

《可能"太阳但是国门后



# GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

## OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

## VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 103.

## ?HILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

#### of unsuccessful corn, suffering for want of

Many of our readers will be anxious for news from Professor Morton's eclipse party, whose organization and preliminary work we recorded in a previous issue, and will read with interest the following account of their proceedings since they left here, on Monday, the 2d instant :

THE PHILADELPHIA ECLIPSE PARTY

OTTUMWA, Iowa, August 5th .- We started on our present expedition a few minutes before 8 o'clock last Monday, on a special train, which consisted of three cars. First and toremost, as regards actual position, our own car. which has taken us all the way to this advanced station, and now remains awaiting our return, and then two saloon cars, occupied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, including Colonel Scott, who were on their way to the Lakes and an inspection of the Superior and Mississippi Railroad.

Our car, that is, the one appropriated to our use by the kindness of Col. Scott, was an admirable one, for which we have all conceived, after our three days' constant occupancy of it. a decided domestic affection. It is one of the kind now adopted as the standard by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and fresh from the shops of the Company at Altoona. Some of the seats had been removed from both sides at one end, and this space was filled up with numerous boxes, containing our three telescopes and their attachments, with photo-graphic apparatus and chemicals. These had been placed there on the previous Saturday, so that we had only to take our seats and adjust hats, bags and rugs to our satisfaction.

We made a rapid run to Baldwin; where the entire party debarked to inspect the works of the American Steel Manufacturing Company there located, in which the new and most interesting Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel is carried on with great success.

This process, as most of our readers no doubt know, consists in blowing air through melted iron until all the carbon and "other impurities have been burned out, and then adding a dose of fresh iron which returns a small, but needed, alloy of carbon, after which the molten steel is cast in moulds of iron so as to form ingots of a convenient size.

The most remarkable feature of this process is the vast size and massive weight of the various instruments and vessels employed in its execution.

Entering the imposing building which covers this part of the works, soon found ourselves in a vast chamber which might well represent the audience hall, where Pluto and his spouse sat enthroned to receive the homage of their infernal subjects.

Beneath a far-reaching canopy of sheet iron and each with a smaller canopy over its own head, seemed to sit in grim repose the monarchs of the place, the two huge converters, massive ovoid vessels of cast iron, mounted on trunnions and capable 'of turning over backwards or forwards under the strong persuasion of hydraulic pressure.

Before them spread out a semi-circular pit, some sixty feet in diameter, around the edge of which ingot moulds were being arranged by

sunlight. Towards dark we swept over the marshes Towards dark we swopt over the marshes and meadows adjacent to Chicago, and soon came in sight of the Lake Michigan. Here we had an exciting race with a train on the Lake Shore Railroad, running parallel to ours. (*i. e.* Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad) and beat them handsomely, and with the fresh bloom of this success sailed proudly into Chicago and were switched off from the rest of our train at the junction of the Chicago. Burlington and Oumor Railroad from the rest of our train at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Here we were met by Mr. Horton, from the office of Mr. Robert Harris, General Superin-tendant of this road, who kindly explained what was to be done with us, and when we had been carried to the depot of his road, con-ducted us to the Tremont. House, where we tooksupper, and after an effort to see this great city in the dark once more entered our travel-ing house, and thanks to our improvement in education enjoyed a comfortable night's rest. By about eleven the next morning we found ourselves at Burlington, where we deposited the High School telescope, with its party, con-sisting of Prof. A. M. Mayer, Mr. O. H. Wil-lard, Mr. J. Mahoney, Mr. H. E. Phillips and Mr. O. H. Kendall, as well as Prof. McClure and Prof. Gummery.

and Prof. Gummery. Finding that Prof. Coffin had made arrangements for sending the rest of the party on at once, we again started, abandoning with re-gret the promised wash and refreshment to which we had been looking forward for some hours.

By one o'clock we reached Mt. Pleasant, where we deposited the University telescope with my special party, consisting of Mr. E. L. Wilson, Mr. James Creemer, Mr. H. C. Clif-ford, Mr. W. V. Ranger and Professor E. C. Pickering. Mr. J. Corbutt, the well-known photographer of Chicago, arrived here'to join us according to promise last evening. The remaining party then voyaged on for some fifty miles to this place. (Ottumwa), where they at last found rest and fresh water, with a good chance of applying it, and have By one o'clock we reached Mt. Pleasant,

with a good chance of applying it, and have their apparatus all in condition to operate if the sun, which has refused us even a glimpse for the last two days, will only give them the

All now hangs upon the conduct of the clouds, and we pray most devoutly for their removal.

The Ottumwa party consists of Prof. C. F. Himes. Mr. J. C. Browne, Mr. J. Zentmayer, Mr. E. Moelling and Mr. W. J. Baker, with the telescope from the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. We have been most kindly received by the

we have been most kindly received by the people of Mt. Pleasant. The Mayor of the city, Mr. A. C. Strawn, has put the fair grounds at our disposal, and we have adapted one of the buildings there standing to our service, and offers of assistance have poured in upon us from all directions. Mr. Vates Telegraph Superintendent at

poured in upon us from all directions. Mr. Yates, Telegraph Superintendent at Burlington, has put the wires of his line at our command, and Mr. J. W. Bromley, at this station, has promised to take charge of our electric chronograph during the eclipse, so that our only anxiety and prayer is for sun. HENHY MORTON.

OTTUMWA, Aug. 7, 1869.—The total eclipse of the sun was witnessed at this place to-day by Professor Alexander, of Princeton College, who, with an army of assistants, was commis-sloned by the Government to observe and phostoned by the Government to observe and pho-tograph the phenomena. The day was entirely propitious and the experiments and observa-tions were successfully made. Three negatives of the total obscuration were taken by the photographers, and a dozen more of the partial stages of the eclipse. Prof. Alexander, together with Prof. Coffin, who was stationed at Burlington, will make an elaborate report to the Navy Department of the result of their observations.

of the result of their observations. A distinguished party of Englishmen took observations of the same phenomenon at Jef-During the totality the planets Venus, Mer-cury and Arcturus were distinctly visible.

Proclamation by President Cespedes. At a date of July 7th the following was romulgated

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

promulgated: CUBANS: We cannot ignore the happy suc-cesses which have accrued since April 10th, and those which followed at Guaimaro. There was organized all the elements of the revolu-tion in Cuba under one government. There it was where we acquired the right to be re-corrized by an independent patton by the cognized as an independent nation by the civilized world.

We are not ignorant that, although the organs of our enemy publish, much against us, our successes have followed so swiftly that we are now rid of our oppressors throughout all the country of the Eastern and Central De-partments of the Island. We are absolute maspartments of the Island. We are absolute mas-ters in the country, while our Spanish enemies are heing decimated in the large cities by disease and famine, and when they obtain food they must go with thousands of men in order to protect the little that they may ob-tain. Their soldiers are deserting and joining us by the hundreds." With great reduction of her resources Spain has not as yet seen a single illusion achieved. llusion achieved.

The organization of the country as an inde-The organization of the country as an inde-pendent hation is being rapidly consummated in both departments; that is, while we are establishing the departments and regulations of a republic we keep march with the neces-sary requirements of our war. Imitate, my countrymen, the patriotism which you observe in the Departments of

which you observe in the Departments of Government and second it with your aid. Count upon the zeal of your leaders, and prove that you not only desire to be independent but meritorious. CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES, President.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

IN THE FIELD, TRINIDAD DIVISION, July 3.— General Orders.—Captains of Companies will see that their commands be allowed to celebrate in a becoming manner the ninety-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States. Those who are fighting with us on this beautiful part of America should receive some manifestation from us to recognize that memorable day to the first people of the New World. Independence and Country !

#### GERMAN BERRIOS.

Adjutant-General. The Intercepted Letters of Cespedes Revelations of Cuban Affairs. The following are extracts from letters to Cespedes intercepted by the Spanish authori-ties at Hayana. At date of New York, April

20th, Mr. Commissioner Valiente writes "When I returned from Havana with Figu-redo, I remembered that all his efforts to exeredo, 1 remembered that all his efforts to ex-cite the patriotism of the Havanese proved that they did not have any, and he has not for-gotten that we had more trouble to get over to our side Morales Lemus than any one else-a hard effort; but there is no one, more deaf than he who does not want to hear. I am forced to confess that, in Matanzas, I ob-fained a result that I should have never been-able to obtain in Havana." able to obtain in Havana."

able to obtain in Havana." "The first Junta at Havana was centered en-trely in the person of Miguel'Aldama, with six or eight advisers, and among these, of course, José Antonio Echeverria. Two ideas occu-pied, before all others, this Junta: Indepen-dence, which they had looked upon with horror, and the sugar crop which had not commenced being gathered and which they desired to garner. In my opinion these men put themselves at the front in order to stop the revolution. To the first, I said that we should struggle for our independence, and we should struggle for our independence, and we ought to make an effort; that, afterwards, there would be time enough to think of a vile and cowardly annexation; and, further, while the crop was being gathered, if large sums of money should be sent to the United States with which to huw the think or a code and

that the gunboats lately seized are actually known to be intended for Cuba. The Spanish squadron of large vessels now in those waters; will, as soon as relieved by them, be sent to the Peruvian coast, to force that nation to ac-cept any terms of peace which may be offered. As already mentioned in the Tribune, these light-draught gunboats are eminently well fitted for patrol service in the intricate bays and inlets of the Antilles, which were many years ago the safe refuge of pirates and slavers.

years ago the safe refuge of pirates and slavers. The Junta have addressed a letter of thanks to the Republicans of Tennessee, and to the Grand Army of the Republic, for their warm expressions of sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence. The rumor published in the Tribune over a week ago that a Cuban expedition was about to leave a Floridian port under the command of an ex-perienced American officer, has been fully con-firmed. It is reported that the Junta are about to make a protestation to the United States Government against any project for the pur-chase of Cuba. The leaders declare they have no desire to buy the island, nor to see it bought chase of Cuba. The leaders declare they have no desire to buy the island, nor to see it bought by any one else. They are confident of ob-taining it soon, without the incumbrance of a heavy debt. Vague reports are alloat with re-gard to the departure of a Cuban expedition from a Northern port within the next six weeks. The released fillbusters and their lead-ers have lately become mysteriously quiet.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

## Important Interview of Secretary Fish with Mr. Boherts.

The N. Y. Herald contains the following: Upon the arrival of Mr. Lopez Roberts at Washington as the accredited representative of the indefinable government of Spain that of the indemnable government of Spain that gentleman called at once upon the Secretary of State, and a lengthy interview was had covering the whole question of Spain and Cuba. Mr. Roberts made various propositions, and in his enthusiasm asked some things un-necessary and even beyond what might be ex-posited in a strong and independent pation.

pected of a strong and independent nation. Mr. Fish responded that the United States. Government had already made up its mind what course it would pursue in the struggle, and that it should continue to preserve a strict and that it should continue to preserve a strict neutrality. That he must understand that both the government and the people of the United States were in sympathy with the government of the people of Cuba; that the government in the face of this and against its personal feelings had taken a stand which it would sustain, and it would preserve towards Spain the same rulg as it would towards Cuba; that the United States would not interfere in the con-test, except that the halbors and rivers of the United States should not be used in which to fit out hostile expeditions, and that measures United States should not be used in which to fit out hostile expeditions, and that measures would be taken to stop all such violation of the neutrality laws. The Secretary plainly told Mr. Roberts that the tendency of all the islands and countries lying adjacent to the United States was towards a unification with our system, and whatever might be the result of the present strarge Cuba for instance would

of the present struggle Cuba, for instance, would sooner or later come under the authority and constitute part of the government of the United States; that he did not think this was to be accomplished in a day or in a year, but the re-sult was inevitable; that the time would come when the United States would find it to its interests and security to take possession of these countries if necessary and organize them into permanent communities under a secure form of government, and surrounded by republican institutions. At such time as the convenience of the United States dictated this policy would be enforced. At present, however, the Government: proposed to athere to its neutrality. Although the Spanish Minister did not fail to take the suggestion from the Secretary that the United States was then acting in the in-terest of Spain and against its own sympathies, which might some time take a turn, it appears he inaugurated himself a violation of that-very neutrality which he exacted from the United States Government in repressing United States Government in repressing all efforts on the part of certain indi-viduals to send aid to Cuba. Though the gov-ernment was perfectly cognizant of the building of a fleet of gunboats in American waters, it had no official knowledge of the fact nor the uses to which it was to be not wurtil recently. When which it was to be put until recently. When official inquiry was made as to the future em-ployment of these vessels, which it was known were not for the United States service, it was first learned as an official fact that they were being constructed under contracts between the builders and the Spanish Government, through their representatives. The Spanish Minister had asked neutrality and he had received it. He responded to this act of kindness towards Spain by attempting to fit out a fleet in American waters: Mr. Fish sent for Mr. Roberts, who failed to appear. Thinking he might be out of town he sent again, but once more the diplomatic Castilian kept clear. It was very evident Mr. Castilian kept clear. It was very evident Mr. Roberts was very much in the condition of the person who had nothing to say on a cer-tain occasion. On last Friday, a week past, the Secretary, being about to leave Washing-ton in company with the President for New York, turned the matter over to the Assistant Secretary of State, J. C. Bancroft Davis, with instructions to see the Spanish Minster. It does not appear, however, that he saw the Assistant Secretary either. He left Washington for New York, arriving during the presence of the President in the city on a day's sojourn after his visit to Long Branch, it was supposed that the representative of the confused state of af-fairs in Spain was about to lay his own confuthe representative of the confused state of af-fairs in Spain was about to lay his own confu-sion before the President, but he never went near the President. At the same time he was within two hours' ride by rail, or within about the same time by bbat, which latter method might have proved a refreshing oppor-tunity of visiting the Secretary of State at his elegant home at Glenclyffe. Here, surrounded by the beauties of Highland scenery, under the shadow of old Fort Put, in full view of West Point, under the influence of other associations of a historic the influence of other associations of a historic and military nature, and not to omit the genial hospitality which would doubtless have re-ceived him at the hands of the Secretary himceived initial the halds of the Secretary min-self, the whole quetion might have been thoroughly talked over, and it might have been arranged, in consideration of an attempted violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, that the said government would confiscate and take possession of the fleet in ques-tion. But no Spanish Minister made his apnearance. The question involved in the arrest, as it is The question involved in the arrest, as it is considered by the government, of the Spanish armada, is a very plaih one. The Secretary of State determined to maintain a neutral position. In doing so he detained oxpeditions fitting out for Cuba, and in many instances, at the request of the Spanish Minister, delayed the salling of vessels engaged in legitimate trade, as it was afterwards proven. Now the other side of the question begins to operate. Spain undertakes to huld a fleet of boats in American yards. Spain is recognized as a other side of the question begins to operate. Spain undertakes to build a fleet of boats in American yards. Spiin is recognized as a government, and unler ordinary circum-stances might be permitted to go on with her work. But there happens to be, as the Secretary of State aptlyterms it, a dormant war between Spain and Peu. Now Peru and the United States are as good friends, as Spain and the United States, and probably more so. So if the United States prevents Cuban fillious-ters from leaving her larbors because Spain and the United States well are at peace, the same rule acts equally well in favor of Peru and against Spain, because feru and the United States are the best of frinds. It was a piece of extreme and expense shortsightedness on the part of Spain to ovelook this thing, or it is triffling with the dignly of the United States to annoy the Secretary of State with protesta-tions against almost every vessel that clears tions against almost every vessel that clears

for Southern waters for fear that if might be used against that "Ever Faithful (?) Isle," and then, under the very nose of the authorities, attempt to do the same thing herself against Parm

The Secretary of State is too wise for such The Secretary of State is too wise for such-strategy. Possessing all that equinimity of mind and temper necessary in a diplomat and a statesmen, he observes sagaciously and care-fully, and acts prudently and at the timely-moment. He well observed to your corres-pondent:----The government had its obliga-tions to perform towards Peru as well as tomoment. He well observed to your corres-pondent:—"The government had its obliga-tions to perform fowards Peru as well as, to-wards Spain. Some months since the Peru-vian government purchased from this govern-ment two monitors." The Spanish Minister protested, on the ground that these vessels might be used in aid of the Cubans should they ask them. The Spanish Minister recog-nized the continued existence of a state of war between his own government and that of Peru. Subsequently the Peruvian monitors were permitted to leave, having entered into an agreement with the United States that those vessels should not be used against any power with which the United States was at peace until they should have anchored in Peru; an waters. According to the last ac-counts I have received in regard to these ves-sels, and I watch them closely," continued the Secretary, combinated by were at Rio Janeiro, making all possible haste for their own waters. Now, these Peruvian monitors were allowed to sail on this agreement, and in addition had, the written statement of the Spanish Minister that he was satisfied that the fleet should be allowed to co

Spanish Minister that he was satisfied that the fleet should be allowed to go." Growing still more earnest, the Secretary continued: "If the Peruvian government had played faise I would have send a fleet after the vessels and brought they had vessels and brought their back or destroyed them. Now, here is the case of Spain. Be-tween Peru and Spain, as I have said, there tween Peru and Spain, as I have said, there now exists a war in a dormant state; but how soon it may become flagrant I cannot say. It is probable very soon. The recognition by Peru of belligerent rights on the part of the uprisen people of Cuba is likely to open the war anew. The war then becomes flagrant. Peru entered into an agreement not to use her fleet purchased here until it had anchored in Peruvia waters. The case is stronger in the instance of Spain. Spain is building thirty gun-boats. Those gunboats will be sent to Cuba, and will form a floating wall of defence around the island. These thirty gunboats will relieve the forty-two way vessels, for that is all they have for the coastguard duty. The next thing we would hear would be this whole fleet bombarding the ports of Peru, preying upon her commerce and preventing trade. All this towards a contry at peace with the United States, and all on account of the thirty gun-boats built in our waters." Continued the Secretary, "I do not expect to take command of the Spainsh navy, and direct what shall be its operations. I have enough to do at home. But I do not propose to let those thary gunboats leave, and if they do leave, except with au-thority, I will send after them a force which may be somewhat surprising. It was quite evident in the Secretary's man-ner that he sees the question assuming a tangi-ble share. Snain has her bands full and if now exists a war in a dormant state: but how

her that he sees the question assuming a tangi-ble shape. Spain has her hands full, and if she cannot refit and reinforce her fleets with vessels built in the United States she cannot do it as well or as economically elsewhere. In confining her to the strict neutrality which the United States has and will for the present observe, 'she will not gain strength. It is not the intention of the government to interfere with Spain, but it will enforce its neutrality. neutrality. The Secretary is thoroughly American in his ideas of policy, and, while he does not wish to violate any of our national obligations it is certain he will not lose a chance of glorifying his country and

PRICE THREE CENTS

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

FACTS AND FANCIES

-Killing a cat is cruelty to animals in Ston-treal, and costs \$10. -It will take eighteen months to chisel Vinnie Ream's statue at Rome.

-Parena gives Chicago three weeks of English opera in October.

-Small vices are speading. Men, women, and children all over the country took for moking on Saturday.

-During the collpse on Saturday "Bailey's Beads" could be distinctly seen at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Chestnutstreets.

-The sharks which frequent northern waters are entirely harmless and remarkably timid.

-There is no prospect that Florida will vote to let the Western part of the State annex itself to Alabama.

-In looking at an eclipse why ought you to hold the smoked glass close to your nose? Because its smutch better.

-The Protestant students of Breslau have called a meeting to raise subscriptions for the Protestants of Spain.

-Land has increased in value from thirty to fifty per cent. all through Alabama within a year or two.

-Peaches sell in Houston, Texas, for fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel, and they are very large, ripe and delicious.

-An old lady in Darby got ready for the eclipse on Saturday by smoking seven pieces of looking glass. Her observations were not completely satisfactory.

-A Detroit woman carefully took off her bonnet so as not to get it wet when she drowned herself, which she then proceeded to do.

-A Jerseyman has invented an apparatus for watering horses at work. By pulling a line, water flows from a tank on the wagon through the bit into the animal's mouth.

-The pay-roll of the military company from Pittstield, for doing lionor to President Grant at the Peace Jubilee in Boston, amounted to \$918 54.

-One of the best "locals" in the West is said to be the fenale reporter of the Jefferson, lowa, Era. She is particularly good in her descriptions of prize-fights and dog-fights -Wheelbarrows have come down to us through six centuries, and have hardly experi-enced an improvement since the first inven-tion. Long way for a wheelbarrow, to come. -The superintendent of the Chicago police gives public notice that hereafter he will sup-press every gambling house found open in the

city. Grinding a cat's tail is an amusement of a Cincinnati youth, and when a humane old gentleman interfered with it, the other day, the playful child knocked him down with a brickbat and continued to grind.

-A good old conundrum has been spoiled by a baby elephant in Iowa. The little beast, so we are assured, wandered away and climbed a tree, from which it was only recovered by cutting down the tree.

-Mrs. Betsey Jackson, of Rochester, N. H., 2 years old, recently walked four miles to pay her taxes. The Manchester *Mirror*, inquires : "If she can walk so far to do that, how far can she walk to collect a debt?"

-A letter from St. Petersburg, states that Komisarow, the peasant who saved the life of the Czar, did not commit suicide but was murdered by being hanged in his own house, and that several persons have been arrested as accomplices in the crime.

-A pharmacy has just been opened at Montpellier, France, by Madame Deumergue.

unmerous workmen, assisted by hydraulic cranes, which rose and fell without sound or visible cause of motion, in a manner which implied intelligent action on their own part.

Soon after our arrival one of the converters leaned itself forward so as to bring its mouth opposite to a curved trough from which a stream of melted iron, supplied by a number of cupola furnaces in the rear, ran into and partially filled its hollow maw. When a suffi cient charge had entered, the trough was removed, and then, while the converter with the ponderous dignity of a learned elephant was recovering its erec position, the air blast was turned on through the hollow trunnions and a pipe leading outside to the bottom of the vessel, where

by a number of jets, it escaped into the molten iron. This air jet swept out of the mouth of the converter a torrent of sparks, which reached for fifty feet across the building, but, reached for hity feet across the building, but, as the converter slowly turned, was first caught by the great canopy of sheet iron we have before mentioned, and then by the smaller one, which proved to be a hood leading into a large chimney. This air blast, with a roar like that from a locomotive blowing off steam, was continued for about twenty minutes, during which time the flame es-caping from the converter changed its color from yellow to white and gave evidence of converting incoming interview.

constantly increasing intensity. The converter was then again tilted forward and a charge of melted iron which contained a little manganese was run into it as before. The reaction which then ensued caused a moderate escape of fiame from the orifice for a few minutes, after which a crucible attached to an inmense hydraulic crane came forward and received the charge of melted steel which the converter by turning over poured into it. The crucible then slowly revolved over the series of moulds and filled one after another with its observe of meth

series of moulds and filled one after another with its charge of metal. About eight charges of this sort are worked during the day, each of five tons, representing a value in the steel produced of some \$2,000. We next visited the blowing engines placed in a large building adjacent to that accomo-dating the converters. They are of great size and about 500 horse power and furnish air to the converters under a pressure of about 25 pounds to the square inch. From the blowing engines we then passed to

From the blowing engines we then passed to the rolling-mill where the steel ingots were being rolled out into rails. This department like every other about the establishment is re-markable for its extent, beauty of construc-tion and size, and completeness of appoint-

Returning to the cars we found dinner ready, and discussed this important subject while riding over the road beside the Susque-

hanna at an easy pace. After dinner visits were exchanged between the railroad inspection party and our own, and the general plan of operations to be pur-

sued by us, and the accessible portions, of our apparatus were shown to Mr. Scott and a

number of his party. At Cresson all landed and enjoyed an ex-cellent supper at the hotel, and about ten o'clock we again entered our car and began to make preparations for the night by turn-ing the back of each alternate seat into a horizontal position and supporting it there by means of cords which we had provided for the purpose.

Our first night was not a very comfortable one owing to our want of practice in sleeping on the road, most being restless and, oblivious

on the road, most being restless and oblivious only by snatches: We passed through Pittsburgh about 2 A. M., and were vividly impressed by some glimpses of vast smoke elouds lit up with the lurid flames of furnaces and waking fires. Unless we see it again by daylight our ideas of Pittsburgh will be rather closely associated with Dora's illustrations of the Infernus. During Tugeday to rolled on over a mono-

During Tuesday wo rolled on over a mono-tonous country, seemingly drowned out by excess of rain, with a sprinkling of log-houses and many uncultivated tracts, and with fields

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. ROME.

## Hastening Preparations for the Council ---Will of a Cierical Millionsire.

**The Pall Mail Gazette learns that not-with of a Clerical Millionaire.** The Pall Mail Gazette learns that not-withstanding the heat, the greatest ac-tivity is shown in pushing forward the struc-tures crecting in St. Peter's for the Ecumeni-cal Council. The architect, Signor Vespig-nani, is daily in attendance, and he is kept at high pressure by the Pope. A circular has been addressed to the bishops, enjoining them to choose coadjutors to discharge their duties during their presence at the Council. It was to give facilities for such arrangements that the Pope nominated so many bishops in partibus in the last consistory. The Council will sup-pess several religious orders and useless con-gregations, and many communities of women. It will also forbid religienz to accept the func-tions of parish priests, requiring these last to be secular scholars. Cardinal Mattei, Dean of the Sacred College, is dangerously ill. He the Sacred College, is dangerously ill. He lately made his will, bequeathing his immense fortune to his near relations. He leaves a mil-lion frances in gold, and half a million in notes.

# Connection Between England and the Continent---Projects for Grossing the British Channel. The Daily News discusses the different modes

of crossing the Straits of Dover. The scheme of atunnel is feasible; but the cost, .c10,000,-000, puts it out of the question. It has been calculated that to make such a line pay it would be necessary to have about 20,000 passengers a day, making the journey between France and England at a cost of five shillings a head; and this, too, in face of the competition of the steamboats, which could easily be made very formidable. There are only two other plans aeriously mooted. One is that of a tubular railway sunk in the sea. Of this one can say nothing till the project is more matured. But one wonders much why the simplest and cheapest of all theschemes makes such little way. The little boats now in use are a disgrace to us. We ought to have large vessels in which a whole train might be shunted, and in which passengers might have comfortable accommodation ao matter what the weather. The difficulty lies on the Calaisside of the channel, where the harbor is insufficient. If we could have such a pier on the French side of the Channel as we have at Dover we could then place large steamers on the line, but we cannot till then

#### FRANCE.

Important Declaration of M. Thiers. M. Thiers, according to the Temps, said re-cently in the Conference Hall, in the Chamber of Deputies: "Personal power is at an end, its day is past not only in France, but in all Europe, Governments which do not compre-hend this are blind. It is only the free insti-tutions of England that will to day satisfy nations, and if they cannot come across the Channel they will come across the Atlantic." Threatened Dissolution of the Chamber. The dissolution of the Chamber, says the Trans, is again spoken of as likely to follow the prorogation. It was the opinion which prevailed on yesterday among a number of the Deputies, assembled at the Chamber. "It is the commencement of the dissolution," said one Deputy to another who had said to him "Au revoir." M. D'Andelarre replied, "Who move?"

knows?"

-There is a large tribe of Indians living in the central part of lowa. They are the Mus-quawkies, and number about four hundred. near Oxford, in Tama county. The squaws cultivate the land, while the men lounge at their ease.

with which to buy the things we needed and have them sent to the East, there would rise have them sent to the East, there would rise up soon after in the West strong and powerful elements which would make the movement irresistible at Havana, and give the death-blow to Spanish domination in Cuba. When the second Junta was formed, and I had re-ceived your authority in the matter, much time had been lost—a terrible persecution had had been lost—a terrible persecution had arisen, and many people had left. All that I learned at Key West was that the Junta had been dissolved, and I wrote to Morales Lemus, who held the most inexplicable influence who held the most inexplicable influence with the Western people of the isle, to rewnite the scattered fold and put himself at the head, venturing as I did to promise that you would approve my action in the premises. I got here at last, and to my surprise-found-that two months' time had been spent in form-ing a Junta as numerous as a Congress, that José Valiente held the general power of at-torney from our Government and that there José Valiente held the general power of at-torney from our Government, and that there was much intrigue being shown, the object of which was to get him out of authority and to put-Morales Lemus in." "Señor Valiente merits the confidence of the Government, and he ought to be confirmed in his post, and there should be given him, in detail, all ne-cessary powers; if he has lost your confidence remove him and appoint another. I' think the 'other' should not be Morales Lemus in any event. As you are far away from here I venture to give you my opinion with respect I venture to give you my opinion with respect as how the posts abroad should be assigned, viz.: José Valiente should be General Agent, and his Secretary ought to be Hilario Cisne-ros; having the right to discharge the duties of the first in case of absence or sickness; José Morales Lemus, Embassador to Lon-don, and his Secretary, Francisco Ayala; Porfirio Valiente; Minister to France and General Agent for Snair: Francisco Fessor Porfirio Valiente, Minister to France and General Agent for Spain; Francisco Fessor, Imbassador at Washington, and his Secre-tary Domingo Ruiz y Alcantada; Pedro Santaclia, Minister to Mexico, and his Secretary, J. C. Zenea; Francisco de P. Bravo, Minister at Hayti and St. Domingo; Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, Minister to Venezuela and Colombia; Francisco Ruiz, Minister for the five remultice of Central Amo Minister for the five republics of Central Ame-rica, and I offer myself to go out to work in Peru, for which place I leave to morrow without fall, authorized provisionally by the agent here, and by the Junta at New York. This confidence I permit myself to hold with Car-los Manuel Cespedes, and I ask a thousand pardons. To the Dictator I will make no observation, but will give him to understand that l will obey his directions without question."

#### AMBROSIO VALIENTE. Gen. Grant's Sentiments.

Mr. Domingo Ruiz is supposed to have written the letter of which the following is an extràct :

"I went to the headquarters of Gen. Grant, ard not being able to see him, because he was much occupied, received notice, through one of his aids, that he would see me on the next of his aids, that he would see me on the next day. I sent him your note. \* \* \* I could not see him on the day indicated, because, as his Adjutant told me, he was sick. The same officer returned to tell me, two days af-terward, that the General was pleased with your communication, and that he sympa-thized with all his heart toward, our cause, but that he could not, in the present state of things, receive me other than as any other gentleman. He invited me to visit him as such, and said he would be very glad to see me. At the moment of the arrival of your dispatch another one reached me from the Revolution-ary Committee of Camaguey, authorizing C. Carlos de Varona y Varona (now also at Paris) and myself to grant letters of marque and re-prisal. However, your authorization did not prisal. However, your authorization did not accompany this dispatch, and we await it."

French Interest in Cuban Affairs. The Count de Faverniere, acting as French Minister at Washington, left Newport a few days ago, and had an interview on Saturday with the Spanish Minister, Señor Roberts, at the Albemarle Hotel, in this city, on matters pertaining to the present condition of Cuba. The Spanish Guuboats.

It is stated on high diplomatic authority

to its no where prudent. As he told the Spanish Minis-ter, "all these countries will belong to us sooner or later" is the theory of his policy, and we may expect, under the auspices of this true American doctrine, the accomplishment

of wonderful results. It will be remembered that the settlement of the war between Spain and Peru was left to the arbitration of the United States. The Secretary of State proposes to have the matter taken up during the coming winter, and will appoint a time either in December or January when the question shall be properly adjusted, provided the parties do not withdraw in the meantime.

#### ROMANISM IN AMERICA.

Is it Increasing or Decreasing. Though the Catholic Church in this country is increasing in numbers and in wealth, its increase is not relatively so great as that of other churches, and is in fact mainly owing to immigration. And even the supply from that source is rapidly falling off, for, as statistics show, the Protestant immigration into the country far outnumbers the Catholic. The

country far outnumbers the Catholic. The Universe, the leading Romanist organ, admits this fact in the following article: It is perhaps quite legitimate to boast with snug self-satisfaction of the growth of the church in America. But for our part we doubt it. They would doubt it in Rome if they knew the real figures. The church in America is, in truth, a sad church. It is all, as a priest said in our last number, a section from the bleeding side of Ireland, and it is not able to retain what it gets. Look! in one city alone retain what it gets. Look! in one city alone it loses, at a single stroke, twenty thousand souls! Who, in presence of such a dreadful truth, can say that the church here gains more than it loses—that it even preserves its natural integrity? For the twenty thousand in one city alone does it gain twenty thousand try? Ah, no! no! no! and the twenty thousand in one try? Ah, no! no! no!. Had the poor parents of these twenty thou-sand children remained at home in Ireland, there had been no loss to the faith, because

though they had died early, leaving nothing to their children, vagrancy in Ireland does not entail the loss of faith. Such is the holy character of that country, that the fire of faith is always aglow in it. And New York is not the only via crucis the church has in America. Philadelphia is not much less populous than New York. How many children are lost to the faith in this honest Quaker city every year? Count up our great cities. There are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Tork, Finadephia, Boston, Battimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Charleston, Washington, etc., and to these may be added an immense number of very populous minor places. Taking the figures of New York to be correct, and the authority that gives them is reliable, it is a certain fact that prit less than two hundred thousand honfraced of less than two bundred thousand baptized rish Catholic children are lost every year to

the faith in America. How true the great Archbishop Kendrick was when he maintained that the church here is constantly losing more than it gains! What does it gain? Emigrants, nothing but emi-grants. What does it lose? It loses every year two hundred thousand of the children of these same poor emigrants. What can be more unfortunity or dograms. What can be more unfortunate or degenerate than that? Two hundred thousand Irish children—the best Catholic stock in the world—lost every year Talk of your converts; your growth of liberty towards Catholics! Well may American Protestants be liberal to the Catholic church; when the latter loss over your for their of when the latter losses every year, for their ad-vantage, two hundred thousand (these figures are much too low) of the best Catholic stock that ever received baptism. Nothing is more out of place, more unnatu-ral or more heartless than the loud boast made

for the Catholic church here!

-Atlantic propers are discussing the question whether an editor ought to make a public ac-knowledgment, of a present of whisky. If Southern editors get to making acknowledg-ments whenever they have presents of whisky, there will be less news than ever in their papers papers.

Bachelor in Scienco This is the first esta lishment of the kind in France under the direction of a woman.

-A man in Michigan who had the misfor-tune to have a finger crushed by a cider mill, decided upon amputation. This he accom-plished by holding a chisel on the maimed inger while a neighbor gaye it a blow with a mallet

mallet. -A country girl, after making some pur-chases at a store in New Albany, Indiana, was asked by the clerk if he could do anything more for her. Innocently replied the maiden: "Oh no, sir; unless you will be kind enough to go out and milk the old mare, for I rode her from home without the colt."

-A letter from Jerusalem, in the Allgemeine Zeitung, says that the fire which broke out in the Chapel of the Nativity at Bethlehem, ap-pears not to have been accidental. A few days afterwards the star belonging to the Latin Church was carried off from the consecrated spot. The same letter says the Sultan has ordered the streets of the Holy City to be made passable—an undertaking the practicability of which (it is added) those who know the streets of Jerusalem will be disposed to donbt.

-Openiem will be disposed to doubt. -Openiem, the Egyptian banker who made, recently, a sensation in Paris by his magnificent entertainment given in honor of Ismail Pasha, began his career in the East as a pedler during the Crimean war, when he in-gratiated himself with 'an Egyptian Pasha, who on his death left him a vast property, the possession of which, however, has been more than once contested by the legitimate heirs of Oppenheim's benefactor. Oppenheim's benefactor.

-The Bank of England's system of mysterious and almost imperceptible dots, varying upon each note, and known only to the offiers of the bank, might be advantageously adopted in this country. The ten-dollar greén-backs have such a dot, which seems to be the principal sign by which the genuine bill is dis-tinguished from the counterfeit. If the sys-tem should be generally adopted, counterfeits would be almost impossible.

would be almost impossible. -Mark Twain gives some Boston reminis-cences in the Alta California, in which, among other things, he says: "And the Bostonians show you the ancient Capitol and Quincy. Market, and the residence of old John W. Hancock, the gentleman whose signature to the Declaration of Independence it is com-fort to come back, and read, after you have got the blind-staggers trying to spell, out the others. And they also show you old Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty. You must learn to pronounce Quincy as if it were Quinzy, and Faneuil as if it were funnel. In this way you can palm yourself on the unsuspecting for a native, and so be respected."

native, and so be respected."
—The following was written on a paper found in a bottle picked up in Peoria Lake lately. The City Council of Chicago, which lately shut down wholly on street musicians, may be responsible for the deed confessed:
"HENRY, Ill., July 15.—To whoever pics this up: I am goin to conit suicide by drownding, miself in the river. Mi body wil never be found as T hev tide a big stone to it. Good bi, every buddy. I was formerly an organ grinder and pecunary embarrassment is the cos of mi deth. Henry is a hard place to live in. The pepel don't apreceate music. Good bi every buddy. I throde my organ in the river. Yours respectfully, "JOHN HARDIN."
—Courtship is the fresh subject, on which

"Jours HARDES." "Jours HARDES." —Courtship is the fresh subject, on which somebody, who signs herself Stallaithin G. Ophelimore, is writing a series of essays in an Indiana paper. A neighbor thinks the author must be "soft enough to roll out flat under the but-cut of a brown straw." A choice extract is given: "The tender fruit engagement ap-pears among the leaves of affection and flow-ers of love. Now black, baneful jealousy, with all of its blighting influence, consuming hatred and offensive power, gnaws at the stem that the young fruit may fall and perish; while calumny, the proud syren of infamy; sings a song and warbles meiddles to enhance the appirations to pleasures, and the beautiful, then lead off to vice and folly to the end that the plighted yow may be broken. The fruit ripens into matrimony." ripens into matrimony."