THE PARTY EVENTRY DUBLING ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS & AND



GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XXIII:-NO. 101.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

LETTER FROM ATLANTIC CITY. Grand Carnival...."La Bal Masque."

I Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. 1 ATLANTIC CITY, August 6 .- This grand entertainment given last evening, at the Sea

the decorations, grouped up with American shields, coats of arms and the flags of all na-tions. It was a brilliant, enchanting picture, and certainly reflected credit upon the skill, judgment and liberality of the gentlemen un-der whose auspices the file was inaugurated. At mine celolet a fine display of flavorable der whose auspices the file was inaugurated. At nine o'clock a fine display of fireworks took place, consisting of honorary rock-ets and a number of circular pieces. Carriages began to arrive in large numbers, and special cars were run from the central part of the city for the accom-modation of the visitors. The scene was lively and interesting, and the excitement was one of a pleasant character. The windows of the ball foom were thrown wide open, and they were densely crowded by spectators. The at-mosphere was cool, clear and delightful, after a drenching thunderstorm which prevailed for several hours in the afternoon.

At 9 o'clock the ball commenced to the mu-sic of Carneross & Dixey's orchestra, which was well performed up to the time of closing, at 2 o'clock this morning. The grand pano-rance picture presented by the masqueraders ranaic picture presented by the masqueraders was curious, interesting and pleasing in every respect. The managers were all costumied in the Court dress of King Charles' the First, con-sisting of blue, green, yellow, crimson and purple velvet, Mr. Konigmacher appearing as the King. The costumer was Mr. A. R. Van-horn, of Philadelphia, who had provided an immense wardrobe, there being about two thousand suits. The committee on bonquets, of which Mr. J. W. Wallace was chairman, presented many artistically arranged speci-mens of floral creation to the ladies. It is scarcely necessary to detail the various cos-tumes. There were Hamlets, Komeos, Knights, tomes. There were Hamlets, Komeos, Knights, Harlequins, Clowns. Friars, Claude Mel-nottes. Gladiators, King Richards, Sailors, Goddess of Liberty, and others, for which we have uo name.

THE ORGANIZATION. Muster of Ceremonies-Col. A. J. Sellers. Floor Manager-Chas. W. Smith and H. C.

Floor Manager Chas: W. Smith, and H. C. Risley, Assiduals-Horace Whiteman, Chas. Noble, Louis Ricketts; William H. Cantlin, Captain John W. Ryan, Kingston R. Tarr, E. B. Townrow, Maj. Thomas Carstairs; L. S. Green, Benjamin, J. Burr, Alonzo Shotwell, Charles J. Heeve and D. C. Middleton.

PHOMENADE AND DANCING. The promenade "La Carnival" was the first

thing in order, the music being rendered by the Zouave Baud, who had kindly volunteered for the especial occasion. The dancing then

THAT ECLIPSE.

Further Particulars of the Phenomenon The Tribune has the following, entitled

tertainment given last evening, at the Sea View Excursion House, at Atlantic City, was an eminent success. It was very largely at-tended, and everybody, was gratified. The spacious building was tastefully illuminated with stars and lanterns, pending from the cornfee of the piazzas, and from column to edumn. The decoration of the ball-room was en-trusted to Mr. W F. Scherble. It presented a very attractive appearance. At the head of the hall there was arranged by Mr. Black a large fountain of natural flowers and shells, from which a jet of per-fumed water played during the evening. The long ranges of chandeliers were embellished with American flags. The columns were beautiful with red, white and blue trimmings, and the walls were festooned in the national emblems, and garlands of evergreens and flow ers. There were 4,500 feet of bunting used in the decorations, grouped up with American of the line of totality, as at New Orleans, the divisions would be counted from the top. Next we must devise means to hold the paper so that this straight line shall be parallel to the moon's orbit. East of the Mississippi, the ecl pse occurs so late in the afternoon that this may be done with sufficient accuracy for the pre-sent purpose in the following manner:--Make a dot one inch above the line already drawn, and toward the right. From that dot, draw a dot one inch above the line already drawn, and toward the right. From that dot, draw toward the left a line two inches long, so that its left end shall just touch the line previously drawn. This new line must be held horizon-tally in order to show the phases of the eclipse in their proper position. We are now ready to see the eclipse. Lay the money on the pa-per, with its top just touching the first line to the right of the circle, and move the penny carchuly along the line until its egins to hide he circle. We shall then see where the moon will first appear upon the sun's surface. Con-tinue to move the penny slowly and carefully along the line, and it will successively repre-sent all the different phases of the eclipse as seen from that place. If the position of the observer is to the south of the line of totality he will proceed in the same way, excepting he will proceed in the same way, excepting that the bottom of the penny must be moved

along the line. HOW TO LOOK AT IT.

How TO LOOK AT IT. In order to observe the phases of the partial eclipse, as visible outside of the line of totality, it will be necessary, if the sky should be clear, to protect the eye by a shade of dark glass. If a glass of sufficient depth of shade can not be readily procured, a piece of plain glass may be smoked over a lamp or a candle. An opera-glass, spy-glass, or telescope, provided with a shade-glass to screen the eye, will afford a still better view. But here let us repeat the warn-ing suggested by a physician in the *Trebune* of yesterday:

ing suggested by a physician in the Tribune of yesterday: "Everything tending to strain or fatigue either the eyes themselves or the adjacent muscles, should be avoided. Using an opera-glass is less irritating to the eyes than a spy-glass, because while double the light is received and both eyes instead of one are employed, the muscles surrounding and operating the eyes are at comparative ease. With the opera-glass there is a total absence of the irritating element slue to the labor of keeping one eye closed. In looking at the cellipse it is essential to give the eye the advantage of parallel conditions. A piece of smoked glass largee nough to look with both eyes: at once should be used. Instead of smoking the glass irregularly to al-low a choice of opacity in different parts, the observer should smoke several pieces to differ-ent extents, but each as uniformly as possible over its entire wrifere int extents, but each as uniformly as possible over its entire surface, and choose as neces-sary among the several pieces. Every one should avoid the use of pieces which have been scratched or touched by the finger so as to remove the opaque covering at any points; the observer should avoid also a single flash of untermered swilcht upon the retire the observer should avoid also a single flash of untempered sunlight upon the retina, and particularly the repetition of such flashes or irritating conditions as would result from the use of a scratched or very unequal smoked plate. And especially should every one avoid fatiguing the eyes by looking too long or too often in advance. Let the glasses be prepared, if possible, to-day, and the eyes held at ease observing the deepening gloom in the general landscape, with merely occasiona glances, until near the period of the greatest obscuration. Those who have reason to be-lieve themselves troubled with a tendency to -weak eyes, should be the more careful to obweak eyes, should be the more careful to obrve these precautions." With a convex lens, or with a sea-spyglass erve th or telescope, with the eye piece drawn out further than usual, a distinct image of the sun may be formed upon a paper screen, and the phases of the eclipse may thus be observed by several persons at once, and with less danger of injuring the eyes. A more simple but less distinct method of objaining the sun's image is by making a pin-hole in a large card, and so holding it that the sun's rays shall shine through the hole upon a piece of white paper. The light will form an inverted image of the sun, the size of which may be increased at pleasure by increasing the distance of the card from the paper. In these methods of observ-ing the sun, by its image, all light from the sun, except that which forms the image, should be carefully excluded be carefully excluded. WHAT WILL BE SEEN. But outside of the line of totality there is comparatively little to see. The diminution of the sun's light will be very perceptible, even if the day should chance to be cloudy, but at this distance from the line, it will still give us as much light as 100,000 full moons. Possibly the planet Venus may be visible, about 24 deg from the sun, toward the southeast. And it may be that in the observatories, where they have the requisite apparatus, in addition to the usual observation of the exact instant of the beginning and end of the ecclipse, some portion of the phenomena of the corona and the spectra of the red protuberances may be witnessed. Without further dwelling upon what can be seen here or at any point outride what can be seen here, or at any point outside of the mile of totality—for at the distance of a ingle line from the limits of totality the sun's light will equal many full moons-let us transport ourselves, in imagination at least, within those limits, and inquire what phenomena are to be witnessed there.

THE COMING JOHN. Chinese Astrologers in California. Astrology still finds believers among the Chinese, and there are sages in San Francisco who practice their trade with success. A writer in the Overland Monthly says:

"Having occasion, not long since, to step into the cellar of one of the Chinese stores on Commercial street, we found there a man busy with his pen, and quite absorbed in calculations of some kind or other. It in calculations of some kind or other. It was a store-room for goods, and there was little space-left when half a dozen people had crowded in; moreover, the light in the apartment was very dim. But what might this man be doing? His paper is covered with Chinese characters, and with diagrams of arious kinds; some of which are in black-link, and some in red. There are squares and circles, and arcs, and triangles; there are straight marks and crooked marks; perpen-dicular, horizontal and oblique lines. It is not geometry, nor trigonometry, nor conic not geometry, nor trigonometry, nor conic sections. On a shelf within reach are piles of books, and all of them evidently treatises upon the subject of this man's art, whatever that art may be. "We examine the sheet upon which he is

engaged, and we find a strange mixture of characters and signs. We find the names of certain stars and constellations, in combina-tion with the 'ten heavenly stems and the twelve earthly branches,' which are the twelve earthly branches,' which are the characters, being combined in pairs, that form the terms by which the respective sixty years of the cycle are named. We see, also, the charactars which designate the hours of the day and night; also, of the five elements, as metals, wood, water, fire and earth. The characters forming the names for the years of the cycle re-present, some of them the male and some the female principle of the dual powers. On the sheet before us these different sets of charac-ters are arranged in many different combinaters are arranged in many different combina-tions, and occupying various positions; along-side of some of the characters we notice a red mark, and we learn that these are the lucky signs, while others are unlucky. We now sat-isly ourselves, by inquiry, of what we sus-pected from the first, that this man is a for-tane-teller; and, on further examination, we gather that the principal element in his system

is astrology. "We borrow one set of his books: though ba mined from the books "We borrow one set of his books: though but little light is to be gained from the books alone. To understand them, one needs a teacher, and that teacher should be the for-tune-teller himself, who has spent a lifetime in the study of this subject. In China, fortune-tellers—the blind ones especially—have boys apprenticed to them, who lead them about, and observe how their masters manage differ-ent cases; and, when they are at home, the master, by degrees, lets his pupil into the mysteries of his profession. Therefore, it could not be presumed that those-learned in adjustices of his procession. Incretore, it could not be presumed that those learned in the art would gratuitously impart to others the knowledge which has cost them so much pains to acquire, and by which they obtain their support. Very many books have been written of this twiest. on this subject; 'more than a donkey could carry,' as the people are accustomed to say. These books which we borrow were written, as the title page asserts, by one Chin Hi, about nine hundred years ago; with additions by sub-sequent authors sequent anthors. "We ascertain that our astrologer is ' work-

"We ascertain that our astrologer is 'work-ing up' the fortunes of his customers. They have given him certain data, such as the year, month, day and hour in which they were born; and in the hands of this astrologer these few facts seem to besufficient. Like the 'ner-vous centre' of the human system, they appear to be the centre or source out of which grows a diagram, and other diagrams grow out of that, and these diagrams swell into a chart, which continues to expand until we have a book of many pages. The book, however, will be large or small, according to the pay which he astrologer is to receive.

across the Ohio? — and throughout the whole South the same men warning us that in 1872 Democrats (that is, rebels) will rally the whole South on their side. This is too valiform to be accident. It is the result of a plot at the South and of disloyal apathy or honest inca-pacity at Washington. There Grant shows himself occasionally. Fish never was a Re-publican. Cox was a Johnson man. Bout-well stands alone—no press to support him. If you look at the *Tribune*, its editor treats slavery as a dead issue and longs for the old Whig party—while it is managed by one who opposed impeachment, and would have voted for Chase as the Tammany candidate for 1868, and wants him as such candidate in 1872. If Johnson's treason and Grant's neutrality be succeeded by Chase and Wade Hampton, sent to Washington by Tammany Hall, where will twelve such years leave the nation? * * * To your tents, O Israel—for a second Buchanan sits in the White House, temporiz-ing while the enemy gets into battle array.

CRIME.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.

Additional Particulars--Arraignment of the Murderer. [From the Boston Post, August 5.]

[From the Boston Post, August 5.] After Major White's arrest the question was put to him by an officer of the station-house as to the cause of the dreadful act, when he replied that there was no cause to justify what he had done. The deceased was a lady of many accom-plishments and was widely known. She was about thirty-five years of age and had been the wife of Dr. Hobbs about twelve years; their union during this time having been of the most tender and affectionate character. Before her marriage she had acted in the ca-pacity of housekeeper in his family. Her Before her marriage she had acted in the ca-pacity of housekeeper in his family. Her maiden name was Miss Katie Sylvester. She was twice married, first to a Mr. Laurie, with whom she lived for some time in Ann place. Mutual disagreement having sprung up be-tween them she was afterwards divorced, and remarried to Dr. Hobbs: The latter has also been twice married, having been divorced from his first wife, who is still alive and re-siding in this city.

Mom his first whe, who is still alive and re-siding in this city. Major Thos. L. White is a Canadian, about thirty years of age, and came to this city in 1856 and entered the law office of R. S. Treanor to enter the stully of law. Subsequently he pursued his studies at the office of Messrs. Burt & Lincoln. Before the breaking out of the war he was admitted to the bar and com-menced practice in this city. Fired with in the war he was admitted to the bar and com-menced practice in this city. Fired with in-dignation at the action of the South, he gave up his practice and enlisted as a private in the 9th Massachusetts regiment, being very active in organizing the regiment. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was severely wounded, and for meritorious conduct he was promoted to a majorship. He was di-rectly thereafter sent South and assisted in or-ganizing several colored regiments. There he remained till after the war, being au intimate triend of General Dent. In 1868 he was sent friend of General Dent. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Mississippi. Since the war he has remained Mississippi. Since the war he has remained in Mississippi, acting in the capacity of a re-gistry officer, a position secured for him by General Dent. A few weeks ago he returned from the South, coming on to New York, where he remained a few days. He came to this city two weeks ago to-day, suffering with some lung disease, and be-ing a most intimate friend of Dr. Hobbs and his wife, he was invited to their house, the Doctor acting as his medical adviser. Major White has known and loved, fairly idolized, Mrs. Hobbs for years. About her he was a perfect monomaniac, and in 1861, after at-fenpting to take her life with a knife, he was, through the advice of Dr. Stedman, sent to the Insane Asylum at South Boston, where he re-mained about six months. Asstated, after his

here and secured a photograph. Brayton had not the whiskers and heavy hair of Braughton but these were easy enough to cut off, and a little investigation showed that Brayton had been under the barber's hands. "Satisfied beyond a doubt in his own mind that Brayton and Brayton reasonable

"Satisfied beyond a doubt in his own mind that Brayton and Braughton were one and the same man, Tyler, sent for Chief of Police Beck, who on Saturday last, went out there, Mr. Yary, the express agent at this point, ac-companying them. They found Brayton at Troy, and upon laying the matter before him all doubts disappeared, when he at once at-knowledged that he was Braughton, and the Braughton that had committed the robbery at Pacific City.

Braughton that had committed the robbery at Pacific City. "Upen searching him the sum of 35,500 was found on Brayton's person; the \$2,000 depo-sited with his friend assecurity was paid over; the farm deeded to his wife was given up, as also was the \$1,200 team of horses. This made up to the express company over \$9,000 of the amount stolen, and Brayton, the money and the horses were brought to this city." Bray-ton has been locked up for trial. No little credit is due Mr. Tyler for the skill with which he started the unraveling of the affair, and finally brought Brayton to acknowledge his guilt.

his guilt. "When arrested, Brayton was about three When arrested, Brayton his carriage to "When arrested, Brayton was about three miles from Trox, and driving his carriage to that place. His wife was with him. As soon as Chief Beck took him in charge he acknow-ledged the theft at once, and told where the money he yet had was, and what he had done with that spent. The money stolen from the express company was in one package of \$7,000, and one of \$3,000 belonging to mer-chants of Pacific City. "Before he:left Mukwonago, three years ago, to commence his exploits, which have given him so great a notoriety. Brayton was a sout of farm laborer, but was a man in whom everybody had confidence. His wife, who is in great distress over the affair, is a lady highly respected by all, and she certainly de-serves sympathy."

Defalcation in Rhode Island. The Providence Herald announces a defalca-tion in Pawtucket, R. I., by one of the most prominent business men of the place, Oliver L. Hackett, senior partner of the firm of O. L. Hackett & Co., crockery dealers, on Pleasant street. Mr. Hackett went into business in 1861, and conducted his affairs apparently on an honest basis until within the last two or three years. His first known sharp transac-tion was about two years ago. At that time he gave a mortgage on his stock to a firm in Boston for fifteen hundred dol-lars, as security for purchases, and another. to Charles Moyes, of Central Falls. After this he took a partner, in October, 1868, who pat in 84,600 cash for one-half interest in stock. Hackett represented to his partner that his stock was worth \$9,000, and was wholly free and unencumbered. His partner could find nothing in the records at Pawtucket to in-validate his statement, and paid in his money. The mortgageswere recorded in North Provi-dence. Hackett afterwards induced Charles Moyes to endorse a note for eight hundred dollars which note he altered to read twenty-Defalcation in Bhode Island. dence. Hackett afterwards induced Charles Moyes to endorse a note for eight hundred dollars, which note he altered to read twenty-eight hundred dollars, and got the money. This fraud was detected, but the parties compromised and it did not come out. This was last January. Not long after he drew a note for three thousand dollars, and agreed to get eight endorsers. He got but six, and the gentlemen who lent their names are now hable for the amount. The note was last Saturday presented at the First. National Bank in Pawtucket. Another note, for four four hundred dollars was drawn, and was en-dorsed by a gentleman to whom Hackett pro-mised to procure another endorser. He failed

FACIS AND FANCLES (For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.).

Our Baby. Modestly thoughtful, the jolly oldsun, Hiding his round red face under the sea, Waited him there till our waiting was done-Baby was born at a quarter to three. Mercy on me,

Queer thing to see, Was our baby born at a quarter to three.

Painfully watching her sole-leather face, Softly I whispered to nurse, "Girl, or boy?" Calmly the old spook, in tones commonplace, Answered me, "girl, sir"-and wept not with joy.

(Mem. "girl or boy,"

Never employ Elderly gossips to share in your joy 3

Voice like a well brought up young nightingale-

So said her mother and kind Mrs. B Mildly 1 ventured to mention a quail! Oh! thoughtless reader, take warning; from me:

"Ancestral Tree,"

"Home of the Free"__ Quote what I would, sir, they both went for me.

Hair of the softest and silkiest brown, Odd-looking cliubby hands, wrinkled and

small: Starting in life with a beautiful crown-

Turning her nose up at us one and all. Ah! in the fall When she can crawl.

What will, the black beetles do, one and all?

Eyes like two diamond editions of these Throwing their blue and gray light up tome, As, penning this nonsense here at my case, I wonder and wonder if it can be Real true that we

See what we see,

Or only are dreaming of something to be?

Whereupon Baby breaks in with a crow, Pulling my top-heavy thoughts to the floor; Stopped in my wondering if it be so, To ask of my heart-if it were so no more-

If, heart, before Your open door

An angel stood, asking for one angel more?

H. P. L. -The fête Napoleon-abdication. -Omaha is discussing a Central Park: —The general alarm on Wednesday night. The Whisky ring. -When has an apothecary musical taste? When he has a vial-in-cellar: -The habit of storing so much whisky with the barrels open is a bung-ling custom. --Why is the eclipse like a Delaware fisherman 2 Because it's a shadder. -There was something a-rye in that bonded warehouse on Wednesday night. -One of the sons of the Viceroy of Egypt is going to enter at Oxford.

-Four changes of costume at Saratoga a day must be "toil"-ettes indeed.-Boston Post. -Sixty thousand dollars worth of racing -What was Joshua's position after the sun had done standing still? Look outnow! It was next after-min? -Seven sisters work their father's farm in Wright county, Minn. They raised and sold last year 1,600 bushels of grain. -The boys in a Manchester school got a holiday during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and got it by requesting him to ask it for them. - Why will the sun be most clearly visible at the moment of total obscuration? I will then be perfectly disc-covered. Because it -A smart man in Buffalo is organizing a divorce excursion to Chicago. Tickets will besold cheap to any one desiring a divorce. -Perhaps the whisky fire will not affect the money-market, but it produced considera-ble tightness.

followed in the order as 1 1. Quadrille plain. 2. La Carnival Galop. La Carnivii Gilop.
 Valse Hop and Bedowa.
 Quadrille Mazourka.
 Quadrille Lancers.
 Valse Polka and Galop.
 Quadrille Line States and Galop. Yutse Folka and Galop.
 Quadrille plain.
 Quadrille Polka.
 Quadrille Lancers.
 Valse plain and Schottische.
 Quadrille Mazourka.
 Valse, Galop and Redowa.
 Quadrille plain.

13. Quadrille pfain.
14. Quadrille Polka.
15. Valse Hop and Polka.
16. Valse Galop.
The programme was printed on blue paper.
in two-leaf card form, each being embellished with embossed heads and faces.
Among the visitors were some from Long Branch. Barnegat, and other places, the parties having had a fine ocean sail, under the power of a leading breeze from the N. N. West.
Among the guests we observed Dr. Wetherill. Among the guests we observed Dr. Wetherill, Wm. Dayton, Henry Davis, D. B. Aitken, Jno.

P. O'Neill, and Col. R. F. Christy. The entrances to the ball were attended by the Zouaves, fifty of them having been detached for this duty through the kindness of Colonel Scilers. The carnival was given as a species of

pleasant pastime, and, as we have said before, it was a great success. The ladies were charming even in their masks, and when these were removed at 12 o'clock, they were more so than ever. Towards two o'clock the party had ever. Lowards two occors can party have greatly diminished, and by the hour of three the spacious ball-room, so lively and so gay as it had been, became descreed, and all its rrandeur was lost in darkness. The wind at his time freshened from the northwest, and the only music that fell upon the ear was that and the "wild waves" dishing and breaking upon the shore.

Selling Liquor to Minors.

Messys. Editors: How is it that the ordinance against selling liquor to minors is so little enforced in Philadelphia? and tavern-keepers governed by the cupidity of their trade, sell to mere youth the poison that goes eventually to ruin thousands of them, soul and body. This is a bane and evil that should call for the investigation and attention of our Courts. There are numerous tayerns in every section of the city and the outer wards, where no attention is paid to the age of the applicant for strong drink, provided they have the means to pay for it; and from these places may be daily seen issuing mere boys in years, in a greater or less state of in/oxication. Cannot this be broken up by the strong arm of the law we believe we serve the cause of humanity by calling attention to this evil, and trust suc examples will be made of offenders; as will deter others from doing it. F.

Indecency in London.

Indecency in London. "The wonderful Schneider, the first Grande. Duckesse, has returned to the London she so much loves, and is making a new sensation in the "Orphée aux Enfers." This Offenbachian opcretta has been produced in all its original impurity, but it is not improper enough for the taste of an audience accustomed to the dia-logues and dances of Offenbach's later pro-ductions; and accordingly, a cancan has been introduced in the last act, by way of finale, which intensities the indecency and vulgarity of the performance, and which revulgarity of the performance, and which re-minds the decorous Pall Mall Gazette of the expurgated edition of Martial, mentioned by Lord Byron in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which gave all the objectionship Reviewers," which gave all the objectionable passages together in an appendix. The comparsion seems to us unhappy in. The com-parison seems to us unhappy in this-that if all the objectionable attitudes and gestures were taken out of any one of Offenbach's operas; to be given at the conclusion, there would be nothing left of the opera itself.

-California learns that General Blair is to remove to San Francisco as agent of a Mis-souri Insurance Company.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

The chief interest of an eclipse, especially of a total eclipse, is its sublimity as a natural phenomenon. Darkness succeeds suddenly to light, and we tremble lest the sun forever turn into darkness and the moon into blood. Arago into darkness and the moon into blood. Arago says, in his splendid description of the total eclipse which he witnessed in the South of France, in 1842, in the presence of 20,000. "improvised astronomers:" "When the sun, narrowed to a mere line, began to throw over the horizon but a faint light, an anxiety spread through the whole crowd. Each man felt impelled to communicate his impressions to his neighbor. Then began a dull yoar, like tel impelled to communicate his impressions to his neighbor. Then began a dull roar, like that of a distant sea after a tempest. The noise became louder in proportion to the thin-ning of the slender solar crescent. Finally the crescent vanished. Darkness succeeded suddenly to the light, and an absolute silence marked this phase of the eclipse as sharply as did the pendulum of our astronomical clock. "The phenomenon, in its magnificence, had triumphed over the restlessness of youth, over the frivally bourt astronomical clock.

"The phenomenon, in its magnificence, had triumphed over the restlessness of youth, over the frivolity which certain men take for a sign of superiority, and over the noisy indif-ference of which the soldiers ordinarily make their boast. A profound calm reigned, too, in the arr, even the birds ceased their song. After a solenn waiting of about two minutes' duration, transports of joy, frantic applause, saluted, with the same accord, the same spon-taneity, the reappearance of the first solar rays." rays.

"This astrologer in the Commercial street cllar appears to be well patronized, for we ind him busy at his diagrams every day, from morning till night; and he constantly has on hand a variety of subjects, whose fortunes he is working up. "People who frequently pass up and down

Jackson street will encounter a very tall, lean and somewhat stooping Chinaman with a long grizzly beard, a pipe in one hand, a quick, nervous step, and a rather sinister look from nervous step, and a rather sinister look from his flashing little eye. He also is an astrolo-ger; -but he better understands how to keep his arts and himself wrapped up in mystery than his brother profes-sor of whom we have spoken. He locks him-self within his room, and when called; comes and merely puts a portion of his grizzly head out at the particonened door. If the caller is out at the partly-opened door. If the caller is on legitimate business he may come into the little ante-room; but the arcana of the inner sanctum few are allowed to inspect, although we once visited him at his rooms, when he was following his profession at Marysville. He evidently spends many hours of every twenty-four in sweet communion with his precious precions opium pipe, and often may his spectral form be seen darting in or out of the gamblingouses.

PHILLIPS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Wendell Phillips on the Administra-tion. Phillips lets himself out as follows in the

Inti-Slavery Standard for this week. Wiscacres remind us that we must not expect too much at once; that as great a change has been already made as reasonable men would expect in one generation; that history moves, in four cases out of five, pendulum fashion—action and reaction. We know all that. We know also why it is so in four cases out of five; and why, had God given us a great man for a leader, we might have been the fifth everyfitional case and moved straight four cases man for a leader, we might have been the fifth exceptional case and moved straight forward. Had Grant been wise and brave enough for the hour, the South would have been as law-abiding as New England, and loyal men would have dared to show their wealth and their opinions there, under the protection of law. Politics there, under the protection of law. Politics would have marched to the music of a safe, gainful and contented ministry. Sully, Riche-lieu, or Bonaparte, Cromwell, Walpole, or Chatham, installed at Washington, would, in five years, have nade New Orleans and Sa-vannah the twin sisters of Boston and Chacago. Charleston would have been the banner town of the ultra Republicans, and Galveston would have taken for its city seal the motto: "If any man insults the Stars and Stripes, shoot him." Instead of this, what have we for President? A jockey and sea side lounger; a resilest boy, need-ing constantly to be vamused; and so impatient of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Five months in office, he a week at a time. Five months in office, he has not yet given us an administration. But, posting a copying clerk here and there, to keep the machine in motion, he hurries off to idle a week at a watering place, act Dunmy at a Monster show, or Helpless at a steamboat excursion. The Presidency must indeed be a sinecure, if, in such an hour as this, a man bred in a camp and tan-yard can properly dis-charge its duties three hundred miles from the capital, in the intervals of the mole-course the capital, in the intervals of the race-course and the half hours left after theatres and con-

certs: ********** * Northern property safe nowhere at the South. Texas covered with outrages on wo-men and murders of men. Tennessee playing

men and murders of men. Tennessee playing the same game as Virginia. Stokes, at the risk of his life, unsupported by government, fighting on a forlorn hope. Andrew Johnson clamoring for the election of Senter, and Greeley quietly hoping for the defeat. of Stokes 1 in one-half the South loyalists telling in that impless there is a claude at Wash. us that unless there is a change at Wash-ington they cannot live there—"must fly

Insane Asylum at South Boston, where he re-mained about six months. As stated, after his return to this city two weeks ago, he was in-vited again to Dr. Hobbs's house, many friends of Mrs. Hobbs at the time remarking that they thought it very imprudent for him to be there. Major White was arraigned before Judge Hurd, of the Municipal Court, yesterday forenoon, on the charge of the wilful murder of Mrs. Katle Hobbs by shooting her with a loaded pistol. Mr: A. O: Brewster appeared as his counsel, and in his client's behalf waived all preliminary proceedings as far as the lower all preliminary proceedings as far as the lower tribunal is concerned. White was then ordered to be fully committed to the county jail, to

await the action of the Grand Jury for the September term. Mr. Brewster requested that, if possible, an earlier hearing might be had, and that the case might be sent to the Grand Jury now sitting. The court informed the course 1 that to grant the request, was beyond his power and that application should be made through another source. In view of the fact that White has been an inmate. of an insane asylum, it is thought that a plea of insanity will be made in his defence. The demeanor of the prisoner was calm and undis-turbed, and did not evince the least agitation.

In appearance he was a man of medium stature. His height would seem about five feet eight inches, weight about 120 pounds, complexion pale, hair and mustache light brown. His countenance will be familiar to many who have done business about Court Square for a number of years. Dr. Alvah Hobbs, the husband of the de-ceased, is a mana little past middle life, rather

thick set, with hair and bard somewhat gray. He was thoroughly devoted to his wife, and is almost inconsolable at the great loss he has sustained. After his return from the court yesterday afternoon whither he had been summoned to attend the preliminary examina-tion of Major White, he went to his rooms, where he remained secluded the remainder of the day. His residence, was kept closed, and a large piece of crape attached to the door-knob told that it was the house of mourning; and kept it sacred from unnecessary visita-

EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

A Thief Caught in Wisconsin---A Singular Story.

A Milwaukee paper says : A Milwaukee paper says. "Some three years ago Henry Brayton, then living at Eagle, Waukesha county, was en-trusted with the sum of \$1,800 to bring to Miltrusted with the sum of \$1,800 to bring to Mil-waukee. Shortly after he disappeared. The man sending the money by Brayton had to pocket his loss. For three years all trace of Brayton was lost, when suddenly he turned up again one day last week in Wau-kesha, with his pockets well lined with greenbacks, and himself in the most liberal disposition. His first more was to hur liberal disposition. His first move was to buy a farm, paying the cash for it, and deeding it to his wife. He also bought a pair of horses, small debts, and seemed to be a man of means generally. The person who had entrusted the generally. The period who had entristed the \$1,800 with Brayton years ago thought it a good time to put in his claim, and did so. Brayton was sued, and a friend went the necessary security for him, Brayton placing the sum of \$2,000 in the friend's hands to make bim whole.

"On the 16th day, of July last. Hesekiah Braughton, the agent of the United States Ex-press Company at Pacific City, Iowa, on a connecting line of the Pacific Railroad, robbed the office of \$10,000 in greenbacks, and de-camped. The company commenced search for him, and offered a handsome reward for his arrest and the recovery of the money. Photographs of the agent were also sent to the different offices to facilitate the arrest of the

"When Henry Brayton, with his flush purse, appeared at Waukesha, O. M. Tyler, the agent of the company, could not help associating him with Hesekiah Braughton and the Pacific, City robbery. So strong was the association in Mr. Tyler's mind, that he sent to the office

to do it, however, and the gentleman is held for the amount. It is runnored that another note for five hundred dollars exists, but of that On Friday Hackett left Pawtucket, telling

On Friday Hackett left rawtucket, temng his partner he was going down the river to get one of the endorser's names, and would be back in the morning. Nothing has since been seen of or heard from him. The fact of his disappearance soon became known, and ex-cited the liveliest surprise among all his ac-quaintances. quaintances

Hackett is about thirty years of age, sociable, well-educated and gentlemanly. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and a delegate to the Young Men's International Christian Association at Portland, Maine, held a fortnight since. He has never been sus-pected of dishonest practices, and has always borne the reputation of being an open-hearted, gramerous vanue map.

generous young man. It was reported that he had been seen in this it was reported that he had been seen in this city last Saturday; but it is more probable that <u>he was on his way West</u>, or, as some suppose, to California. The store is closed to take ac-count of stock and see how matters stand. The liabilities are over \$20,000 and the assets will amount to about \$12,000. The mortgage made on his stock in 1867 are not worth much now, as nearly all the goods in the store, at that time have been sold.

THE DELAWARE WHIPPING POST.

An Iniquitous Law.

The Wilmington Commercial lays an antago-

The Wilmington Commercial lays an antago-nist out cold on the whipping post question, as follows: "The Wilmington Commercial is furious at the victims of the Delaware whipping post for leaving the State, after getting whipped. It thinks it a great injustice to other States that Delaware criminals always go there to ply-their vocation, after getting a taste of Dela-ware justice, and evidently inclines to the conviction that Delaware over it to her neigh-

ware justice, and evidently inclines to the conviction that Delaware owes it to her neigh-bors to abolish her. whipping post and keep criminals at home."—*Elkton Democrat.* Not so, sir. We said nothing about the whipping post. We do not complain that our discharged criminals leave the State. They would be fools if they didn't. Nor do they leave on account of their having been whipped; many offences are not, punished by whipping. But our law requires that after their discharge from jail, they shall wear a " convict's jacket." But our law requires that after their discharge from jail, they shall wear a "convict's jacket," as a "badge of crime." That is, they shall carry around with them, everywhere, a certi-ficate to the public that they are discharged convicts. Should they obey the law the result would be starvation—for who would employ them?—or a return to crime. They therefore doi't obey the law, but leave the State. And this, we presume, is the law's intonion—to drive all our criminals, once conwicted, over our borders, to be quartered on other commu-nities. Of such a law we do complain. It is unjust to our neighbors, and therefore a dis-grace to ourselves.

grace to ourselves. The Democrat, from the tenor of its remarks, The Democrat, from the tenor of its remarks, seems to imagine that this arrangement of our statutes, being sly, so very sly, and so very smart, is something to be proud of and pleased with. We think decidedly otherwise. We hold that there is a justice, due from one State to another, as well as between indi-viduals, and that if we deliberately drive our criminals across the Morvland and Panneyl criminals across the Maryland and Pennsyl vania line, we are doing just as if one farme should transfer all the enemies that infester his crops over the fence into the field of his neighbor,

AMUSEMEN'TS.

-Duprez & Benedict's Minstrel Troupe, com posed of twenty-six famous artists in the burnt cork line, will commence a short engagement at the Arch Street Theatre on Monday even-

strels continue to draw orowded houses mglitly. A first-class bill is offered for this evening.

-Lord Mayo decides that Hindoos may be come freemasons.

-A butting match between negroes is an-nounced in a Southern paper. Butter will be likely to go down.

-Swedish railroad brakemen are taught the rudiments of surgery. Brakesmen are the very fellows for railroad fractures.

-Mrs. Glinn is the name of her who,

plaint exactly.

-Constant Mayer is painting Tennyson's May Queen, the young woman who wished her mother to keep awake to call her early.

-A new telegraph line in Nova Scotia is stretched upon cedar posts which have to be imported, as that wood does not grow in Accelia Acadia.

Acada, —The Duke of Edinburgh requested Govern-ment to refund him the money presents he made during his voyages. Sharp young man! and so benevolent!

The Viceroy of Egypt is to spend five mil-lion francs on the opera at Cairo and Alexan-dria. He has lately given very fine diamond brooches to two singers whose voices pleased him on his recent western, tour

-At one of the ragged schools in Ireland, a clergyman asked the question, "What is holiness?" A pupil, in dirty, tattered rags, jumped up and said: "Plase yer riverence, it's to be clane inside."

-D. S. Curtis, a Boston lawyer, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for pulling Jos. M. Churchill's nose, of the same village. Curtis, however, appealed, and is out on ball. Why didn't Churchill come to blows?

-A Democratic aspirant for a seat in the Tennessee Legislature availed himself of the opportunity offered by a circus exhibition in his town, and, vaulting into the ring, made a speech setting forth his claims to the nosition. position

doekter bill zu bay."

-The Windsor and Annapolis Railway, in, -The Windsor and Animpoins stangary, in Nova Scotia, traverses the scone of Longfel-low's "Evangeline," The locomotives on the road, which is now nearly finished, are named, in honor of the characters in this and the standard the standard the standard the standard the others of Longfellow's poems, the "Gabriel," the "Gaspereau," the "Evangeline," the "Hiawatha" and the "Minnehater"

-The following is a literal copy of an origi-nal and genuine document which was ex-

hat and genuine document, which was ex-hibited in Detroit, July 29: "This is to certify that it is my desire that my son Andrew Johnson is bound an appren-tice to James J. Selby to learn the Taylor's Trade, and that he is to serve him faithfully until he is 21 varsadd until he is 21 years old. "Andrew Johnson was born in the year

1808 Decm 29th. "MARY DAUGHTRY

By "TURNER DAUGHTRY.

"Novm 7th 1818."

ing, August 9. At the Arch Street Theatre, Bryant's Min-