in its place; whether it was entirely dissi-pated, or whether parts of it had been wafted towards the other parts, I do not know, although I think the latter explanation the more proba-ble one, as the other part had increased."

Mr. Lockyer threw a fine picture of this storm in the sun upon the screen.

Radiation of Heat from the Moon. The Earl of Rosse is making a series of ex-periments by means of a thermo-pile of four elements and a three-foot telescope, to determine, if possible, what proportion of the moon's heat consists of:--1. That coming from the interior of the moon, which will not vary with the phase: 2. That which falls from the sun on the moon's surface, and is at once reflected Irrown1

A. Young, on the first contact, by means of the A. Young, on the first contact, by means of the spectroscope. Our, readers are, no doubt, familiar with the method developed by Lockyer of viewing solar prominences in the spectro-scope without the aid of an eclipse. Professor Young has been giving much attention to this subject, and has fitted up a very efficient instru-ment for the purpose. During the cellpse of last month, he was stationed at Burlington, Iowa, and shortly before the first contact was due, he found that there was a solar prominence located at the spot where first contact must occur. He therefore there was a solar prominence located at the spot where first contact must occur. He therefore fixed his spectroscope with the slit radial to the solar edge at this point, so getting a prominence spectrum whose width was determined by the height of the prominence. Closely watching this, he presently found that it began to narrow steadily, and at the instant that it became a more line and disappeared, he recorded first contact. From the first photograph showing contact made by the Phila-delphia party at the same place, Professor A. M. Mayer, who had charge of that division, calcu-lated the time of actual first contact, and found that it came within two-tenths of a second of the that it came within two-tenths of a second of the

That it came within two-tenns of a second of the record made by Professor Young. SPECTRUM OF THE CORONA.—During the to-tality of the late eclipse, Professor Young gave special attention to observation of the corona with the spectroscope. He found, that in place of a subdued solar spectrum which would have of a subdued solar spectrum which would have been anticipated from the reports of former ob-servations, it yielded a spectrum of bright lines. The most prominent of these he was able to measure, and found its position as that in-dicated by 1474 on Kirchhoff's chart. Two other fainter ones were noticed, but there was no time to measure them. Pro-fessor Young writes that he finds, by graphical projection, a close correspondence between this principal corona line and the brightest of the aurora lines observed by Professor Winlock, on aurora lines observed by Professor Winlock, on the 15th of April, and indicated by him as occa-pying the position of 1550 on Huggins' chart. Professor Young also considers that the two fainter corona lines observed, but not measured by him, correspond with aurora lines 1280 and 1400 of Huggins' chart, observed by Professor Winlock, on the occasion above noticed. From these observations, Professor Young hazards the conjecture that the solar corona is, in fact, a permanent aurora.

THE CORONA NOT POLARIZED .- With the above observations and deductions made by Professor Young, agree exactly those which were made at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by Professor E. C. Pickering, who with a spectro-scope observed no dark lines in the general light from the total basis and with a protection of the second from the total phase, and with a polariseope ar-ranged on the plan used by Arago in his study of sky-polarization, found no trace of this cou-dition in the light from the corona.

SOLAR PROMINENCES AS SEEN AND AS PHOTO GRAPHED,-It will be remembered that in De La Rue's photographs in 1860, several prominences were conspicuously depicted which were not seen by any of the observers. This no doubt results from the great difference in actinic force be-tween the light from the corona and promisences, when compared with their luminous intensity, the corona appearing intensely bright, but being very feeble in actinic effect.

#### English View of the Eclipse.

The London Spectator says :---

It is a particularly fortunate circumstance that the great eclipse of August 7 has been wit-nessed under favorable circumstances, for there will not be another total cellpse of the sun until the end of the year 1871, and then the duration of totality will be exceedingly short. After that there will be no total eclipse till November, 1872, and this celipse will be of no value at all, so far as observations to be made during totality are concerned, since the totality will not last more than a few seconds. Indeed, the eclipse will be of so singularly indefinite a character that will be total or annular. Probably it will begin as an annular eclipse, become total as the shadow sweeps rapidly across the earth's sur-face, and end as an annular eclipse again; the point of the moon's true shadow just reaching the protuberant part of the earth's illuminated hemisphere. Be this as it may, it is certain that there will be no possibility of observing the red

prominences. Thus, had it not been for the success with which, as we learn, the American astronomers have been able to observe the important eclipse of August 7, our solar physicists would have been forced to content themselves for several ears with the results of the eel tions of last year. This would have been the more unfortunate because that was the first celipse during which astronomers had been able to avail themselves of the power of their new ally, the spectroscope. Many questions of extreme importance have arisen during the past year as to the significance of several observations made in India in 1868; and astronomers looked with interest to the eclipse which has just taken place to resolve their difficulties. The eclipse of August 7 was in many respects Inferior to the great eclipse of August 18, 1898. In 1868 the moon's disc overlapped the sun (at the time of central colipse) by an amount equal to nearly a thirtieth part of the sun's apparent diameter, and thus the totality lasted several minutes. This year the moon's overlap was about a fifth less, and the duration of totality was proportionately reduced. Still the cellips was an important one, since it is comparatively seldom that even so near an approach is made to the exceptional magnitude of the great Indian cellipse. The recent cellipse, too, was characterized by certain very favorable features. The moon's shadow traversed a region of the earth's surface which was for the most part accessible to practical astronomers. The Americaus had no occasion to undertake long and expensive journeys, since the cellpse visited them, so to speak, at their own doors. Some of the principal American obser-vatories lay quite close to the line of central eclipse, others were not so far off but that large eclipse, others were not so int on version of the eclipse, others were not so and readily be carried to some spot upon the central line. Then, again, the important processes of photography were not interfered with, as in India, by the tre-mendous heat of the climate. Major Teunant mentioned last year that he had had great diffi-tion of the climate of the climate of the climate. culties to encounter owing to this circumstance. The American astronomers, among whom are some of the most successful professors of celestial photography, were subject to no such annovances. One result of the American observations is very interesting. Last year there was some dis-crepancy between the various observers of the spectra of the prominences, as to the position of those bright lines which indicate the character of the prominence-flames. So important was this discrepancy, that many were disposed to consider that the observers had seen different lines, and in this way some eight or nine lines seemed to have appeared in the prominence-spectrum. One observer indeed, M. Rayet, announced that he had seen seven or eight lines. Now Jannsen (himself an observer of the eclipse) and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, who independently dis covered the fact that the bright lines of the prominences can be seen without an cellpse. have seen but three lines, two belonging to hydrogen, and the third near to, but not coin-cident with, the double bright line of the metal sodium. But all doubt was not removed by this circumstance, since it was held to be not only possible, but highly probable that the fainter lines might escape a scrutiny made while the sun is blazing in full splendor: the peculiar selective power of the spectroscope availing to selective power of the spectroscope availing to render the brighter lines visible, without neces-sarily exhibiting the fainter ones. Now, all doubt on this point has been set at rest, since Professor Winlock, who observed the eclipse at Stubbrille, Kentucky, detected no less than eleven bright lines in the spectrum of a promi-nence. Doubtless, we shall soon learn what are the elements to which the new lines belong.

#### Foreign Items.

-A pamphlet just published at Pesth, under the title of "The Neutrality of the Austro-Hun-gatian Monarchy in a Future War," has been much commented on by the press of Vienna and Berlin. The author, who writes under the signature of "A Hussar," but who is known to be a Hungarian military officer of high rank, de-clares that it is impossible for Prussia to be sin-cerely friendly towards Austria, as it must in due course make an attempt to seize the German provinces of that empire. In the event of a war between Prussia and France, therefore, he con-tinued, Austria must take the side of the latter, in which case it will be necessary for Prussia to tinued, Austria must take the side of the latter, in which case it will be necessary for Prussia to place 300,000 men on the Bohemian frontier to cover her flank against the corps of observation which Austria would send to that province. In such a struggle, the writer adds, Prussia and Russia would also have "Turkey, Italy and Eng-land" against them. The result of the war, he concluded, would be the annihilation of Prussia as a great power, the humiliation of Russia, and the restoration of Poland. the restoration of Poland.

-The antagonism between the Slavonic and Italian populations en the coast of the Adriatic has again broken out in some serious disturbhas again broken out in some serious disturb-ances at Trieste. These disturbances created so much alarm among the inhabitants that the local militia, which is entirely composed of Sla-yonlans, has been disbanded. The Governor, General Moring, is very popular both with the Italians and the Slavonians, and his experiences in America and as a member of the Frankfort Parliament have given him strong liberal ten-dencies, which have caused him to be perhaps dencies, which have caused him to be perhaps more lenient than the occasion demanded. Very stringent instructions, however, have now been forwarded to him from Vienna, and it is stated that he has already given notice to the po-desta and other influential citizens of Trieste that, if the disturbances are repeated, he will be compelled to place the town in a state of siege.

-A contributor to the Daily News gives an interesting account of an unsuccessful attempt made by a correspondent of Victor Hugo, while made by a correspondent of Victor Hugo, while the translation of "Les Travaillenrs de la Mer" was being proceeded with, to convince the great man that "Premiere des quatre" was not a cor-rect rendering of "Firth of Forth," and that the "Firth of Forth" was not the "First of Four Cliffs." The curious blunder was noticed in many quarters when "Les Travaillenrs de la Mer" appeared; but we now hear, for the first time, that it had been pointed out to M. Hugo before the work appeared, and that the sublime romancist work appeared, and that the sublime romancist persisted in maintaining that the "Firth of Forth" was what he had declared it to be, and that the first of the four cliffs which mark the frontier between England and Scotland had been blown down by the fury of an equinoctial gale. "The meteorological facts mentioned by me," he replied, "being the same as reported by the Eulletin of the Paris Observatory, if there is an error, or if the denomination is inexact, it is to the Bulletin that that error or inexactitude must be referred. For the rest I do not believe that there is an error (Du reste, je ne crois pas qu'il y ait erreur)."

-An archdeacon and a clergyman or two of lesser note have ventured to attack Darwinism before the members of the British Association at Exeter. As might be expected, whether right or wrong, as a matter of fact, they got the worst of it in argument, Professor Huxley observing that their papers and speeches seemed to him to suggest that Cain was the first doctor of divinity, and Abel the first man of science. Almost at the same time the Pope's organ, the *Civilla Catolica*, was discussing the same subject. The following is a brief summary of its argument:—"As the Church teaches that God created man, the liberals will not believe it. and maintain they descend from apes. They have chosen that animal for their progenitor, because Satan, the first conspirator, the first revolutionary, and the first liberal that ever lived, was the ape of the Deity. Further, they have observed that, as the ate is notoriously impudent, malicious, and, above all, prone to theft, he possesses the same qualities as themselves. The liberals are the apes of the Church and of God, and follow in that the example of the devil, their lord and master. From this come their hatred and animosity to the Church. Does the Pope summon an Ceu-menical Council at Rome? The liberals propose at Naples an assembly of free-thinkers. short, liberalism is only a grand piece of aping." —The Moscow Gazette of August 15 publishes

an article which contains some interesting ination as to the measures taken by the

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BANKERS,	AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m	at one-half the expense of the. It is readily put on oh Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid ing the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,	FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. JThis institution, so long and so favorably known,	PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOPS WITH WELTON' LASTIC PAINT.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM- BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Ecceler Accounts of Banks and Banks on Lines	continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Cata- logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Col- lege opens Sentember 16.	2 175 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.
BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON	727 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Fresident.	TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERSRoofs! Yes, res. Every size an kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMI
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort,	HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHES- NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the circulars by the hore access	AND ROOFERSRootal Yes, res. Every size an kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMI RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND BOOF COMPAN are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, an for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their selid com plax roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, wit
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 12tf Available Throughout Europe.	circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars, 9 P. A. OREGARJA. M., Principal. A CADEMY OF THE PROFESTANT PRIS	ALCAN CONCRETE FAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, an for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid com plex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with trushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No eraci- ing, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Goo for all climates. Directions given for work, or good wor men supplied. Care, promptaess, certainty! One prios Call Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties.
12 tf Available Throughout Europe.	A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT PPIS	men supplied. Care, promptness, certaintyl One price Call Examinel Judge!
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.	From September 1, 1869, the price of Taition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and [Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees. GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.	8 15 6m HAMIITON & COORFER, No. 45 S. TENTH Street.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,	GEORGE W. HUNTER, Tressurer,	FUTHE ADAMS EXTERNOL COMPANY OF
	The Session will open on Month of	agos, Morchandian NUT Street, formande Di Corrando
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 24 PHILADELPHIA.	The Sension will open on MONDAY, September 6. Ap- plications for admission may be made during the pro- ording week, between 10 and 13 o'clock in the morning.	The ADAMS EATRESS COMPANY, OFFIC ages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, suther by own lines or in connection with other Express Companie to all the principal towns and cities is the United States E. COLEMAN, Beperintendent

ARE ACADEMY." CET Street and WEST ng loased the upper part ailding, will reopen h s or school purposes will the Gymnasium will be of Dr. Jansen, and is paratus for the practice ces all that is needed Schools, or Commercia ation respecting Primary study of Vocal Music, receing the Principal as a for inspection after 8 21tf ARDING SCHOOL, ematical, Scientific itution, AND BOYS! ery County, Pa. nth Annual Session will e 8th day of September e. For Circulars address 5 F. MILLER, A. M. Principal. Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Stork, Conrad, Bom-Cruikshanks, etc. Myers, M. Russell Yest, Hiester Clymer, tes L. Clagborn, C. S. proft. Theodore G. Boggs, ross Fry, Miller & Derr, Kont, Santes & Co., 725 mwf3m R B A C H'S ND COMMERCIAL UNG MEN. DINGS. ENTH Street. ng accidents in assem suble. f whom has had years of *inting* knowledge and onsequently, profitable. ine calculated to make moome, to the pupil-an te success, addeny from 10 A. M. to 122, and the names 23. culars and the names rons of the institution. mrton's, No. 430 Ches LAUDERBACH, est Public Gramma 8 17 Im OFING.-ROOFS is readily put on old he shingles, thus avoid furniture while under S WITH WELTONS nd Paint Roofs at short by the barrel or gallon W. A. WELTON, Street, above Coates. CTS, BUILDERS SCIES, BUILDERS, feet, yes. Every size and HRD Street, the AME-ND ROOF COMPANY i for TIN ROOFS, and Also, their solid com-fored to the public, with the work. Anti vermin, this, Durable. No crack-or, gravel, or heat. Good i for work, or good work-, certainty! One price! H LEEDS, Principal. COVERED OVER ted for ten years. ON & COORFER, 45 S. TENTH Street OMPANY, OFFICE

from the sun on the moon's surface is absorbed. raises the temperature of the moon's surface, and is afterwards radiated as heat of low refrangibility. The chief result arrived at up to the present moment is, that (the radiating power of the moon being taken as equal to lampblack, and the earth's atmosphere supposed not to affect the result) a deviation of 90 degrees for full moon appears to indicate an elevation of temperature coual to 500 degrees Enhronheit The relative amount of solar and lunar radiation was found equal to S9S19 : 1.

#### Action of Sunlight on Mineral Oils.

Some curious experiments, recently made by Herr Grotowsky, on the action of sunlight upon mineral oils, show that when the different kinds of petroleum oils are exposed to the influence of sunlight, they absorb oxygen from the air and convert it into ozone, as has been shown already for many other hydrocarbon olls by Shoenbein, Kuhlmann, and Phipson. According to Pro-fessor Grotowsky, no chemical combination occurs between the oll and the ozone; the latter remains free, and oxidizes powerfully any sub-stances brought into contact with it. The odor of the olls is completely modified when contain ozone;-the author states they cannot be burnt, and they that they rapidly attack cork. The color of the glass bottles in which the oils experimented on are enclosed has a marked influence on this absorption of oxygen. Preserved in iron vessels, or completely out of the rays of daylight, all these oils may be preserved intact; but in white plass jars exposed to the light, the white oils become yellow, are highly charged with ozoue, increase in specific gravity 0.005, burn with much difficulty, and at ack the corks of the bottles. This is particularly the case with American petroleum.

### The Oxyhydrogen Light.

This scheme has now taken a definite shape in Paris. A company has been formed, the capital Faris. A company has been formed, the capital necessary has been raised, and application has been made for permission to lay down pipes to carry oxygen and hydrogen over about a fourth of the city. It is not very likely that the per-mission will be granted, and the promoters will have to confine themselves to supplying indivi-duals with compressed gases, as was originally proposed. By the patented processes M. Tessie dn Motay obtains the oxygen and hydrogen which he proposes to distribute over Paris, at a the Motely contains the oxygen and hydrogen which he proposes to distribute over Paris, at a cost solow that the oxyhydrogen light is promised much cheaper than common gas light; but ingenious and relatively cheap as they undoubt-edly are, it is impossible to believe that the service can be made so inexpensive as to supersede coal gas. The prospectus of the company en-larges upon the cheapness and purity of the light, the complete combustion, and the absence of all deleterious matters in the products of the combination; but is quite silent as to the danger of introducing into a house two gases not possessing any smell, and which, consequently, may escape without observation, and the mix-ture of which forms an explosive compound ture of which forms an explosive compound of far greater power than any mixture of coal gas and air. To any danger of this kind, continental engineers appear to shut their eves. A short time ago, a patent was taken out in Bel-gium for making a mixture of coal gas and air, storing it in gas-holders, and distributing it over the city of Brussels for heating purposes. The engineering details given showed a comover the city of Brassels for heating purposes. The engineering details given showed a com-plete knowledge of the subject of the manufac-ture and distribution of gas, but there seemed to be no recognition of the risk, imminent enough, of blowing up the whole concern. A considera-tion of this kind, some years ago, stood in the way of a scheme of the kind projected for Bir-mingham, and will, no doubt, prevent the Oxy-hydrogen Light Company from getting permishydrogen Light Company from getting permis-sion to lay down their pipes over Paris. Determining "First Contact" with the Spectro-

One of the most beautiful observations made during the late eclipse was that of Professor C.

-Senator Wilson says the result of the Ten nessee election has been brought about by that want of principle, violence, and treachery so characteristic of Tennessee politicians. -General Peter Thacher Washburn, the newly

chosen Governor of Vermont, is a son of the late Renben Washburn, a Massachusetts bern lawyer, who resided many years in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont.

sian Government with the object of facilitating the use of railways by the troops in time of war No railway, it appears, can now be made in Russia unless the company charged with its construction engages to build the carriages in such a way as to make them easily available for the transport of troops. A sort of railway drill has been established in order to accustom the soldiers to enter and come out of a train with the greatest possible rapidity, and special rail-way companies are to be attached to each regiment, consisting of men capable of acting case of need as engineers, stokers, drivers, points-men, etc. The total number of the soldiers men, etc. The total number of the soldiers forming these companies will for the present be 1000. The Moscow Gazette thus explains the necessity for the above measures:—"No one doubts the great importance of railways in a military point of view, but if the necessary ar-rangements are not made in time of peace they will not be one-tenth as serviceable as they will not be one-tenth as serviceable as they ought to be. If, for instance, the troops, and especially the artillery and cavalry, are not ex-ercised during peace in entering and leaving a railway carriage without losing time, . . or if the enemy should destroy a portion of the rails, or the employes of the railway (as was the case during the last Polish insurrection) do not deserve the confidence of the government, and if no means are taken to provide against such contingencies, the best strategical combinations might be paralyzed."

-The disturbances which lately took place in consequence of the establishment of a monastery at Moabit, a suburb of Berlin, have called tae attention of the Prussian press to the laws on reli-gious societies which exist in the various German States. It appears that in Prussia the only au-thority that decides as to the establishment of a monastery is the bishop of the diocese, the State only interfering "when the monastery is estab-lished for the purpose of exercising an influence on public affairs." By article 13 of the Prussian Constitution, monasteries can only acquire the rights possessed by lay associations through special laws made *ad hoc*; and no religious order is to be regarded as a corporation unless its foundation has been sanctioned by the State. The numerous monasteries and convents estab lished in Prussia since 1850 have accordingly no corporate existence in the eyes of the law, and their property is held either in the name of a third person or of an individual member of the society. In Bavaria no religious establish-ment can be founded without the consent of the State (ediet of 1818). In Austria, by Article 28 of the Concordat, the "concurrence of the Gov-ernment" is required for such foundations, after which they become legally entitled to all the privileges of corporate bodies. According to the Baden law of the 9th of October, 1860, no rellgious order may be introduced into that country without the permission of the Government, and such permission may be withdrawn if thought necessary. A similar provision is contained in the Wurtemberg law of the 30th of January, 1862, and it is added that if a society of Jesuits, or any othersociety of a like kind should desire admission into the country, a special law must be passed for that purpose. No religious order is to be established unless it possesses sufficient means of subsistence. After establishment it is placed under the supervision of the bishop of the diocese, and is made liable to the civil laws of the country. No member of a religious society is allowed to contribute more than a certain fixed sum towards the expenses of his order, the Government is to be informed from time to time of the number of the members, and the judicial authorities are inways, to be allowed access to the monastic buildings. In Saxony, on the other hand, the constitution of 1831 forbids the introduction of area members, and including introduction of any new convents or religious orders whatever.

Thomas Sinclair, running on the Dent ticket in Mississippi for Secretary of State, is colored. 大臣山