THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1867.

THE METEORS AGAIN.

A November Star Shower in 1867 Timely Warning of Prof. Loomis.

A correspondent of a London journal writes under date of October 21:

Your readers have already been made familiar through the pages of the November star shower, striking features of which have some probability of being seen before the time of its reappearance, will be due, if it be in fact the identical one of its current year. It is for the information of those readers of ours that I take an early opportunity of offering the following remarks in the point on the present occasion of its return the notable and somewhat altered circumstances of its display. The star shower has continued to increase gradually since 1863, when a magnificent shower of falling stars was observed at Wolverhampton on the 15th, and Dr. Jones of the 14th Alleya, announced their appearance on the 13th of November. In the years 1864 and 1865 the meteors returned in still growing numbers that on the latter occasion about two thousand an hour must have been seen at Greenwich, and almost as great a number was counted in America. In the great star shower of last year alight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and a correspondent an equal multitude of Greenwich, and a correspondent an equal multitude of Berbalis and falling stars was visible at the same time in Europe, Asia and in Africa, and at the Cape of Good Hope. While the gradual and steady increase of the shower up to the present time makes the appearance of a great star shower of this November meteors in large number or fire extremely probable, they are by no means the only phenomena which have not yet announced. The celebrated spectacle seen by Humboldt in South America in the year 1799, and by one observer in North America in 1833, who describes them as falling "about as thick as the flakes of snow in common snowfalls," or, by another, who remarks that their numbers seem at once often equalled the number of all the fixed stars in the sky, at the time of the appearance of the November meteors in the year 1833. Others observers of that time were preceded on the same date in the previous year by a similar spectacle seen in the Maritimes, in Asia, and over the whole continent of Europe, and that 34 years before the great display in 1799 and that 34 years before the great display in 1799 and the same star shower was seen in equally grand proportions, by Humboldt in South America. Perhaps upon the evident periodicity of the phenomenon, Others ventured to predict that after another interval of thirty-four years the star shower would return in the present year. Now that the interval has elapsed, and that the November meteors last year returned in the same multitude and in the same brilliancy of the globe which distinguished their appearance in the year 1832, it is hardly too much to expect, that the coming chances strikingly appear to indicate, that another star shower of the magnitude of that of the year 1833 will this year be visible in America. Calculating from the time when the frequency of the meteors was observed at Greenwich on the night of the 13th to the 14th of November, the last display of meteoric results were observed: At about six o'clock, A. M., Greenwich time, on Thursday, the 14th proximo, the earth by meeting the 14th proximo, the earth will occupy the place where it encountered the first particles of the meteoric stream last year. At half-past seven o'clock, A. M., a few minutes before, at Greenwich, it will cross the moiling line; and at about nine o'clock, A. M., when the sun is fairly risen in Britain, supposing that the course of the meteoric stream keeps its appointed place, the earth's passage through the current will be complete, and the rain of fire-balls and falling stars, should its return be fulfilled, will cease. Observations on the morning before and on the morning after the evening before and at intervals during the night of the 13th to the 14th inclusive, inasmuch as the time of the phenomenon cannot be absolutely fixed, are, on account of a contingent. The meteors are certainly, a self propelling. The meteors's presence a few days after the full, although in one respect a disadvantage, by the moon's light will yet, by the effect of dispelling hostile clouds, be favorable to a clear condition of the sky.

Owing to the approaching daylight the star shower will only continue for a few hours in Britain or on the Continent. Westward from the British Isles, on the Atlantic Ocean, in the Canada and the United States of America, where during the whole time the star shower is in the ascendant, the shower last year, darkness will prevail, the circumstances are more favorable for observation. Taking one hour earlier for every 15 degrees of west longitude from Greenwich, ten degrees of west longitude the star shower will be at the best time when the star shower will be at its height at a list of places within the region not named may be produced by the following:

TIME OF MAXIMUM A. M., NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

	H. M.		H. M.
Reikiavik, Iceland	3 30	Quebec and Florida	11 30
Hammerfest, Norway	3 45	Washington and N. Y.	11 45
Berlin and Bernsdorf	3 56	Kerrowkie, Canada	11 56

The Cape of Good Hope shower will be seen at midnight, and its visibility will continue to diminish towards a point two degrees of longitude west from California, where the earth's course in the meteors will be intercepted by the wide surface of the North Pacific Ocean will not experience the illumination of the shower.

Should the star shower this year be as magnificent and in the same degree conspicuous in the continent of America as formerly, then, since the meteors are not yet very partially seen at Hull, in England, and those of the year 1861 were noticed in Ventnor, in Germany, a partial view of the star shower, at daybreak on the morning of the 14th, in the provinces, will doubtless be obtained in Britain. Even on the continent, where the circumstances are less favorable for observations, some tokens of the star shower may possibly be seen.

Our New Possessions in the North-Pacific.

The following letter has just been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT HONOLULU, Aug. 22, 1867.—*Sir*:—From paragraphs in the few newspapers which reach here, I am led to believe that the climate and resources of the Russian territory recently ceded to the United States are greatly misunderstood by some of the press and people of the Atlantic States. Many of the seamen who frequent these islands have made voyages to the coast and islands of Russia and Americas for years past, and I tran-mit to you such limited information concerning that country as I have derived from them, trusting that it may prove acceptable, and perhaps possibly to add to the information you already possess.

Captain Meek, an old New England shipmaster, and one of the most intelligent men in this community, says that he traded with the natives of Russian America for more than twelve years. During that time he passed two winters in Sitka, and saw very little snow on the coast near the harbor during either winter; in one, the winter of 1858, snow at all, although the mountains surrounding the settlement were covered. Rain fell through a great portion of each winter, and heavy fogs frequently prevailed. The winter temperature is not so low as at points on the Atlantic coast from thirteen to fourteen degrees south of the same parallel; and although no thermometrical record was kept by him, he believed the climate during those winters to be warmer than the sea-coast of Southern New York or Northern Virginia.

In the vicinity of Sitka, fine potatoes are raised, and all the other vegetables of the temperate zone. Barley is already cultivated, and a little wheat and all the other grains, no doubt could be cultivated to advantage.

Kodiac is one of the largest of the islands, and the best for all purposes. The soil is good, the country more mountainous, and the cod and other fisheries extensive.

On some parts of most of these islands and coast, stock can be graced for about nine months of the year, but for the other three months they would have to be housed and fed. Grass is abundant in the localities fitted for stock, but apparently cold and nutritious. The summers of the westerly islands are colder than those of Kodiac or Sitka, on account of winds from the north, which sometimes blow with much violence.

The forests on the main land are large, the trees of luxuriant growth and capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of fine timber. The fact that the coast and islands have many good harbors, adapted for either accessible, and consequently valuable in the future.

The country abounds in coal of a quality not known. The captain has seen native copper, and there has always been a tradition among the traders that gold exists, although he has never seen any evidence of the fact.

The natives are treacherous, warlike, and acquainted with the use of firearms. For many years one of the principal articles of traffic with them has been small arms and ammunition, consequently they are nearly all armed with guns. The fact that they are constantly at war among themselves, has heretofore made them less troublesome to their traders.

The voyage from Honolulu to Sitka has been made in ten days, and in the same time from San Francisco under sail.

Judging from the imperfect description these men have given the country, taken altogether, it anything but the uninhabitable, desolate, frozen region many newspapers I have read represent it to be, on the contrary, it contains thousands of square miles of land as well adapted for cultivation, and stock-raising as many parts of the New England States.

Its fisheries are rich and extensive, and require only development to make them a large and profitable source of revenue. It possesses the inexhaustible supply of ship timber which we will need to build up, when the United States, pursuing the policy you have so successfully inaugurated, will have become the masters of the great commerce of China and the East. Its ports, with the bitter exception of Sitka, are hardly and enterprising race of seamen, who will man our ships and make our commerce as supreme on the Pacific as it once was on the Atlantic; and it will become the Pacific coast what New England was on the Atlantic before her race of adventurous and intrepid seamen had given place to generations of thrifty manufacturers.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MRS. SENATOR SUMNER has returned from Europe.

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD has returned from Europe.

INTERNAL revenue receipts yesterday were not quite $400,000.

REPRS. R. BELLOCK has been elected President of the Macon and Augusta, Ga., Railroad.

SANTA ANNA and his wife have arrived in Havana, and will remain for a short time.

Nov. 28 has been appointed a day of Thanksgiving in California.

A volcanic eruption has broken out in Hayiti in favor of Nombez, and against the authority of President Salnave.

WILLIAM CORBY JONES, a prominent lawyer and old resident of San Francisco, died yesterday.

DR. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, a Professor in Yale Medical College, died at his residence in New Haven.

The Mexican Government refuses to hold any intercourse with the ministers and consuls of foreign governments, until the Republic is recognized by such governments.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, 20 miles in extent, was yesterday sold to Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON was engaged yesterday in opening telegrams from the Southern States and from the New York and Maryland elections.

LOU. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, had a long private interview with General Grant yesterday, at which he promised to refer to General Grant the question of candidate for the Presidency.

The yellow fever has been declared no longer an epidemic in New Orleans. Six deaths from the disease were reported on Tuesday, and twenty-five from the cholera and the pestilence to date, 7,036.

An armed expedition of the followers of ex-President Pace landed recently at Monte Christo, in Hayti, a few weeks, and was defeated by detachments by General Tolarzo. The Dominican Minister to Hayti has been recalled, President Cabral has come to Ohao. He has negotiated a loan with London capitalists for ten million francs.

The Alabama Reconstruction convention has passed a resolution authorizing the raising of proper standing committees, and to memorialize Congress to remove the political disabilities of all who have materially aided reconstruction. A resolution was introduced and referred to restore all property sold by executors and administrators during the war, in Confederate currency, to the legal heirs of the estates, without a decree in court. The Radicals will probably be modeled after that of Vermont.

Omaha dispatches mention reports that two thousand Indians are now encamped at the mouth of the Big Horn river, waiting Maxpiya Luta to join them, and commence a war dance. Red Cloud and Live Horn are with them. The former is reported to be considerably alarmed. It is said they pretend to be for peace in order to obtain blankets and provisions. Red Cloud Horn would go to Fort Sully for the same purpose, but is prevented from doing so by the treaty on condition that the Powder River country be abandoned by the Indians. If the war dance war will commence again, with the cry of extermination. Advices from other sources indicate there will be no trouble at Laramie, but on the contrary, favorable treaties will be made with the Sioux.

The Tornado at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, NOV. 6.—An official despatch from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in this city, says that all the property on shore which pass has been destroyed by the terrible tornado on the 29th and 30th of October. The vessels lost are four, four of them, and the Wye, Captain Taylor, on Dead Island. The Corsica, Captain Hancock, went ashore on Tortola Island, and the Nerissa in St. Thomas, the Sabine and Tyne were dismasted.

The town of St. Thomas lies ruin. Vessels are ashore, and the loss of life is very great, and the destruction of property immense. The Spanish Consul at Tortola, the Rhone and all others on board or here were lost.

From the city of Tortola, Dutch Island, including Captain Taylor and Mr. Hodgson. All the passengers on board the steamer Corsica for Southampton, which had sailed with one hundred and fifty passengers, only twelve were saved.

The French steamer was also damaged by the hurricane at St. Thomas, and the list of the vessels that received damages is very large.

HAVANA, NOV. 6.—Advices from St. Thomas represent the bay full of wrecks. Five steamers and many other vessels were lost in the harbor and at Tortola. The docks, coal-yards and factories at St. Thomas were demolished.

The Royal Mail Steamship Rhone was sunk. She had on board 145 persons, of whom only twelve were saved. Most of the crew were lost.

The Sonia Newman, from New York, was blown ashore.

The Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, NOV. 6.—Parliament was opened here to-day. The members of the House of Commons and Senate were sworn in at noon. Business was generally suspended in honor of the event, crowds of people assembled in front of the Parliament buildings, where the volunteers were drawn up. A guard from the Rifle Brigade received the Governor.

The Senate was called to order by the Clerk, who read the usual proclamation. The list of members of both houses was also read.

The Hon. Mr. Cauchon took his seat as Speaker, after which the Governor, accompanied by his staff, entered and took his seat in the House.

The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend, and the Speaker read a document, stating that His Excellency would not give his reasons for calling Parliament together, until they had elected their Speaker. The Commons then retired, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons the Hon. James Cockburn was proposed for Speaker, and Sir John A. McDonald, seconded by the Hon. M. Cameron, and no other. No opposition could be date was proposed, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

The Governor-General entertained a large number of the members at a dinner. The principal points in his speech are said to refer to the tariff and equalization of the currency.

The Cretans.

The latest accounts from Crete confirm the report of the total failure of the mission of Ali Pasha. The Cretans are prepared for a winter campaign against the Turks. If having been repulsed in them be Combination of their own Generals, that the continuation of the war would not be advantageous to the Turks, to disarm themselves with greater energy than heretofore. The Turkish troops are almost all of their race, and they discover that they will not by fighting against them. The Turkish troops are probably modeled after that of Vermont.

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Coal Statement.

The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western railroad for week ending Nov. 4, compared with the same time last season:

	1867.	1866.
	Week.	Week.
	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	56,931 01	40,118 19
Shipped South	19,971 04	1,055,649 17
Total	76,902 05	1,105,767 01
For corresponding time last week	1,028,864 16	1,105,767 01
	Week.	Year.
	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	11,094 19	1,831,993 11
Shipped South	71,808 06	307,154 03
Total	82,902 05	1,871,772 14
Increase		194,054 07

LADIES' TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW M. A. BIDDLE 1867 WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1867.
Just Received, Rich Black Bugle Trimmings, Black Bugle Trimmings, Black Bugle Trimmings, Black Lace, Gimpure and Chiny Laces, Grape Trimmings, Fancy Dress Buttons, Fur Edge Velvets, in all shades.
M. A. BIDDLE, 1 and 3 Arcade.

Black Velvets, all widths, at low prices.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all the Department.
Ladies' Cloaks made to order, from Parisian Patterns.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoops, Skirts, Ribbons, Sashes, Ruchings, Fancy Goods, Notions