FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL.

NO. IX.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

MUNICH, *Wednesday Evening*, June 8.—We left Innspruck at eleven o'clock this morning, and arrived at the great city and capital of Bavaria—about six this evening. The first part of our journey was through the beautiful scenery of the Tyrol, with which we were so perfectly enchanted all day yesterday. After leaving Kufstein—a strongly fortified situation—we took a last view of the Tyrolese border—we took our leave very suddenly of that charming region, and came out on the flat, level plains of Bavaria. It was like coming down at a step from the exhilaration of a fairy land, or the excitement of poetry, to the plain prose of everyday life. To make the change more striking, a cold, pelting rain set in, which has continued ever since. I was chilened on my arrival, however, by letters from home.

MUNICH, *Thursday Evening*, June 9th, 1870.—We have spent to-day in visiting some of the chief points of interest in this city. In the evening large galleries here we travelled through vast acres of paintings, both ancient and modern, without meeting more than two or three that were specially interesting or attractive to us. After this we visited the "Hall of Fame," a modern public building, in which are presented the busts and statues of the sons of Bavaria who have most distinguished themselves either in warlike achievements or in the peaceful arts of peace. In front of this building is a statue which attracts the interest of strangers, and is considered one of the most striking objects in the place. It is called "The Statue of Bavaria," and consists of a colossal female figure in bronze. It is intended to represent the genius of the country. The figure itself is sixty feet in height, and stands on a pedestal thirty feet high. A large bronze lion stands at the side of the figure. In her right hand she holds a sword, for defence, and in the other, which is raised aloft, she holds a wreath with which to crown the worthy. There is a spiral staircase in the interior, leading up to the head of the statue, in which there are seats for eight persons. Several small openings in the head afford the finest views of the city. The effect of the whole, as seen from the ground, is very fine. It is a modern work, designed by Schwanthaler, a Bavarian artist of great distinction, and still living. We next visited the National Bronze Foundry of this city, which has a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its castings. It is here that the Lucinoi monument, for our city, of which I spoke at Rome, is in process of preparation. Various other works for our country are also under way. Indeed the whole force of the establishment seems to be employed in the execution of different orders from America. Several soldiers' monuments are in preparation. We saw a very large and beautiful bronze fountain for the Central Park, N. Y. It is nearly finished, and will add greatly to the attractions of that already beautiful place of resort. There is also a very elaborate one preparing for a gentleman in Cincinnati. Munich is a clean, bright, cheerful-looking city. But its chief objects of interest are of recent growth. It seems to have been nearly everything it has of a public character to the fostering care and liberal spirit of King Lewis I., the grandfather of the present monarch. It was said of one of the Roman Emperors that "he found Rome brick, and left it Marble. The City of Long Lewis I. might be said that he found Munich nothing, and left it what it is.—In one of the public squares is a bronze column erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians, who were in the French army of Napoleon I. that invaded Russia, and lost their lives in that ill-fated expedition. An inscription on the base of the monument states that they "died fighting for Fatherland." Sacrificed to the mad ambition of a reckless conqueror, it seems strange that their country should allow so unfortunate a monument to stand in the open face of day. As we passed it to-day I thought I would find out the feelings of Germans—an honest, sensible Bavarian—in reference to it. So I paused in front of the monument, and, pointing to the inscription, as though I didn't understand it, said to him, "What's the meaning of this?" But he only shook his head and hurried on, saying, "Ah, dat ish sad—dat ish not good." He evidently resented the barefaced attempt to impose upon the common sense and intelligence of this enlightened age. If the monument were simply left to bear its silent testimony to the memory of the poor fellows who were dragged from their homes to die in the carrying out of schemes of ambition which they abhorred, it would command the respect of all who look upon it; but to have it stand there proclaiming all the time that everything known to be true is transmitted falsehood, is enough to excite the indignation of every honest, truth-loving man.

ROTTERDAM, *Friday Evening, June* 10.—Here we are, a little off the beaten track. We finished up Munich this morning by a visit to what is called the Glyptotek, or national gallery of ancient art. It contains some fine specimens of statuary and sculpture that have come down from early ages. After having been buried up for centuries, they were discovered by some enterprising Englishman, while making explorations among the ruins on the Island of Ægina, and were bought by King Lewis I., who did so much for Munich, and given to the city in 1812. Their history is not known, but from their evident antiquity, as well as from the skill with which they are executed, they are supposed to be of the age of Praxiteles, if not the work of his own hand.

We left Munich this afternoon, and have just arrived, late in the evening, in this interesting port, which has a great deal to do with the history and legislation of Europe in centuries past.

RATISBON, *Saturday Afternoon*, June 11.—I love to visit these quaint old towns. There is a charm in wandering through their crooked streets and gazing on their queer-shaped houses, that speak so plainly of the centuries that have passed over them. Ratisbon is one of the most interesting of this class of towns for hundreds of years the Imperial Diet of Germany met here. Then it was often thronged by the great and distinguished men of their day. There is one street known as the "Ambassador's Street," in which the different nations there represented each has its coat of arms in marble, sculptured over the door of the house in which the representative was lodged. The hotel in which we are staying was formerly a palace. The Emperor Charles V. lodged in it, when he attended the Diet, and Don John, Duke of Austria, who gained the victory of Lepanto, was born in it.

There is a fine cathedral and several interesting churches here. We visited the Diet House, in which the legislation of the empire was so long carried on. It is a plain old building, now kept as a memento of the past, and some portions of it are occupied by Diets. Under this building are the prisons and dungeons formerly used, and the "ball of torture" remains as it was; and you see preserved here, from the dark ages, the fiendish instruments made use of when justice and religion were so outraged by the horrible enormities perpetrated in their name. To look upon the actual contrivances which ingenuity devised to refine cruelty and intensify suffering till every just was dislocated and every nerve and muscle racked with anguish, makes the flesh creep and the blood chill cold.

One of the points of greatest interest to visitors about this place is the Temple of Vallhalla. It is situated on the banks of the Danube, about 5 or 6 miles from the town. We took a carriage and took out there. It is a Grecian temple of the Doric order, built of white marble, surrounded on all sides by columns, after the model adopted in our Girard College. It was built by King Louis I., who done so much for the improvement of Munich in works of art in Bavaria. It was erected at a cost of near a million and a half of dollars, and is designed as a sort of Temple of Fame for Germany. It is finely located on the summit of a hill, overlooking the extensive plains of Bavaria. The interior is gorgeously finished. The walls and floor are covered with beautifully polished marble. The floor shines like a mirror, and visitors, on entering, are required to put on slippers of thick felt over their shoes, to avoid scratching the marble in walking over it.

Round the sides of the temple are placed busts, in elegant white marble, of the most distinguished men of Germany—statesmen, artists and scholars of Germany. Those of less distinction, not considered worthy of busts, still have their names, in gilt letters, inscribed on the walls of this splendid temple.

For a long time, "Ossian," though the noblest *German* of them all," was not allowed a place among these worthies. But at last permission was granted to place his name, and now his sturdy, honest form is permitted to take its place among the immortals. There can be no mistaking the man either, for the inscription on the pedestal—"*Doctor* Martin Luther"—shows that it is some other than the great Reformer himself who is there represented....We leave Ratisbon this evening, and take a night train for Prague, so as to spend Sunday in the capital of Bohemia.

DRESDEN, *Monday Evening*, June 13.—We have not had a short stay at Prague, but still it was an interesting one. There was no English service in the place, so that we were varian artist of great distinction, and still living. We next visited the National Bronze Foundry of this city, which has a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its castings. It is here that the Lucinoi monument, for our city, of which I spoke at Rome, is in process of preparation. Various other works for our country are also under way. Indeed the whole force of the establishment seems to be employed in the execution of different orders from America. Several soldiers' monuments are in preparation. We saw a very large and beautiful bronze fountain for the Central Park, N. Y. It is nearly finished, and will add greatly to the attractions of that already beautiful place of resort. There is also a very elaborate one preparing for a gentleman in Cincinnati. Munich is a clean, bright, cheerful-looking city. But its chief objects of interest are of recent growth. It seems to have been nearly everything it has of a public character to the fostering care and liberal spirit of King Lewis I., the grandfather of the present monarch. It was said of one of the Roman Emperors that "he found Rome brick, and left it Marble. The City of Long Lewis I. might be said that he found Munich nothing, and left it what it is."—In one of the public squares is a bronze column erected to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians, who were in the French army of Napoleon I. that invaded Russia, and lost their lives in that ill-fated expedition. An inscription on the base of the monument states that they "died fighting for Fatherland." Sacrificed to the mad ambition of a reckless conqueror, it seems strange that their country should allow so unfortunate a monument to stand in the open face of day. As we passed it to-day I thought I would find out the feelings of Germans—an honest, sensible Bavarian—in reference to it. So I paused in front of the monument, and, pointing to the inscription, as though I didn't understand it, said to him, "What's the meaning of this?" But he only shook his head and hurried on, saying, "Ah, dat ish sad—dat ish not good." He evidently resented the barefaced attempt to impose upon the common sense and intelligence of this enlightened age. If the monument were simply left to bear its silent testimony to the memory of the poor fellows who were dragged from their homes to die in the carrying out of schemes of ambition which they abhorred, it would command the respect of all who look upon it; but to have it stand there proclaiming all the time that everything known to be true is transmitted falsehood, is enough to excite the indignation of every honest, truth-loving man.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Bridgewater.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

BRIDGEWATER, July 21, 1870.—The Bridgewater Soldiers' Orphan School is known as the only distinctive colored school in the State. It is located near Bridgewater, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, about seventeen miles north of the Kensington depot. It was established on the 15th of June, 1868. Previous to that date no particular provision had been made for the children of our brave colored soldiers who fell on the field of battle and a Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society of Philadelphia, of which General Louis Wagner was President, paid a visit to Colonel McFarland, to represent the injustice thus done the colored race. Of course there was nothing in the act of Assembly to prevent the establishment of colored schools, as all our soldiers' orphans were to be educated and maintained at the expense of the State.

Col. McFarland, agreeably to the prayer of the Committee, commissioned B. F. Hunt, Esq., of Philadelphia, a retired merchant and a venerable philanthropist, to gather together the colored soldiers' orphans in the State. This task Mr. Hunt assumed most cheerfully, and labored most assiduously, to the positive injury of his health, and without a penny of compensation, expending from his own purse freely. He traveled all over the State, visiting the families of our colored soldiers wherever he went. At first matrons were unwilling that their children should be taken from them, but this difficulty compromised by their being to be derived from the noble system inaugurated by Pennsylvania. In some instances the parents offered pecuniary aid to Mr. Hunt, in his kindly mission. But soon quite a number of pupils were gathered in the institution here, to whom the State Superintendent extended all the advantages possessed by other soldiers' orphans.

The children were all clothed as are the white inmates of soldiers' Orphan Schools, the boys in blue, the girls in pink, and no distinction was made between the races. The pupils soon showed their capacity for receiving instruction, manifesting, however, an earnestness in their new and novel relations. Discipline was easy, and in fact premised, their triumphant success in the paths of education. The work was begun in September last, and about a month after the Committee, with the Superintendent first that it had done itself a credit in establishing the institution.

The building is a large and beautiful one. It had been what was known as the old Brethren's College edifice, and was seen at once to be admirably fitted for the purpose. The central structure, which is of brick, is 60 by 40 feet, and is four stories high, with two wings, 70 by 25 feet each, each three stories. The whole building is painted white, and has an airy, commodious appearance, capable of holding many more children than are now in it. The vicinity is well supplied with shade trees. There is also a fine, fertile farm attached, reaching down to the shore of the Delaware, and the land is very productive. In an other country orchard, are the vegetables of all kinds are raised, and the boys serve as farmers.

At the commencement to-day there were 105 children, or 56 girls and 109 boys. Last year there were only 125, this being the only school in which there has been an increase during the past year, owing to the fact that the institution is comparatively new, and the superior efforts had before been made to gather our colored orphans. It embraces as its territory, one, the whole Commonwealth, from the Delaware to Ohio, and from Lake Erie to Delaware, to that sain and bound him to pay any excess in the tramway of the Association, contained much dissatisfaction; the action of the Reading road, in advancing tolls, made them very sick, and the refusal of the Internal men to institute a general strike for the eight-hour system was still another thorn in their side.

The following statement of the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, July 21, 1870, will show that there is still considerable coal going to market, though not materially affect the market. The places named are shipping points for the various lateral roads: St. Clair for the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad (whose plane now runs three days in the week); Port Carbon for the Schuylkill Valley Railroad; Pottsville for the Mill Creek Railroad; Schuylkill Haven for the Mill Creek Railroad and its branches; Auburn for coal going down the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad to Harrisburg and the places on the line of that road; and Port Clinton for the Little Schuylkill Railroad:

	Tons. Cwt.
Shipments from St. Clair,	6,114.0
" " Port Carbon,	1,864.06
" " Pottsville, (no shipments)	
" " Schuylkill Haven,	10,771.01
" " Auburn,	570.00
" " Port Clinton,	2,265.05
Total paying freight,	21,609.16
Coal for company's use,	2,721.00
Total for week,	24,721.07
Shipments last week,	29,099.13
Total for year,	1,219,790.02
Shipments for the last year,	1,210,573.18

A number of collieries have started this week in various parts outside of the anthracite region, on terms nearly or quite identical with the operators' basis. Colorado and Lost Creek collieries, of Philadelphia, are the principal which have been working for several weeks, stopping at the end of every month to "count hours' work and ten hours' pay, which the Company agreed to give, but asked that the men should work an hour and half "i. e., twelve hours' work and pay in proportion. The men accepted the offer, and the Company decided for all grievances, real and imaginary—a strike.

The Reading Railroad is making new arrangements for the coal trade, which promise after procuring the recent lease of the Schuylkill canal, it discontinued the system of coal instruction, manifesting, however, an earnestness in their new and novel relations. Discipline was easy, and in fact premised, their triumphant success in the paths of education. The work was begun in September last, and about a month after the Committee, with the Superintendent first that it had done itself a credit in establishing the institution.

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PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SECRETARY Fish left Washington last night for New York.

THE laying of the Panama and West India Cable has been commenced.

THE Emperor of China has appointed a Consul at Portland, Oregon.

PASSENGERS of the Pelsin massacre have been received, from which it appears that the first accounts were in no way exaggerated.

THE State Department at Washington was officially informed yesterday that Turkey will maintain strict neutrality in the European struggle.

JAMES JETER PHILLIPS, the wife murderer, who was twelve times respited, was hanged yesterday, at Richmond, Va. He acknowledged his guilt.

A PLEASURE-BOAT was run down by an outgoing vessel in Halifax harbor, yesterday afternoon, and three women and a boy were drowned.

INFORMATION has been received in Canada that the British government is willing to guarantee a loan for the construction of the proposed railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.

A DISPATCH from Danville, Va., states that a party of Kirk's Tennessee Militia were arrested that town on Thursday night and carried of Randolph Gunn, who had fled there for refuge.

GEN. STONEMAN has arrived in Arizona and assumed command of the department. He is a near Prussia through Denmark. The Garde Mobile of France has been called out for active service. Two regiments have left Paris for active substitutes. The *Journal Officiel* publishes a series of regulations for the Garde Mobile.

The General Council of the Bank of France, yesterday, resolved to issue, on the 1st of July, 100,000 francs to the Sanitary Society, and have opened a subscription among the employees called into military service, whether in the army, reserve, or Garde Mobile.

The Prussian Consul at Cork has notified to notify French fishermen of the declaration of war.

Napoleon and the Corps Legislatif.

The Corps Legislatif has refused to grant to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President Schneider, in the absence of Count Daru, read a message from the Emperor as follows:

"Since the Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needful for the national defense. We have done our duty, and France, if it is true that not he who declares war, but he who makes it necessary, is responsible, will be but one voice among nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by success, has refused to accept the offer of patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has proceeded against our security and attacked our honor.

"In such a case France knows how to act. Avoiding all rash and premature acts, she accompanied by your son, you take command of the army, prepared for a limited war, accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation.

"Calm, without uneasiness, the regency to your august spouse. She will well unite with the Council of ministers, and I leave the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and your son.

To this the Emperor replied as follows:

"I accept the mission confided to my solicitude, on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic concurrence of the Corps Legislatif in the War is legitimate when it is made with the sword of the country and the approbation of its representatives.

"You are right in recalling the words of Mentmorency to the Constable—it not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary. We have done everything in our power to avoid it, and I may say the entire nation in its immense force has declared its resolution. I leave with full confidence the Empress, who will call you around her should circumstances require it, and I leave to her and anyone the duty which the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the camp the lesson how to serve his country resolved to pursue with every energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our armies, for I know France is standing behind me, and God protects us."

MADRID, July 21, via Paris, July 22.—Parties have sought to excite the populace against Prussian influence. They attempted to create hostile demonstrations in front of the French Embassy, but failed. Spain is firm for peace.

LONDON, July 22.—Advices from the scene of war indicate that the Prussians will act on a defensive line from Coblentz along the Rhine.

Bismarck and General Moltke are equally confident, and are unreserved in their prediction of success.

The steamship Holsatia, from New York, arrived at this port yesterday. The crew of the steamship she will proceed to Hamburg. It will be remembered that a report was published a few days ago, that the steamship carrying the Eldystone Lighthouse, and it was supposed was wrecked on the coast of Africa. The others of the latter steamer make no mention of being disturbed.

Cabinet Council at Compiegne.

The following is the amount of receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 21, 1870:

	Tons. Cwt.
Freight,	67,000.00
Coal,	1,314.0
Merchandise,	39,227.00
Schuylkill Navigation,	10,771.01
Lehigh Navigation,	2,265.05
Delaware and Hudson,	5,000.00
Lehigh and Hudson,	2,000.00
Total Anthracite Coal for week,	32,757.00
Bituminous Coal Mined by Railroad and Dependents for week,	10,273.11
Total for week paying freight	41,342.01
Total for week,	42,656.11
Total for year,	1,219,790.02
Total,	1,262,446.00
To Thursday, July 21, 1869,	1,210,573.18

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton is dull; sales of 1,000 bales 43.90. pickets 50,000 feet scantling 1' W Gaskill & Co.

WINSOR, SS.—Schr Mary E Staples, Dinsmore—350 tons coal to master of the vessel.

CAPE MAY, July 22.—Schr Charles Thomson—30 tons coal to Dunlap Tyson, Son & Co.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Port.	Steamer.	Date.
Liverpool	New York	July 9
Liverpool	New York	July 9
Liverpool	New York	July 9