# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. (e20-43)

# MARRIED.

PURCELL.—HABRIN.—On September 1, at Fort Schuy.

New York Harbor, by the Roy. H. J. Fiattery, James Purcell to Salite Elade, second daughter of Brigadier. meral J. A. Haskin, U. S. A. DIED.

WIRD—At Hulmeville, September 7,1 63, Mrs. Lydia, Bird, relict of Albert G. Bird, Eaq.
JUHNSON—At Germantown, on Sunday morning, September 6th, Francis Norton, son of Norton and Emily
H. Johnson, aged 6years and 4 months.

MARCER.—On the 6th inst., Israe R. Marcer, aged 66 The relatives and friends of the family, Neptune Hose Company, Union Division No. 12, S. of T., and Harmony Lodge No. 18, I. U. of & F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 North Twelith street, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. 'To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery WILSON.—On the 4th instant, Lidie Siter, daughter of Winfield S. and Emma J. Wilson, in the 11th year of her, age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1668 North Tenth street, or Tucsday morning, the instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester

AN ESSENTIAL ARTICLE IN EVERY COLOATE & CO.78 TOTLET SOAP is an essential article in every family. We feel safe in saying that a better article cannot be obtained.—Northern Christian Advent.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BYOUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BEOWNS AND BLUE GEO GRAIN.
MODE COLUD PLAIN SILKS.
BUILT EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

## SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAVETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THUESDAY, September o. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY. July 23, the day before the Annual Commencement. For circulars, apply to President CATTELL er to

S1,500 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF the lot of Hlack Velvets and Black Satins (or in proportion to the quantity restored,) stolen from the premises Nos. 50 and 52 Howard, and 16 Mercer streets, New York, between last Saturday night and Monday morning.

New York, Sept. 2, '68.

Set rolt. EASTON, Pa., July, 1868

PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE,
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer Stars and Stripes, will
close at this office, TUESDAY. September 8, at 74. M.
11
HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S BOARDING AND
Day School, No. 1234 Spruce street, will re-open
se7-12trpe HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1618 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evaning Bulletin.
ST. STEPHEN. NB.—Schr John Lymburner, Oreutt503.(00 laths \$11,000 pickets J W Garkill & Soms.

# MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-SEPTEMBER 7. Bee Marine Bulletin en Inside Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY. Steamer Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F Ohl.

Bark Wm Van Name, Graig, 4 days from Boston, in balast to L Westergaard & Co.

Echr John Lymburner, Orcutt, 9 days from St Stephen, 18, with Inths and pickets to J W Gaskill & Sona.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil o Shober & Co. over G. Co. ir N Jones, Ingalls, 3 days from New York, in ballast A Souder & Co. to E A Sonder & Co.

Schr Hlawatha, Newman, 4 days from Newburyport, with mose to Knight & Sons.

Schr F R Faird, Ireland, from Georgetown, SC. with tumber to cautain.

Schr M Fillmore, Chase, 8 days from Bangor, with tumber to S B Bailey & Sons.

Schr S L Crocker, Preabrey, 3 days from Taunton, with mode.

mdse. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 2 days from Fall Ship Columbia (NG), Foss, Bremen, L Westergaard & Co. Steamer Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos Watt-

Steamer Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havans, 21103 Valveson & Sons.
Stoamer Brunette, Howe, New York, John F Ohi.
Bark Lonise (Norw), Dehly, Cork for orders, L Westergard & Co.
Bark Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, J Dallett & Co.
Bark Orchilla, Havener, Leghorn, J E Baxley & Co.
Bark Orchilla, Havener, Leghorn, J E Baxley & Co.
Both S L Crocker, Preshrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S L Crocker, Preshrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Westmoreland

3 Steelman, Robinson, Leechville, H Croskey.

At St Jago de Cuba, 20th ult. barks John Boulton, inday, just arrived to load for Antwerp; Aunie Augusta, no Minday, just arrived to load for Antwerp; Aunie Augusta, no Adays,—Reported by Captala Almeida, of schooner flipyl, at Delaware Brakwater.
Bieamer Fanita, Freeman, hence at N York yesterday. Steamer Baxon, Boggs, cleared at Boston 5th instant for this port.

Steamer Yazoo. Hodges, 7½ days from New Orleans,
at New York yesterday.

Steamer America (NG). Ernst, from Bremen 22d uit,
and Southampton 25th, with 662 passengers, at New York
yesterday. esterday. Steamer Columbia (Br). Carnaghan, from Glasgow via doyillo isid ult. with 74 cabin and 314 steerage passengers, t New York yesterday. U Ssteamer De Sota, Commodore C S reBoggs, hence at

U S steamer De Sota Commission.

New York yesterday.

Bark Annie W Weston, Bailey, hence 3th July for San
Francisco, was spoken 31st July, 1st 35 N, lon 37 W.

Bark John Wooster, Knowles sailed from Singapore 5th ork John Wooster, knowles saited from Singapore bin y for Hong Kong. rig Ida M Connery, McNivey 10 days from Cow Bay, at New York yesterday.
Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 36th ult for Genoa.
Brig Escort, Baker, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 17th ult. reste. r William & James, Outten, hence at Richmend 5th

Pennsylvania, Smith, cleared at Richmond 5th is port. na M Fox, Case, sailed from Norwich 4th inst. Schr Emms at Ful, Cascipation and Avantage of the port.
Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, bence at Warren 2d Inst.
Schr Glenwood, Smith, hence at New York yesterday,
Schrs Isabella, Endicott, hence for Boston; E Brown,
Small, hence for Fall River; Casper Heft, Shitte, hence
for Portland, and Benj Strong, Brown, from Fall River
for this port, at New York yesterday.

PINE APPLE CHEESE—NORTON'S CELEBRATED Brand on consignment and for sale by JOS. B. BUS-BIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue. SARDINES.—100 CASES, HALF QUARTER BOXES landing and far sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER, 108 South Delaware avenue.

# PACIFICATION.

Extraordinary Historical Coincidence. Much, and some think unmerited censure, hav. ing been cast upon Generals Rosecraus, Lee and the other distinguished gentlemen who were concerned in the recent White Salphur Springs correspondence, we have felt it our duty to come forward to their defence, and as a step in that direction to instance the case of John Brown and his "little onpleasantness" with the authoritles of Virginia, in the autumn of 1859. It will be remembered that Brown and twenty one other individuals of his own peculiar political persuasion, attacked Harper's Ferry on the night of October 16th, in the year named, and after a desperate struggle in which most of his followers were made to bite the dust, Captain Brown and his few surviving comrades were captured by Colonel Robert E. Lee, then of the U. S. Army, but more recently Generalissimo of the Confederate forces. The parallel between the deeds of Brown, in '59, and of Lee in '61, '62, '63, 64 and '65, is not very decided, inasmuch as Brown was an insignificant fellow, who merely made war upon principle, and who, moreover. had never received any special favor from the State of Virginia upon which he contrived his onelaught. Lee, upon the other hand, was "a gentleman born;" he was educated at the expense of the United States, and held a military commission under the Federal Government at the time he concluded to go over to the other side. Unlike Brown, he made war in the interest of Slavery, not because he thought Slavery was right in the abstract, but because his native State found its profit in breeding and trading in black chattels, gentlemanly considerations that were beyond the comprehension of such a mud-sill as John Brown.

But Virginia, always magnanimous, set us an example of kindly consideration and gentle for bearance in the case of John Brown and his few surviving followers who had found at once their Bull Run and their Appomatox Apple-tree at Harper's Ferry.

It is not generally known that soon after the affair at Harper's Ferry, Virginia became very anxious upon the subject of reconciling the wayward Brown and of compensating him in every possible way for the loss of his pet cause. As a means towards the accomplishment of this praiseworthy end, Colonel Rosecrown, of Accomac, who had been commissioned by Governor Wise to look after the Pennsylvania and Maryland fishermen in their assaults upon the "Oyster Fundum" of the Old Dominion, took a run over to Charlestown to have a talk with the Harper's Ferry ex-rebels and obtain their views as to what they desired for themselves, and to learn what their opinions were in respect to the Government of Virginia. Also, as to who they would like to have chosen for Governor of the State at the election next ensuing. The written correspondence which ensued was (or might have been) as

COLONEL BOSECHOWN TO CAPTAIN BROWN. "CHARLESTOWN, Va., November, 1859.—Captain: Fall of solicitude for the future of our State, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the abolitionists of the Northern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the fight at the Harper's Ferry ergine-house for almost three days. Inid down regine-house for almost three days, Inid down their arms—whose trusted and beloved leader you have been. I see that interpreting abolition of slavery to conflict with State quiet has produced a violent reaction against it which is drifting us towards the opposite extreme, and also that so great a State as ours even now is, certainly is to be must have a government to certainly is to be, must have a government to attend to local details, or go farther and fare

"It is plain to us throughout the State that the continuance of confusion and uneasiness such as has existed for the last month largely increases the danger of arbitrary government at Richmond, swells our State expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenues, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our State bonds and currency, and the condition of the largest below that, and

places the credit of the largest below that of the smallest State of the original Union.

We know that this difficulty must continue to exist until we can remedy the evil condition of things in Abolition circles in the North. things in Abolition circles in the North. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise; such as from & failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen confingencies, which may still more depricate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among the people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the North are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good er ill. Secing these things, and how all just interests concur in the work—I ask—the officers and soldlers who fought for the State at Harper's Ferry—every thinking man of the great State of Virginia asks—why we cannot have pacification and prosperity?

prosperity?

"We are told by those who control the State government at Richmond that if this result is attained it must be by the aristocratic class which attained it must be by the aristocratic class which for several years governed or misgoverned Virginia. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until three or four millions of colored people give into it cheerfully or consent to be flayed alive.

'Now, I think—the Harper's Ferry army thinks, and the people of the State, I dare say, believe—there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or surer way to get good government for the country at large.

strer way to get good government for the country at large.

"We know that they who organized and sustained the Harper's Ferry raid for three days against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the country.

"I came over to Charlestown to find out what the recycle of Kanaga and Massachusetts think of the people of Kansas and Massachusetts think of this, and to ask what the officers and soldiers

who served in the Harper's Ferry onslaught, and the leading people who sustained it, think of "I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in

whose purity and patriotism I here express un-qualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the Abolitionists of the North to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our distracted State.

"I want to carry that wiedge high above the and prosperity to our distracted State.

"I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers of the Harper's Ferry raiding party, and the people of the State of Virginia, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

"I know you are a representative man, in rever-"I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for Slavery, and the integrity of the sacred soil of Virginia, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the Abolitionists; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Abolitionits here who concur in your views and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers

# PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

and representative men throughout the North, when they can be procured.

"This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Virginia soldiers and business men, who want substantial and soldie peace, and cause them to rise above the lovel of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

"Very truly your friend.

"W. S. Rosecnown.

"To Captain John Brown, Charlestown jail,

"To Captain John Brown, Charlestown jail,

REPLY OF CAPTAIN BROWN.

Virginia.

\*\*REPLY OF CAPTAIN BROWN.

\*\*CUARLESTOWN JAIL, Virginia, November, 1859.—Colonel: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestion. I have conferred with a number of abolitionists from the North, in whose judgment I have confed, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

\*\*With this explanation we proceed to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be the stntiment of the Northern abolitionists in regard to the subject to which you refer.

\*\*Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to the right of a party of men to invade a sovereign State, or to seize its strongholds, we believe we express the almost unantmous judgment of the abolitionists when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the affair at Harper's Ferry, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of that struggle the raiders laid down their arms when they could no longer help themselves, and, not only magnanimously forgave Virginia; but they at once sought to renew close political relations with a generous view to controlling the policy, politics and destiny of the State.

\*\*They not only forgave Virginia but they gave up their design of freeing her slaves when they

of the State.

"They not only forgave Virginia but they gave up their design of freeing her slaves when they found the thing to be impossible, and were willing to try the experiment of redeeming the "lost cause" through the agency of the ballottox. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irrntations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the Harper's Ferry affair would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, Northern Abolitionists entertain no unfriendly feelings toward the Government of Virginia, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are with-held from them in the administration thereof.

are with-held from them is the administration thereof.

"The idea that Abolitionists are hostile to the slaveholders, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have been so accustomed to their warm attentions everytime they ventured South, that they have become quite used to it. Slaveholders are doubtless essential to the interests of agriculture, and to the growth and increase of the colored race, and labor is the great natural want of the country. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt us to torgive the slaveholders and live in harmony with them, particularly those who reside in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

"It is true that the people of the North are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the slaveholding race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of a milty, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the slaveholders have neither the virtue, humanity, or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of their own selfish interests, which would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

"The great want of the Abolitionists is peace. They carnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of quiet. They deprecate disorder and ex-

They carnestly desire tranquility and the restora-tion of quiet. They deprecate disorder and ex-

prosperity.

"They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution of Virginia. They desire relief from oppressive imprisonment. Above all, they would appeal their constitutions of their rights under the constitution of their constitutions." appeal to their countrymen for the restablishment of that which has justly been establishment of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right to do as he pleases. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the abolitionists, that they will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of Virginia and treat the Slave-holder with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the constitution of their country. We believe the above contains a succient re-

ply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Northern abolitionists, and of the Harper's Ferry raiders, that they will concur in all the sentiments which that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

"Appreciating the patriotic metives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

"JOHN BROWN, OSSAWATOMIE;

"AARON L. STEPHENS,

"J. E. COOK,

"WILLIAM HAZLITT,

"(Officers and men of the late Harper's Ferry raiding party.)

raiding party.)
"To Colonel W. S. Rosecrown, Minister to the Wise Oyster Fundum Raiders, Charlestown, Va." The parallel does not hold good any further than the taking place of this correspondence.

John Brown and his fellow prisoners were hanged without mercy. But they were obscure and insignificant adventurers who had a quixotic idea in their heads of doing good by very questionable neans. They directly cost Virginia very little besides a huge scare, and hemp was the natural result. Lee and his associates, upon the other band, did things in a larger way. They turned the military skill, which a fostering government had taught them, against their benefactors; they stole all her means of defence before they struck the traitorous blow; they piled up hecatombs of victims, and rolled up mountains of debt. By all neans, the gallows for such small rogues as John Brown; for Robert E. Lee, a special mission from a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to know just what will please himself and his associate traitors, and to ascertain their views concerning the next presidency! What must the world think of us! What will our own posterity say of us?

# THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The September term of this Court commenced this morning. During the short recess the Court-room has been cleansed, and new matting his taken the place of the rags and dirt that disfigured the room so long. Workmen have also been lengaged in the upper portion of the building constructing three additional jury rooms in the space between the ceiling of the Court-room and the roof of the building. QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Allison.

building.

But fourteen grand jurors answered this morning, forming but a bare quorum. One was excused, and it was then discovered that the return to the venire was not in form, the signature of Judge Stroud not being affixed. The Court then discharged the grand jurors until one o'clock, in discharged the grand jurors until one o'clock, in order to have the defect remedied. Petit jurors were called and excuses heard.

Pendleton's Electioneering. Pendleton's Electioneering.
Mr. Pendleton's visit to Illinois is indefinitely postponed. He has his finds sull in Ohio. The following despatch "explains itself":
"CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868.—To Hon. John A. McClernand: Just arrived at home. The condition of our canvass in Ohio requires me to withdraw all my appointments in Illinois.
"Geo. H. Pendleton" A flag of distress! "The condition of Democratic canvass in Ohio" is exceeding alarming, if we may trust the report of State Central Com-

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The News from British and French Astronomers Sent to India.

(From the London Daily News, August 25th.)

The news from Bombay which we published yesterday may have led many of our readers to suppose that the hopes of astronomers, with respect to the great solar eclipse, have been disappointed. At Bombay the eclipse was nearly total, as predicted, but the weather was very unfavorable for observation, and rain fell at the time of greatest obscuration. We are glad to be able to announce, however, that the eclipse has been successfully observed by two expeditions at least, though little is known as yet respecting the results which have been arrived at by the observers. Telegrams have been received almost simultaneously from Major Tennant, who commanded the expedition sent out by the Astronomical Society, and from Dr. Janssen, who commanded the French expedition. Major Tennant states that light feecy clouds covered the sky, but that the eclipse has been, in the main, successfully observed. This news is very promising, because his party had undertaken the duty of photographing the eclipse. The Government of India had obtained from England a Newtonian reflector, specially constructed for the occasion by Mr. John Browning, F. R. A. S., the optician; and arrangements had been made by means of which it was hoped that six photographic pictures would be taken during the totality. Major Tennant would hardly have described the observation of the eclipse as successful unless several trustworthy photographs had been taken. From the careful manner in which Major Tennant's party had been trained in astronomical photography we may safely assume that the photographs they have taken will be eminently valuable and instructive.

The communication of M. Janssen is singularly interesting, and astronomers will await with anxiety the receipt of fuller intelligence respecting the observations made by the French expedition. He states in a telegram forwarded to Paris, and thence to the Royal Astronomical Society, that the eclipse has been s

croved to have belonged to the sun, has been found to present a very remarkable and unexpected appearance. What this appearance is he dees not tell us; but one conclusion drawn from the nature of the spectrum is that the proturberances themselves are gaseous. It will interest our readers to know that whatever dubiety must still be attached to the results of the observations made by M. Jansen, we may accept at once this proved to have belonged to the sun, has been our leaders to know that whatever dublety must still be attached to the results of the observations made by M. Jansen, we may accept at once this general conclusion of his as beyond a peradventure. There are few observations more simple and conclusive than those by which the general character of a self-luminous object is determined by spectroscopic analysis. The rainbow-colored streak of light which indicates that the source of light is a luminous solid or liquid; the colored streak crossed by dark lines which indicates that before reaching us the light from such a source has passed through absorptive vapor; and the spectrum consisting of bright lines only, which indicates that the source of light is a luminous gas—all these spectra are readily distinguishable inter se that it is impossible for the veriest beginner to mistake one for another. Thus it may be looked upon as absolutely certain that the nature of the colored prominences has now been definitively settled. Those enormous masses of luminous matter some of which exceed the earth many hundred of times in volume, are now known to be great gas heaps. It had been supposed that they were solar clouds, formed by the condensation of the metallic vapors which exist within the solar atmosphere into liquid globules, in a manner precisely corresponding to the formation of aqueous clouds in our own atmosphere into in our own atmosphere. in a manner precisely corresponding to the for-

mation of aqueous clouds in our own atmosphere. This view will now in all probability have to be definitively abandoned. Yet that the prominences are formed by some sort of condensation taking place within the solar atmosphere seems almost indisputable; so that the evidence we now have would seem to show that, as a modern surrongoner has a regregated, the disputable. evidence we now nave wound seem to snow that, as a modern astronomer has suggested, the fierce heat which exists in the sun's immediate neighborhood is sufficient to "melt solid matter, turn liquids into vapors, even vapors into some still more subtle form." more subtle form.

In a few days, however, we shall receive the details of these observations—the first ever made with the spectroscope upon the solar protuberances. We shall also, doubtless, soon hear somewith the spectroscope upon the solar protuberances. We shall also, doubtless, soon hear something of the expedition sent out by the Royal Society under Lieutenant Herschel. This expedition had especially undertaken the spectroscopic observation of the protuberances. The mere fact that rain had fallen at Bombay during the greatest obscuration need not lead to the supposition that any of the expeditionary parties have been unsuccessful. Along the western coast of India rain nearly always falls during July and August; but east of the Ghauts the weather is nearly always fine at this season. The progress of the eclipse may possibly have produced atmospherical changes sufficient to disturb the usual order of things, but it is very unlikely that such changes can have sufficed to overcloud the usually clear skice of the Indian fine season.

# FRANCE.

Arrest of French Officers Taking sketches of Peculiar Localities in Germany. (Berlin (Aug. 24) Correspondence Lendon Daily Herald.)
In a recent letter I mentioned the arrest of a
French officer at Hersfeld, in Hesse Cassel, on the
ground of his having taken eketches of the neighground of his having taken exercises of the design-boring country, and made memoranda of its to-pographical peculiarities, which pointed to some other object than a mere study of art. Since then two other French officers have been detected in a two other French officers have been detected in a similar occupation, and in the same part of the country, the one at Schluchtern, about twenty-five miles southwest of Fulda, and the other near Birchofeheim, about fiteen miles southeast of that place. These arrests do not create any great anxiety in the German mind at present, and perhaps they may afford Gen. Moltke a valuable hint as to the particular direction of some future visit with which the French may intend to honor this country.

The New Loan-Official Report to the Emperor. The Minister of Finance has addressed a report The Minister of Finance has addressed a report to the Emperor, concerning the final results of the subscription to the new loan. He states that the calculations put forth in his previous report have not only been confirmed, but even surpassed. The total amount subscribed represents a capital of more than fifteen milliards. The subscriptions not exceeding the minimum of 5f. of Rentes reach the sum of 3,360,000f. in Rentes, more than three-fourths of which were forthcoming from the provinces. The total amount of ing from the provinces. The total amount money received by the Imperial Treasury in the money received by the imperial freasury in the shape of deposits is ascertained to have been 665 609,725f. The basis of allotment will be fixed at 2f. 87c. for every 100f. in Rentes subscribed for. The whole amount of the provisions of the Rentes subscribed for. The whole amount of Rentes which, according to the provisions of the loan could be discounted, is but 4,619,785f. The Minister purposes to increase this amount to 4,880,615f. by adding to it 260,830f. of Rentes. This decision would have the advantage of treating all script of a smaller figure than 100f. on an equal footing, and would render the task of liquidation more expeditious. The Minister concludes by pointing to the above results as telling evidence of financial power of the country, and 8ays:

Says:
The results do not prove our resources to be The results do not prove our resources to be inexhaustible, but they testify to their immense expansiveness. Every good citizen should rejoice to see this state of things, the most effectual means of guaranteeing the maintenance of peace, and of rendering it a source of prosperity!"

A communication from Naples states that Ve-euvius is again showing disquicting symptoms; for some days past cruptions have taken place at the upper cone. Deep rumbling sounds are fol-

lowed by jets of incandescent matter thrown to a great height. The lava frequently appears at the brink of the crater, and then stops. About three in the morning of the 17th the spectacle became imposing. Columns of thick smoke rose high in the air, followed by barning stones. After shining a moment they fell and rolled, still red hot, down the side of the mountain. This eruption lasted so long as the darkness permitted it to be seen, as at daybreak the fire paled. The smoke was, however still thick, and showed that, even after sunrise, the same volcanic phenomeeven after sunrise, the same volcanic phenome non continued.

A Polish Demonstration.
On the 17th of August two hundred Polish emigrants, with about twice as many sympathizers from various countries, assembled at Rapperswyl, Conton St. Gall, Switzerland, to inaugusta a manument commemorative of their perswyl, Canton St. Gali, Switzerland, to inaugurate a monument commemorative of their nation's leag and unsuccessful struggle for independence. The Burgomaster of Rapperswyl and M. Schmitt, from Lemberg, expressed their hopes for the raising of the oppressed race, and M. Danielewski, one of four Poles present from Prussis, begged to assure Germany that the Poles were hostile not to her, but to Russia; that the coming battles of Poland would be fought, not on the Vistula, but the Daieper, and that his countrymen means to protect all Europe from the incessant encroachments of the "Moscow Orson." Mr. Pedge, United States Consul at Zurich, told the meeting that to suppose America partial to Russia was to misunderstand her feelings completely. ings completely.

Conspiracy Against M. Deak. Conspiracy Against M. Deak.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, states that a conspiracy to murder M. Deak has been discovered at Pesth. The person who was to commit the deed has been arrested and confined in the Hotel de Ville. A list of the conspirators was found upon him, the plan of execution, and a revolver. There does not appear to be much, however, in the reported conspiracy, the oldest of the conspirators being only 15 years of age. M. Deak himself, when he heard of it, laughingly said: "If it were true, I suppose I should have to buy of my tailor a saiety shirt and inside waistcoat a la Bismarck."

Crete.

The Cretans in Athens have addressed the following letter of thanks to the American nation through the United States Minister to Greece, Mr. Tuckerman:

To the Honorable Charles K. Tuckerman, United States Minister, etc.—Siz: The undersigned Cretans who have come from the seat of war, and are staying here temporarily, having heard of the motion of Mr. Shanks to recognize the Cretans as free and independent, cannot do less than inform your Excellency, as the representative of the United States in Greece, that this motion sounded to those fighting or behalf of the freedom of Crete as a voice from Heaven full of comfort and hope. May the Most Light ever preserve your nation in the height of power, that she may maintain the rights which Divine Providence has granted to man. Hoping that the motion of Mr. Shanks will be legally ratified, the undersigned have the honor to express through you their deep respect and gratitude toward the noble American nation for all their assistance on behalf of the unfortunate women and children, and also for being pleased to place and deather that Mr. Tuckerman : noble American nation for all their assistance on behalf of the unfortunate women and children, and also for being pleased to place under their powerful protection the Christian people of Crete, who only ask of the mighty, the recognition of that freedom by which they may live in accordance with the Divine precepts. Be pleased graciously to accept this letter, which has been dictated by the most sincere sentiments of respect and gratitude toward your nation. We have the honor to sign ourselves, etc., etc., etc. honor to sign ourselves, etc., etc., etc. Athens, Aug. 24, 1868.

Swiss 1 xtortion. A Bale paper states that the keeper of the bufhet at the ranway station charged Queen victoria and a suite of thirty persons 700 francs for a breakfast of coffee, eggs, and cold meat, being at the rate of 23 francs a head. The Bale people are very indignant at this extortion; but, says a london page that the extortion; but, says a London paper, the restaurateur would probably justify himself as the English innkeeper did who presented George III. with a bill of one guinea for a slice of bread and one egg. The king, while paying the money, observed that eggs must be very scaree in that part of the country. "No. your Majesty." was the rolly. your Majesty," was the reply, "eggs are plentiful enough, but kings' visits are rare."

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Rosecrans's Mission.

Gen. Rosecrans's voluntary mission to the so called "representative men of the South" has elicited from them some ideas which it is well for every loyal man at the North to remember. One which the great arch-rebel Lee uttered com pletely shades all others for its impertinence. That nothing prevents prosperity in the South except the Personal Disability Act." The distinguished warrior falls to state in what partitinguished warrior falls to state in what particular this act prevents Southern people who are disposed to work from engaging in any lawful the transity or how it is operative against the farmer, mechanic or merchant, in following their respective pursuits. The old slaveholders despise labor in any form. They wish to have their personal disabilities removed, and the way is then easy for them to step into office again and plot out new mischief. One solid fact must be positively impressed upon them; that is, if they want their bread, they must labor for. it—that even a chance for holding office is forever passed from their grasp. They are as useless to this land as the Indians, and, like the last named, will have to die out, without issue, to make room for those whose habits of industry and character lend force whose habits of industry and character lend force to a government instead of being an incubus

So far as their kindness to the negro is con-So far as their kindness to the negro is concerned, that kindness is not appreciated by their late slaves, who, having tasted the sweets of freedom, are able to maintain their rights and pursuits independently of any supervision.

Gen. Rosecrans by his mission has rendered a service to the Republican party that they must thank him for. If any one before doubted how he should vote in the coming contest, he need but thank him for. If any one before doubted how he should vote in the coming contest, he need but read the presumptuous manifesto of these inscient traitors, who stigmatize the acts of a loyal Congress as "oppressive misrule;" and if that will not convince him of a duty if he has one spark of patriotism in him, then let him still cling to his idols. Remove the personal disabilities, disfranchise the negro, elect Seymour and Blair, nothing then stands in the way for Gen. Lee to be Secretary of War; Wise, Attorney-General, and, at the expiration of four years, with depleted arsenals and an empty treasury, the North will arsenals and an empty treasury, the North will be in the same condition as it was in 1860.

A REFOMED DEMOCRAT.

Robert Ould's Argument for Seymour.

(From the Hartford Post of Sept. 3)

Mr. Robert Ould re-opened a rich political mine when he started the discussion of the question of responsibility for the cruelties pracuced upon Union soldiers during the rebellion. The intent of Mr. Ould, doubtless, was to fasten it upon General Grant and the Federal authorities. The Democratic press have vigorously rities. The Democratic press have vigorously seconded the effort in that direction, and through seconded the effort in that direction, and through it his communication has been widely circulated throughout the country. The result is that the boys who enjoyed the hospitalities of our Southern Democratic friends in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Millen and other places, have taken hold of the subject, and have along it more of an airling than Mr. Ould and be given it more of an airing than Mr. Ould and his associates contemplated or desired. They are associates contemplated or desired. They are pressing the inquiry through the columns of Republican papers in various parts of the country. They have a keen remembrance of the joys of their captivity, and are exceedingly auxious to know what has become of their good friends who fed them so bountifully, treated them so handsomely clothed them contains them so handsomely, clothed them so well, provided "dead-lines" and blood-hounds and other such comforts for them, and generally earned the gratitude of the Union prisoners. They want to know how their old keepers are going to vote in the coming election. They

remember hearing, from their stockades and prison-pens, the humane and benevolent men who stood guard over them rend the air with cheers at the election of Seymour as Governor of New York in 1862, and they are enrious to know if these men are as loud in his praise now as then, and whether, now that they have the opportunity, they will vote for him for President.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-A paper mill-an editorial controversy. -Rosecrans's trump card-the "heart in his band."

-Miss Bateman is about to make a tour of the English provinces. Hudson, formerly manager of the New York Herald, is writing his "Recollections." —It will cost \$40,000,000 to join Lakes Huron and Ontario.

—A baby elephant in Tennessee cleaned out a saloon of ice, sugar and peaches. -English Quakers are abandoning their dis-

—It is suggested to raise a monument to Elliott, the artist, and to procure the funds by exhibiting

—A dissipated accountant says that footing up a long column of figures without a drink is classical. It is a dry-ad.

—Miss Louisa Pyne has signed a contract to come to this country this year and give concerts in the principal cities.

—The incendiary fires at Cork, Ireland, are supposed to be the work of Fenians disguised as negro minstrels. They want burnt Cork.

—A German philologist, at Jena, predicts that in five centuries English will be the universal Reuter, the English news pedlar, lately sued a Brussels paper for charging "inexactitude" on one of his despatches, and won his case.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Archbishop of Paris explaining why he did not make the latter a cardinal.

-London has the "Champion Female Walker in the World," a mulatto woman, who-does a mile in eleven minutes to music. —A ruralist, visiting Music Hall, Boston, pointed out the statue of Beethoven as that of Wendell Phillips.

-Three Belgian nobles were recently mysteriously poisoned by some one who put prussic acid in their champagne. The cause of the mur-

Some plausible Democrat calls the defeat of the yacht Sappho "another result of eight; years of radical misrule," and he is not much further wrong than the rest of his party. —It is proposed to start a subscription among ahene-born to buy a homestead for ex-Governor Wise, in recognition of his services against the Know Nothings.

—Chicago is getting tired of wooden pavements, and stone being scarce and dear in that region, they are taking up with asphaltum or concrete pavement.

—M'lle Hisson, the new Parisian prima donna, it is thought, will, by and by, eclipse both Nilssen and Patti. She is a very good-looking girl, and plays better than those two great queens of the operatic stage.

—Medical science flourishes at Louisville. A negro woman was inoculated with hydrophobia and went mad. The authorities at first ordered her to be shot, but finally only knocked her teeth out and locked her up.

If the word "cabled" is allowed, an exchange is of opinion that we shall then have people "steamboated" to Albany, "carred" to Rhiladelphia, "schoonered" to the oyster beds, and "slooped" through Plum Gut. -The latest thing in championship matches is — The latest thing in enampionship matches is a "grand convention and tournament" of all the brass bands in Indiana. A pure silver cornet is to be the badge of championship, and the match takes place near Franklin early next month.

—A Paris newspaper contains the following interesting advertisement: "A father wants to find for his soil a school where he could get a find for his son a school where he could get a healthy and manly instruction, and where the teachers do not fill the heads of the boys with humbug stories about nations which died and were buried thousands of centuries ago."

-At a recent reunion of the Seventeenth Con-—At a recent reanion of the seventeenth Connecticut regiment at Norwalk, several officers on the stage were attempting to fix the basket affowers on the top of a stack of muskets, when the stack fell, and not one of them could restack fell, and not one of them could redjust the muskets, so they were permitted to lie on.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has —The Roman Catholic Bisnop of Montreal has caused a pastoral letter to be read in the churches, forbidding Catholics to attend theatres where such "immoral and indecent" plays as Offenbach's "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Helene," and "Barbe Bleue" are performed.

—In Vienna died recently Joseph Bacher, a very wealthy and eccentric musical enthusiast, who, on account of the intense admiration he felt for Meyerbeer, was called Meyerbeer-Bacher. He was a faithful friend of all talented musical composers, and made heavy sacrifices in order to protect their interests. He had written a history of music in Austria, and handed it for publication to the Academy of Sciences; but the manuscript was so lilegible that it had to be returned to the author, who refused to have it copied. Bacher finally became a hypochondriac, and spent the last three years of his life at the Vienna Lunatic Asylum. -In Vienna died recently Joseph Bacher, a Vienna Lunatic Asylum.

Vienna Lunatic Asylum.

—A Klssingen correspondent says: "The Emperor Alexander II. like his father Nicholas, is an early riser. He is on the promenade before 6 in the morning, generally alone, walks with a very slow, heavy step, and frequently sits down on one of the stone benches, calls his magnificent black dog, who lays his head on the Emperor's knees, and Alexander moodily gazes into vacancy. I watched him the other day. He looked as if he had unlearned to smile, and when he rose, I am sure he heaved a sigh. He generally wears a tased black suit, and looks more like a gentleman in reduced circumstances than like the autocrat of all the Russias. No greater difference can be imagined between two men than that between Alexander and his father Nicholas. There is some resemblance between their features; but Nicholas, even a few days previous to his death, did not look near as broken down and desponding as his son, who is not down and desponding as his son, who is not weighed down by a European war. The police went rally keeps the beggars off the promenade; but occasionally a poor woman steals up to His Majesty, who then immediately puts his hand into his vest pocket and gives her a gold piece with a sad smile, and almost respectful manner. But he never exchanges a word with any one on the promenade."

the promenade."

—"Hats off, boys!" cried the schoolmaster to his twenty boys, whom I had met in the large popular alley near Hohenschwangua (says a correspondent of the Vie Parisienne). "Here comes his Majesty, the King!" Sure enough, the tall youth in the comfortable gray summer suit and with a fine Panama hat on his head was no other than the sovereign of Bavaria. He is, by all odds, the finest young sovereign prince your correspondent the sovereign of Bayaria. He is, by all odds, the finest young sovereign prince your correspondent has ever seen. He wore no kid gloves, and held in his hand a twig he had torn off from a tree, and plucked leaf after leaf from it while bumming a ditty. When he came up to the schoolmaster and his boys he stood still, told the teacher to cover his head, exchanged a few words with one or two of the boys, and asked then all of them in a loud voice, "My children, are all of you industrious at school?" The schoolmaster replied that he was satisfied with the application of his pupils. "Then, sir," said the King, turning to him, "I hope you will let the boys have a free afternoon to-day." The schoolmaster was only too happy to comply with his boys have a free atternoon to-day." The school-master was only too happy to comply with his Majesty's request; the boys shouted "hurrah!" and the King, bowing and taking off his hat, passed on, humming again and plucking the leaves from his twig. He looked like a student of a German university, rather than the sover-eign of nearly five million people.