[By the Atlantic Cable.]

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

L SPAIN

Snauish Tronclads and Troops for Caba MADRID, Sept. 14, Evening, by French At-lautic Cable.—Two Spanish Iron-clad frigates have been ordered by the government to proceed to Cuba with troops. Three thousand men have already sailed for the Island, and seven thousand more will leave Spain for the

same destination during the present week.
General Sickles' Protest Against the War
System in Cuba—Tactics of the Opposition—The Herald Telegrams Stopped
by Government Order—The Coalition

London, Sept. 15, 1869.—It is known here today that Major General Sickles, United States Minister to Madrid, transmitted to the Spanish Cabinet an official note protesting in behalf of the American people and the government of the United States against the outrages recently committed on American citizens in Cuba, insinuating at the same time to the Ministers that belligerent rights would soon be accorded to the Cubans by the Government in Washington should Spain persist in her barbarities in the island and in her refusal of

barbarities in the island and in her refusal of terms of a compromise with the people.

The members of the opposition to the Serrano government assailed the Sickles despatch with the object of embarrassing the Regency, as well as to prevent, if possible, any arrangement with the Executive in Washington.

Telegrams from Spain relative to Cuban affairs were stopped at Madrid, on Monday, the 13th inst, by order of the government.

A statement which has been pretty extensively circulated here to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce with the intention of sustaining the "rights of Spain" in Guba is denied.

Spain" in Cuba is denied. The Rumored Tripartite Treaty Against the United States.

A Washington despatch says: The despatch from Madrid, representing the completion of a tripartite treaty on the part of England. France and Austria to protect Spain against the United States, creates quite an excitement, and it is surmised that the unusual secreey at the State Department has something to do with the matter.

Interview of the Cuban Envoy with Secretary Fish...Reticence Concerning Cuban Affairs.

Another Washington correspondent says Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, with Mr. Ruiz of the Cuban Junta, arrived here to-day from New York. Their movements have been unusually secret, but it is understood that they had a private interview with Secretary Fish during the day, at which Cuban matters were discussed, especially the new phase which affairs have taken relative to that island in Spain. Late in the evening Messis. Lemis, Rulz and one or two members of the Junta held a conference, the result of which has not been made known. Mr. Ruiz left to-night for New York. It is said that in a short time important developments will be made re-lative to the relations between Cuba and the United States. The Secretary of State, as well as the Cubans, maintains a reticence which makes it impossible to obtain any positive in-formation as to what is going on, but from the wise looks and ominous head-shaking it is evident that events of unusual importance are

FRANCE.

about to transpire.

Henri Rochefert on the Emperor. In the Reppel of September 1, Henri Rochefort compares the Emperor to the lion-tamer,
Lucas. He says: For eighteen years we have
seen a master standing alone in the cage of the
animals which he subdued. Not only did
they not attempt to bite him, but they licked
his hands and feet, and showed the most
abject submission. Sometimes without any
particular research and merchy to prove to the particular reason, and merely to prove to the spectators the absolute extent of his authority, spectators the absolute extent of his authority, he would stir them up with a red-hot iron, and they timidly received the correction. He would make them go through the most humiliating exercises; he would tease and defy them, tread upon them, and use them as sofas and carpets. This went on so long that, seeing how much he was feared by his beasts, he brought himself to fancy that they loved him. At length full to fancy that they loved him. At length, full of confidence, he said to his wife, we are now in a splendid position. We are rich, more especially as I have taken care to invest money in England in case of a rainy day. These lions and tigers which nobody ever succeeded in taming, fear me and do whatever I please I have so ill-used them, so knocked them about in public, without the slightest resistance, that I can be quite sure of their docility

supposed to be tamed, rushed upon their mas-ter, and bit him grievously in 116 places. ENGLAND.

I will now take my son into the cage, so tha the animals may get used to him; and the business; in case of my death, will go on as

heretofore. Just at this moment the beasts

Dr. Livingstone. Various conjectures as to the cause of Dr. Livingstone's long-continued absence from civilized towns in Africa are still put forward in Great Britain. It is stated that Dr. Welwitsch, the Angolan explorer, has expressed his opinion, founded on an interview with Livingstone on the occasion of the lat-ter's first visit to Loanda, that the discoverer is marching across the mysterious portion of equatorial Central Africa; although when the explorers were together, Livingstone did not say directly that he would attempt the feat; but, after the two had parted; Welwitsch was impressed with the conviction that Liv-ingstone's mind was deeply interested in the

The German Polar Expedition.

The German Polar Expedition.

Dr. Petermann has received a first letter from the German Expedition to the North Pole, containing intelligence to the 29th of July. Contrary winds and storms had detained the expedition until July in the North Sea, and forced it to keep near the coast of Norway. The first lee was encountered on the 12th of July, lat, 74 N., long, 10-W. Up to the 29th of July the expedition had not reached the coast of Greenland, which was, however, in sight. At 25 German miles from the coast the soundings showed a depth of 7,000 feet. Captain Koldeway reports that the position of affairs is yery different from that met with in 1868. The temperature is higher, the winds more constant, and the ice looser. the winds more constant, and the ice looser but from the 9th to the 29th of July much foggy weather prevailed. The ship is in ex-cellent condition, and the crew in good health.

Singular Affair in Switzerland. A letter from Geneva, in the Paris Siecle, has

the following:
An almost incredible circumstance has recently occurred in Switzerland. I should be happy if I could entertain a doubt on the sub-ject, but an article in the Swisse Radicale conject, but an article in the Stesse Radicule confirms, and even aggravates, the recital which has been made to me. A Russian lady, the Princess Obolenski, separated for many years from her husband, a general in the Russian service, was living with her children near Vevey. On an intimation from the Emperor Alexander, the Prince wished to take back his children and bring them to Russia. The Princess refused.

bring them to Russia. The Princess refused to comply with his demand. Instead of com-mencing an action against her the Russian officer entered into a conspiracy with the federal and cantonal police. One fine morn-ing at 7 o'clock, accompanied by the Sub-Prefect Dupraz, and some gendarmes, he entered the residence of the Princess, possessed him self by force of the children, and sent them

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 16, 1869.

to Berne. The eldest daughter was absent, and, having learned what had taken place, she concealed herself. Then a general search for her commenced in the house of the Russian and Polish refugees, but nothing was discovered. Obolenski then went to Geneva, and obtained there the same refer sealers. and obtained there the same 'ready assistance on the part of the police. At that town took place the most monstrous fact of this sad hisplace the most monstrous fact of this sau material with Swiss gendarmes one of the printing-offices belonging to refugees from his own country. Whilst he was making his domiciliary visit on the premises, the two printers were held apart by the gendarmes. I shall were held apart by the gendarmes. I shall not enter into any detail, and I pass over cer-tain illegal arrests made. I shall wait to see in what manner the federal council will ex-cuse the evident illegality of these proceedings in a republic.

A GREAT CUBAN VICTORY.

Quesada's Army in Las Tunas. Why Quesada Risked the Engagement—The Collision before the City's Gates. Flight of the Spanlards.—Cespedes and His Cabinet Spectators.—The Capture of the Spanlards' Stores.—The Burning of the City.

A Cuban correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, writing under date of the 8th, has the follow-

of Las Tunas—one which must stand as the first grand battle of this war—was fought on the 16th ult. It began and ended on that day, and was not a three days right, as reported. Las Tunas is the second city of the interior of this island. It is walled after the manner of all Spanish-American cities, and its population numbers 15,000 souls. Although it is situated on a tract of level ground there are THE GREAT BATTLE situated on a tract of level ground, there are cerros, or low hills, which surround it, in closing the town in a sort of amphitheatrical inclosure. Against an army possessing any adequate amount of artillery, Las Tunas would be desided index with a sort of amphitheatrical index of the sort of the sor

be decided indefensible.

THE EEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

At 3 A. M. of the 16th ultimo, Col. Enrique de Boniche, commanding the garrison of Las Tunas, sent out a picked battahon of mounted regulars to learn the movements of the revo-lutionary forces which he was aware were marching from different points on the roads to Las Tunas. The commander at the head of these reconnoiters was Col. José Vicente Valero. He had not ventured half a mile before he met a considerable body of Cubans already up and on the march towards Las
Tunas. Colonel Valera ordered a hasty retreat
into the city. On the way back his men undertook to drive in a number of beef catthe but worked a leastly towards last dertook to drive in a number of beef cattle, but were so closely pressed that they had
to abandon the undertaking. So closely had
the Cubans followed Valera on this retreat,
that as he passed into the city the insurgents
opened fre upon his men; and immediately
following, at 4.30 A. M., the Cuban army
opened an artillery fire upon the city. They
assaulted it simultaneously en four sides, and,
as the Spaniards report, began the battle with
deafening yells. Col. Boniche appears to
have realized the situation from the first, and
had the presence of mind to order a hundred had the presence of mind to order a hundred cavalrynen out of the city, and to make for the nearest garrisons for reinforcements. All but twenty-five of them were driven back into

according to the best information obtainable, was 5,500 to 6,000 strong, and was commanded by General Manuel Quesada, Commander in-Chief of the Cuban army. Colonel Boniche, it must be confessed, from all reports, is a cool and valiant soldier, and at this battle displayed keen foresight and coolness in action. The Cubans had all at stake. They went into the battle with the grief the confession of the results. THE-CUBAN-ARMY. into the battle with the cries of their wives and children ringing in their ears. They wanted to whip the Spaniards, but they much more wanted the coveted stores of wanted to whip the Spaniards, but they much more wanted the coveted stores of materials for clothing within the walls of Las Tunas for their well-nigh naked wives, mothers, sisters and children. Quesada, under other circumstances, would not have risked a battle against so large a Spanish garrison, which, in all particulars, was well appointed and sunplied. and supplied.

CARRYING THE OUTSIDE INTRENCHMENTS.

The battle was under full headway at quarter to 5 o'clock. Col. Valera, second in command, endeavored to break the lines of Quesada's forces on the Santiago de Cuba road, so as to forces on the Santiago de Cuba road, so as to gain their rear with cavalry and artillery. He was driven back after a sharp and disastrous engagement. Meantime the Cubans pressed forward. Their few pieces of artillery, reported to be Parrott guns, were well served, and opened the four gates leading to the city. Before reaching the gates, Quesada had to carry an outside line of intrenchments; which entirely surrounded the city. entirely surrounded the city.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE GABRISON.

The suddenness and early hour of the at-

The studentess and early nour of the attack, together with the grand army which Quesada had massed before the city, demoralized nearly the whole garrison. Boniche alone seemed to realize the position. Had he partaken of the momentary demoralization of the troops all the garrison would have been captured. Col. Valera contested the street leading into the city on the south inch by inch. Capt. Martin Alasance commanded the Spanish force on the Bayamo road. Col. de La Torre commanded on the Holguin side.

QUESADA'S ENTY INTO THE CITY.

Quesada's artillery first opened from the
Mercades hills upon the Church of Jesus,
where a company of Spanish riflemen were stationed upon towers and on the roof. The two towers were utterly riddled, the riflemen were dislodged, and immediately following were dislodged, and immediately following Quesada in person led a column of his army through the southern gate into the city. This was a signal for a hasty retreat of the whole Spanish garrison into the Plaza, or grand square. Artillery, infantry, and cavalry hastened pell mell into that square, which being surrounded by larger and stronger stone buildings than the surrounding houses, formed for them an easily defended fortress. At noon Quesada had secured \$3,000,000 worth of stores of all kinds.

of all kinds.

OUESADA GATHERING SUPPLIES.

Half his command kept Boniche's army engaged, while the other half pillaged groceries, warehouses, retail and wholesale stores alike. During all these hours the Spaniards fought like regulars, but were repulsed at every point from which they undertook to break the lines of the Cubans.

As an evidence of the significance of this action, Carlos Manuel Cespedes, his Cabinet, and nearly the whole number of the members of the Republican Congress arrived in the neighborhood of Las Tunas at 11 A. M., and took a commanding position on the Mercades hills overlooking the city, but by 12 M. nearly every member of Congress had mingled in the sanguinary struggle.

sanguinary struggle.
THE BATTLE OVER. THE BATTLE OVER.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock, nine and a half hours after the battle was begun, Gen. Quesada ordered a retreat from the city. He would have continued the battle after securing the desired stores until he had compelled the Spaniards to surrender, but his scouts from the Bayamo and Holgnin, roads came in reporting 1,000 Spaniards coming from either of these towns to reinforce Boniche. The great object of the battle had been obtained in securing the much needed stores and Quesada and copiets of the nattle had been obtained in secur-ing the much needed stores, and Quesada and Cespedes could not afford the chances against the garrison, augmented by 2,000 fresh troops, coming on to them in the rear.

The Cubans lost 250 men in killed and 500 men wounded. The number of Spaniards killed could not be accretained. The Diario de la Marina of this city acknowledges only 106 killed, with 200 and odd wounded and thirteen

I learn that there was a Mexican taken

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

prisoner during the battle on the 16th, who says that Quesada had Col. Mejia from Mexico and 300 Mexicans in their army, 600 Americans and 250 Santa Domingans.

GENERAL CESPEDES'S ORDER BEFORE THE

GENERAL CESPEDES'S ORDER BEFORE THE

Soldiers of Camaguez and Las Tunas: We have confided to you one of the most important operations of this campaign. Believing that you will more than realize our expectations, the Supreme Government has come to witness your action.

Soldiers, you have an able and valiant commander. His orders, if fulfilled, will lead you to victory. It belongs to you to second him with your valor, your firmness, your subordination and discipline.

Soldiers of Cuba! Our cowardly enemy already trembles behind his intrenchments. He is depending for security wholly upon your inexperience and lack of resources. Possessed as you now are with material of war

your inexperience and lack of resources. Possessed as you now are with material of war and practice of arms, and ten months' campaigning; you will show them the difference between now and October 13, 1868. Then go to battle as our defenders. To-day you become the veterans of liberty. Viva the Cuban army! Vivaits General-in-Chief! Vivala Republica. Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President.

MCMULLINISM.

A Charming Democratic Epistle. Recently the Daily Miners' Journal, of Potts ville, made some remarks on Alderman Mc-Mullin not very complimentary to him. Shortly after this publication, the editor received the following very pithy epistle, evidently from one of McMullin's crowd:

"Packer will be elected in spite of h—l, and maybe McMullin will be elected Secre

"Geary is smart, but he don't come up to Packer, no how. Geary was in no war, but got his leg cut off in a saw-mill."

This shows the animus of the McMullin party. Their leader proclaims club law and murder at the election if he is not permitted to choose the officers in the Democratic wards, and his followers, imitating their great leader. and his followers, imitating their great leader, proclaim death to all who treat him disrespect fully. Packer ought to be proud of this wing of his supporters.

AMUSEMENTS.

-Mr. Adam Everly, the young actor who won popularity and local fame last year as a prominent member of the Arch Street Theatre Company, has been engaged by the manager of the Varieties—the leading theatre of New Orleans—as a principal member of the company, and will enter upon his duties when the season opens. Mr. Everly has very many friends in this city who will learn of his departure with regret, not only because of the breach that it will cause in their social relations, but because they will be deprived of his services as an artist of versatile talent. During his professional career in this city Mr. Everly appeared in a wide and difficult range of parts, rarely undertaken by so young a man, and in all of them his good taste, faithfulness and earnest desire to please were conspicuous We hope to hear that his success in New Or-

leans is commensurate with his deserts. -Wallace's Maritana was sung by the Richness Opera Company, at the Academy of ings Opera Company, at the Academy of Music, last evening. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler appeared as "Don Cæsar," and gave a vastly better personation than that of Mr. Haigh, on Saturday afternoon. This evening, Norma. To-morrow, Traviata, for Mrs. Bernard's

—At the Walnut, to-night, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will, appear in Falconer's sensational play, Snare; or What Can't Money Do? On Monday, Mr. Edwin Booth in Hamlet.

-Lydia Thompson and her company will appear at the Arch Street Theatre this even-ing in the burlesque The Forty Thieves. —At the American, this evening, the wonderful Kirality troupe will appear in two ballets, and there will be performances by the ministrels and the regular ballet troupe.

—Carneross & Dixey's minstrels, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are drawing-crowded houses nightly. Screaming burlesques, laughable interludes, and negro comicalities generally constitute the programme for to-night.

-At Assembly Buildings, this evening, Rubini, the famous magican and conjurer, will give an exhibition. This performer is one of the most accomplished in the world. He has many new and startling tricks.

LIST OF PATENTS.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 14, 1869, and each bearing that date:

Leather Holder—C. Bates, Conestoga, Pa. Harvester Cutter—H. Bonboltzer & J. S.

Shopp, Cumberland county, Pa.

Hot Blast Oven—D. & J. Campbell & S. Reymond, Middletown, Pa.

Railway Switch—D. Haldeman, Mahony City, Soil Tiller-W. Hunter & D. M. Hunter,

Meadville, Pa. feadville, Pa.

Steam Generator—L. Phleger, Philad'a., Pa.

Sash Balance—W. H. Pilgrim, Allegheny

Sash Balance—W. H. Pilgrim, Allegheny City, Pa.

Box-Opener—N. Purdy, Providence, Pa.

Lightning Rod—W. S. Reyburn and F. J.

Martin, Philada., Pa.

Water Wheel—R. R. Royer, Ephrata, Pa.

Steam Generator for Kitchen and Other Purposes—W. B. Scaife, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steam Generator—T. Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.

Torpedo for Oil Wells—J. Dickey, Venango
City, Pa.

Steam Generator—L. S. Ives. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steam Generator—L. S. Ives, Pittsburgh, Pa. Smelting Furnace—M. A. Madara, Spangs' Mills, Pa. Velocipede-M. L. Rood, Denver, Colorado territory.

Machine for Forming Sheet Metal Pans—W.A.

Tarbutton, Harrisburg, Pa.
Press for Moulding Glassware—J. Bird, Philadelphia, Pa. Compound for Coating the Surfaces of Steam Boilers, &c. (2)—W. A. French, Philadelphia,

Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances in Transit.—E. R. Norny, McDonough, Del., assigner to himself and A. Carlisle, Philadel-

Furnace for Reducing Gold, Silver, Copper and other Refractory Ores—Wm. Quann, Philadelphia, assigner to himself, C. C. Lathorpe and A. R. Witmer. Thill Coupling—B. R. Rapp, Philadelphia, Pa., assigner to himself, E. Lane and J. Gor-

Scaffold for Painters-J. Rauch, Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, assigner to himself and F App.
Attachment for Gas Burners-R. N. Stewart Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Indicating Attachment to Weighing Scales—W.

F. Sweet, Jackson, Pa.

don Maxwell

Restfor Lathes for Turning Spheres—P. Wenzel, Mayence on the Rhine, Germany, assigner to J. Hahn, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carriage Azle—J. B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., assigner to E. Wilson and H. M. Rihle.

RE-ISSUE—Fruit Jar—H. H. Collins, B. F. Collins and H. Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignees of E. M. Davis. signees of E. M. Davis. Settec-Design, W. P. Uhlinger, Phila-

delphia, Pa. FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, Northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut

FACTS AND PANCIES.

-Alligators invade the cellars of peaceable citizens in Savannah, Ga. Potatoes sell for twelve and a half cents a bushel in Iowa.

—Morean Chaslon, who founded the ori-ginal omnibus company of Paris, is dead. —A Georgia editor advertises bagging, guano and mackerel for sale at his office.

-Nillsen says she is not free till 1871, when she hopes to come to America. —A Southern paper says Mary Chaworth was Byron's half sister. What next?

—A female clergyman who married a couple in Iowa kissed the bridegroom. —Jules Jamin is so fat that he can hardly get through the door of his villa at Passy. One of the Cuban patriots brought back to Macon, Ga., was found to be a girl.

—A Chicago girl says that she don't ge married, for the reason that she don't know whose husband she might be marrying. -All the Orleans princes are at Baden Baden, within a few miles of the French

frontier. - Chicago laments that Farwell Hall will not shake with the music of the Collseum organ.

-Prince Napoleon scandalized the good people of Havre by discarding his bathing costume when he took his plunge in the sea.

—Ben De Bar, of St. Louis, is the oldest. theatrical manager in the country, and is said to be the richest.

—A Cincinnati tub-maker will try to carry a 400-pound anvil seven miles without resting, for \$100.

-Zuhnar Bouffar is the name of the latest opera bouffe prima donna in Paris. She has made a hit as the "Grand Duchesse." -A young woman of St. John sought and obtained the privilege of kissing the garments of Prince Arthur.

-Wagner is in fresh trouble; for it is alleged that he has cloped with the wife of Bulow, the son-in-law of Liszt —Mr. Burlingame was among the diplomats who attended the funeral of the late Marshal

—"Shapeless as a boned fowl," is a London paper's opinion of Reade's "He Knew He Was Right."

—The wine-growers of Burgundy have already christened their coming recolle. It is to be called "concile wine."

—A cattish, weighing two hundred and seventy-seven pounds, has been taken in the Missouri river. —Miss Gray is a young milliner in New York State who has fallen heir to seventeen

millions by an English lover. —Dan Costello's elephant got loose in Oakland, Cal., and the dwellers there spent all night on the roofs of houses through fear.

—Mlle. Pauline Lucca is going to Wiesbaden to sing three songs, for which she will receive five thousand francs. Lucca Pauline! -Three years ago Madame Chevreux, a famous soothsayer, predicted to the Empress Eugenie that her husband would die in the year 1870.

-Mr. E. B. Moore's new American opera-Mootta, of which so much has been said, is to be produced in Brooklyn on the 7th of October. One rehearsal has already taken place. -Ida Lewis wants to find the man who

New York. She promises to throw him off the lighthouse with her own fair hands. -Mr. Longfellow's daughters were known as the "Three Graces" in England, and Boston boasts that their beauty broke the hearts of in-numerable juvenile John Bulls.

-Handel's Acis and Galatea, lately revived at the Princess Theatre, London, has proved a pecuniary failure; yet it was most admirably mounted and sung.

+Rose Hersee, the light prima donna of the Parepa troupe, is a little winsome creature, English by birth, and quite a popular soprano in her native country. -At the recent sixteenth triennial Norfolk and Norwich musical testival, Tietjens, Murska, Trebelh, Bettini, Foli and Rigby were

among the singers. -The whole season of opera just closed in London may be summed up in two words— Nilssen and Patti. Everything and everybody

have been subservient to them. -Padua, Italy, is to have a new musical paper, called *La Melodie*, to which Verdi, Pe-trella, Mercadante, and other well-known

composers, will contribute. -Chief-Justice Perley, of New Hampshire, is over seventy, and retires. The State law requires it. We wish our law contained a similar provision.

—Gounod has abandoned his project to compose the libretto Francesca da Rimini, and he has requested the poets Barbier and Carre to arrange a libretto for an opera for him from one of Shakspeare's tragedies.

—Satsuma, Treasurer of Japan, is progressive. He arms the troops with breech-loading rites, has sent fifty young Japanese abroad to be educated, and adopts all the valuable improvements. provements.

.-Five vigilance committees in Texas call themselves "regulators" because they each regulate the number of violent deaths in each of their respective counties at fifty-two

Two hundred and seventy-one miners were killed at the terrible coal mine disaster in the Planensohen Grund, in Saxony. They left two hundred and nine widows and six hundred and eighty-three orphans.

-One of the Georgia editors who lost his hat at the late editorial convention, and was joked about it, explains that his companions would have lost their hats also if they had not

been weighted with bricks. -Wieniawski, who lately visited the Sultan, was directed to play twenty-three pieces, one after the other, and as soon as he had concluded, received two hundred pounds in gold. He was not presented to the Sultan, who placed himself in a corner so that the player could not see him.

ould not see him. —The report of the Chamber of Commerce in Aix-la-Chapelle, France, states that the manufacturers of sewing-needles in that place have received such extensive orders from Asia and America—more especially from China and Japan—that it is impossible to obtain workmen enough to execute them.

-A wedding company in a church in Ar kansas was startled by a vigorous "no" from the bride when she was asked if she would obey her husband. She was persuaded to re-consider her determination and the ceremony was concluded.

-Napoleon Eugene is called by an irreverent New York journalist "a sweet-tempered, mild-mannered, good-natured dunce; a sort of Sunday-school-library-book boy, with angelic aspirations, but not an earthly am-

—A photographer of Simla, in Hindostan, has discovered a large vein of meerschaum, said to be superior to that in ordinary use for pipes. It does not fuse when exposed to heat, but increases in hardness. Specimens have been sent to Calcutta and to England to be tested. tested.

-The New Orleans Times is compelled to make a curious apology to two contributors who sent articles, the one on "Vanity" and the other on "Spiritual-Mindedness." The closing paragraphs were transposed sothat vanity ended in spiritual-mindedness and spiritual-mindedness and

CITY BULLETIN.

to a field a brigging to return a manager of the

The supplied of the grant property of the Color

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Monthly Meeting Last Night-Offi-cial Report of the Solar Eclipse.

cal Report of the Solar Eclipse.

The Institute resumed active operations last evening, after the summer recess, with a largely-attended and interesting meeting. After the usual business, Prof. Morton read his report on Novelites in Science and the Mechanic Arts, which included in the first case a description, illustrated by a working model, of the improved safety-catal for double hoists or inclined planes, devised and constructed by Mr.J. W. Merrick. The important feature involved in this apparatus is that the catch is not operated by a spring or other source of motion which is normally at rest and likely to become useless without giving any sign of such determination, but is thrown into action by what may be called a counterweight, which moves with the rest of the apparatus, and cannot in any way be disarranged without immediate notice and indeed to constructed. paratus, and cannot in any way be disarranged without immediate notice and indeed storpage of the machine in a secure position. In the present case, each cage or car of the double hoist acts as a counter-weight for the catch of the other. the other.

The catches of the two cars are in fact united by a slack cord passed over pulleys near the hoisting-drum or wheel, and so, if the main rope breaks, the cars beginning to run down the slack cord is tightened with double their

the slack cord is tightened with double their velocity, and the catches instantly engaged. There was also exhibited a specimen of paper belting, manufactured by Messrs. Crane Bros., Westfield, Mass. This new article of belting is made of pure linen stock. Equal durability and driving power with leather belting is guaranteed; except when used for shifted belts; none are made narrower than five inches. It does not stretch, nor change shape, and can be made in one piece, of any desired length and width and thickness, and is uniform in every particular. It hugs the pulley surfaces closely; generates no electricity while running; is sufficiently flexible to pass over six-inch pulleys without cracking; is not injured by the heat, dust, oil or moisture incident to ordinary use. It is forty per cent. Cast-steel washers for bolts subjected to violent shocks, natouted and resulting the standard and resulting

Cheaper than leather.

Cast-steel washers for bolts subjected to violent shocks, patented and manufactured by William Wharton, Jr., of this city, were also shown. These are cup-shaped disks, which, by reason of their shape, have enough elasticity to yield lightly to violent shocks, and thus prevent the stretching of the bolts, which would otherwise occur and render them loose. After a full account of various chemical and After a full account of various chemical and electrical novelties, a very entertaining account of the work done during the eclipse by the Philadelphia expedition was given, and illustrated by an extensive set of photographs thrown on the screen, and by others on paper, large, small and stereoscopic, prepared by Mr. James Cremer, the well-known photographer of Eighth street.

From the Professor's remarks we extract the following matters of special interest:

PARTIAL-PHASE PICTURES:

These pictures show the various sun-spots visible at the time (about six in number) with admirable definition the lawar ones having

admirable definition, the larger ones being surrounded by a marked fringe of faculæ, and give, also, a distinct granulation over the general surface of the sun.

They all show an increase of light on the

That all show an increase of light on the solar surface, where it is in contact with the edge of the moon. This, which would seem to indicate, according to Prof. Challis, the presence of a very rare lunar atmosphere, is unmistakably manifest on all the negatives, and confirms the observation made by Prof. Stephen Alexander, in 1831 and 1860, when he noticed it on the photographs that were then officed it on the photographs that were then taken.

TOTALITY PICTURES—THE PROMINENCES.

During the totality thirteen pictures, in all. were taken with the three instruments. One of the Ottumwa pictures, exposed at the very last instant before totality, shows a photographic record of the curious phenomenon known as Bailly's beads, being simply the last glimpse of the sun's edge cut by the peaks of lunar mountains into irregular spots.

One of the objects which it was considered desirable to secure, if possible, was a view of the corona. It was with this intent that some of the exposures were made so long. were taken with the three instruments.

of the exposures were made so long.

Examination of the negatives shows us that five seconds was more than sufficient to secure all the details of the protuberances, although it gave no decided indication of the

It is a curious coincidence, that in this case, as well as in the pictures made by De la Rue, in 1868, and the English and German party last year, all the more interesting prominences are situated on the border of the sun furthest

tres stuated on the border of the sun furthest from the advancing moon, and are thus best shown in the pictures first exposed.

The most conspicuous prominence is that which, at a hasty glance, seems to resemble the letter X, but, on more careful inspection, is perceived to be like an ear of corn. It consists of a solid central mass inclined at an angle of about 45 deg. to the normal at the solar surface, and with three branches from near its upper end, one sweening backwards in a upper end, one sweeping backwards in a direction generally parallel to the solar surface, another forward, as concerns the direction of the general mass, and a third branching out a little below and running in the same direction as this last. The appearance of the main body, which is of a spindle shape, and with spiral markings; is highly suggestive of a vortical motion which has swept these whitis of light matter into their peculiar positions. It appears, however, beyond doubt, that motion, amid the light surrounding the sun, was observed, as there is much accordant testimony on the subject. But this motion as

timony on the subject. But this motion, as we shall presently see, there is every reason to believe existed in the corona, and not in the prominences, which, however, might easily have the appearance of movement, if seen against a background of shifting light. To this subject we shall refer again when speaking of the corning of the corni

ing of the corona.

Immediately to the right of this ear of corn was seen a region of soft light, among which rise two similar spindle-shaped masses inclin-

ing towards the corn ear.

To the left appears a mass of rolling cloud disposed in beautiful streams and curls, like the smoke from a bonfire or burning meadow swept gently toward one side by a light wind. In connection with these are some small masses, entirely detached and floating above the general body, as was the case in De la

Rue's pictures. Other solid nodular masses appear at other points; but the next most notable prominence is one which attracted the attention of all observers, and appeared to occupy a position on the lowermost edge of the sun. It is most on the lowermost edge of the sun. It is most clearly shown in the last pictures taken at each station, and resembles, in shape, a great whale with a body made up of dense cumulous cloud matter, with a long tail clinging close to the solar edge, and stretching some 40,000 miles along. The length of the entire mass is about 110,000 miles, and the height of its more bulky portion about 28,000 miles, while its length being about 70,000 miles, while its length being about 70,000 miles, we would have for its cubic capacity, assuming that its extent in the remaining direction is equal to its height, about 54,880,000,000,000 cubic miles.

To the right of this, and only showing its entire length in the last picture of each series, is a caterpillar-like mass of cloud matter, very much like the solid rolls of horizontal vapor which are sometimes seen passing over a sheet

which are sometimes seen passing over a sheet of water. At one end rises a projecting head, with a long curved projection, exactly like the autenna of an insect, but the rest clings closely to the splatedge, and is indented with ringlike divisions, giving it much the aspect

THE CORONA. The Ottumwa pictures, of long exposure, are the only ones which give us any idea of the

huge worm.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

true structure of the corona, but they do arore than I had hoped in this respect. One of them, the last and longest exposed, gives almost as full a development to this object as I remember to have noticed with the nakedeys; the curved structure of the rays, and the varying intensity with which they are emitted in different points, is most marked.

The brightest outbursts of the corona light are evidently associated with those prominences which are of a pointed and flame-like shape; those of a massive description on the contrary, seeming to cast a shadow on the corona; this, we think, is to be noticed in De la Rue's picture.

These facts have peculiar significance.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

In Rue's picture.

These facts have peculiar significance, when taken in connection with others developed by observations made during this same eclipse. In the first place, Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was with our party at Mt. Pleasant for the purpose of making various physical observations, found that while the sky was strongly polarized all around, close up to the cordna, that object itself was not a source of polarized light.

The instrument employed was a tube, have

The instrument employed was a tube, hav-ing at one end a large plate of quartz; and at the other a double image prism of Iceland spar, made in the manner known as the prism of Rocker.

of Rochon.
On looking through this at the corons, the entire circle was in field with a part of the surrounding sky, and two entirely distinct images of the entire area were seen, the corona in both being colorless, but projected on a ground of tints, complimentary in the

This would certainly indicate that the light of the corona was not reflected sunlight. With a spectroscope arranged to analyze the entire light from the totality phase, Professor Pickering also found no dark lines in the spectrum. This also points in the same direction.

The observations of Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., who was stationed at Burlington, are most conclusive. He found bright lines in the spectrum of the corona corresponding with those given by the aurora. In a letter which I have just received from him he saws:

aurora. In a letter which I have just received from him he says:

"Since returning, I have seen the last (July) No. of Silliman, and in it the positions given by Winlock for 5 aurora borealis lines. You will be interested to learn, that so far as I can ascertain by graphical construction, the corona line at 1,550 of Huggins's chart exactly coincides with my principal aurora lines 1,474 Kirchhoff; and, moreover, the aurora lines 1,280 and 1,400 (Huggins) agree, as far as I can judge, with the two fainter corona lines between D and E, which I saw and recorded, but had not time to measure accurately.

but had not time to measure accurately.

"Perhaps I am too bold in my conclusions, but at present I feel persuaded that the soldr corona is a permanent aurora. "All three of these aurora lines are given by Angstrom as iron lines. What is the mean-

ing?"

It would thus seem almost certain that the corona is simply an electric discharge, no doubt varying with great rapidity, as we see in the case of the aurora, and to its variations we may attribute those apparent motions of the prominences which have been observed by so many, but which our large series of photographs, so conclusively shows not to have had any actual existence.

had any actual existence.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN—EXCURSION OF THE INMATES TO ATLANTIC CITY.—Yesterday the children of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphans' Insti-tute, and all of the employes of the establish tute, and all of the employes of the establishment, enjoyed an excursion to Atlantic City, ander the auspices of Mrs. E. W. Hutter and Mrs. R. Hammett, Robert Frazer, Esq., President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, having generously granted the free use of the cars for the purpose. The excursionists from the "Home," including children and employes, numbered three hundred and nintey-five, and they left Vine street wharf in a special train, at eight o'clook. A large number of persons assembled at the wharf to witness the departure. Upon arriving at Atlantic City the children were taken to the Sea View House, whence they marched, with colors flying and drums beating, to the beach. As none of the children had ever before seen the ocean, its grandeur impressed them greatly. They then sang "Over the Sea" and "Life on the Ocean Wave." Then they marched back to the Sea View House, where, through the kindness of the residents of Atlantic City, an elegant dinner was prepared for them, of which they partook with a keen relish. Dinner over, they were permitted to stroll on the beach and anuse themselves as they pleased until three o'clock, when at the tap of the drum they again assembled in the immense dining-room of the Sea View House, where they ment, enjoyed an excursion to Atlantic City, o'clock, when at the tap of the drum they again assembled in the immense dining-room of the Sea View House, where they sang some of their pretty songs in good style, under the direction of Mr. A. M. Spangler, and delighted the hundreds of citizens present with their military drill, under direction of Dr. A. Harshbeyel, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institute. At the close of the drill, resolutions of thanks to Mr. Ferretor. Soldiers' Orphans' Institute. At the close of the drill, resolutions of thanks to Mr. Frazer, President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, for the use of the cars, to the ladies and gentlemen of Atlantic City who had so generously and bountifully provided for them during their stay, and to Mr. Konigmacher and his assistants, of the Sea View House, were passed with three rousing cheers. It is due to the citizens of Atlantic City to state that so ample were the provisions made state that so ample were the provisions made for their grateful guests that the provisions taken from the city were returned to the Home in their original packages. The excur-sionists reached the city at eight o'clock last

sionists reached the city at eight o'clock last evening, and as they were leaving the boat gave three tremendous cheers for the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company.

The following resolutions were passed this morning at a full meeting of the Board of Managers of the Northern Home:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Managers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and assessing a Soldier, and less Children and associated Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Institute be, and they are hereby tendered to Robert Frazier, Esq. President of the Camden and Atlantic Railresident of the Camden and Atlantic Rall-road Company for his great kindness in grant-ing to the children and those who accompa-nied them, a free passage over their railroad to Atlantic City and return, on the occasion to H. Whiteman, Secretary and Treasurer; G. W. N. Custis, Superintendent; and D. H. Mundy, General Ticket Agent, for their kindness in securing the free use of the road, and

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks also to S. C. Konigmacher, Esq., Superintendent, for the free use of the Sea Ylew. Exoursion House, and for valuable services besides in the entertainment of the excursionists.

Resolved, That our thanks be also tendered

other favors.

Résolved. That our thanks be also tendered to Rev. J. F. Hileman, pastor of the Méthodist Church, and to Mrs. MacNeely, Mrs. Wootten, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Canly, and mamorous other ladies, and to the citizens and sojourners at Atlantic City generally, for the free dinner so bountifully provided for them at the Excursion House, and the self-denying and successful efforts made by all to render the excursion pleasant to the children and their attendants. Their services on this memorable tendants. Their services on this memorable occasion will long be held in grateful remem-brance. The Lord reward them,

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parties named in them respectively. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William Smith and James Williams have been committed by Ald.

Kerr for having knocked down a disabled seldier and robbed him of a pocket-book. Continued on the Last Page.