

# Evening Telegraph

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ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

## The Paraguayan War.

The news from the seat of war on the Parana is, as usual, contradictory, but that received from both Paraguayan and Brazilian sources appears to agree on one point—the evacuation of the fortress of Humaita by the troops of Lopez, and its occupation by the Allied forces. The advice from Rio state that the fortress was finally reduced by the starvation process which has been so long under way; that two hundred and fifty cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and small arms, fell into the hands of the Allies; that four thousand of the retreating Paraguayans had been cut off from the main body and surrounded in Gran Chaco; that three of the Brazilian iron-clads had succeeded in passing the obstructions on the Parana, and had joined the fleet in the bombardment of Lopez's position at the mouth of the Tebicuari;—in short, that all the indications pointed to an early termination of the conflict in favor of the Allies. From Paraguayan sources, it is acknowledged that Humaita has been evacuated; but it is claimed that all the large guns were spiked and the small stores removed, and that the stronghold was abandoned without the knowledge of the enemy, simply because Lopez had completed his new defensive lines on the Tebicuari. The Paraguayans are represented as being still hopeful that the Allies will not attempt to enter the interior; and that, through their lassitude, the war will soon be terminated in favor of the former.

From the beginning, the conflict has been one of the most unequal of modern times. The following figures show the resources of the respective combatants, with the number of men furnished by each up to the 1st of last April:—

Country.	Square Miles.	Population.	Men.
Brazil.	3,940,000	10,000,000	65,000
Arg. Confed.	920,000	1,200,000	10,000
Uruguay.	70,000	350,000	4,000
Tot. of Allies.	4,930,000	11,550,000	79,000
Paraguay.	84,000	1,000,000	75,000

By reason of this great inequality in extent of population and resources, the sympathies of the civilized world have generally been thrown in favor of Paraguay, which has been regarded as a champion of true democracy, oppressed by the ambitious monarchy of Brazil. The history of Paraguay effectively disproves this theory. Dr. Francia, the founder of the Paraguayan nationality, was a model despot, who had no sympathy whatever with republican institutions. Under his sway Paraguay became one vast plantation with a population of slaves who were held in complete subjection to the Dictator or Supremo. He controlled the entire industry and commerce of the country, and governed it solely in his own individual interests. At his death, in 1840, after having wielded the Dictatorship for twenty-five years, he was succeeded by a creole named Lopez, who, although he had been obliged to remain hidden away for years, to escape murder at the hands of Francia, adopted in all its details the oppressive policy of his predecessor. Lopez remained in power until 1862, when he was succeeded by the present Dictator of the same name.

To arrive at the origin of the present conflict we must go back several years. Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, having usurped the supreme power of the entire Argentine Confederation, contended that Paraguay also owed him allegiance, and to enforce it blocked up the La Plata, thus materially interrupting the commercial enterprises of the elder Lopez. A coalition between Lopez, Brazil, and Uruguay resulted, and after protracted fighting, Rosas was overthrown in 1852, and free communication established with the ocean. The Paraguay river, like the Parana one of the principal streams which empty into the La Plata, had been previously closed to Brazil by both Lopez and Francia; but the former, in return for the material assistance received at the hands of Brazil, guaranteed henceforth to that power the free navigation of all the streams flowing through his dominions. Advantage was at once taken of this concession by the leading commercial powers of the world. But Lopez soon showed his defiance of all treaty stipulations; the Waterwitch, an American man-of-war, engaged on a peaceful mission, was wantonly fired upon and several of her crew killed; Brazilian vessels were refused passage up the streams, and the Brazilian Minister ordered out of the country; and such high-handed operations were carried on by the Dictator until a new, but only nominal settlement of the difficulties was arrived at about the year 1858.

As soon as the present Dictator came into power, he commenced to strengthen his position, with a view to renewing the pretensions of his predecessors. Engineers and war material were freely imported from Europe, and in 1864 he struck the first blow by seizing a Brazilian mail steamer, and imprisoning at his capital a number of Brazilian officers, civil, military and naval, none of whom, it is said, have as yet been released. Vessels of war were sent up the river and several Brazilian towns seized upon, without any formal declaration of war; and then the Paraguayan despot fell upon the Argentine Confederation, simply because it refused to join him in his crusade against Brazil. The pretext presented was the alleged interference of Brazil in the internal affairs of Uruguay, with the view of annexing that diminutive republic, in order

to obtain complete control of the mouth of the La Plata. General Flores, one of the aspirants to the Presidency of Uruguay, was installed in power by the aid of Brazil; the triple alliance between Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation was formed; and in June 1865 the unequal warfare was commenced in sober earnestness. One article of the tripartite treaty stipulated that the Allies should "not lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they have overthrown the actual government of Paraguay;" and in another article it was stipulated that the ultimate intention of the Brazilian Government "shall remain a secret until the principal object of the alliance be obtained." This ambiguous sentence is the only justification for sympathy with Paraguay; but even if it be the intention of Brazil to annex or divide Paraguay among the allies, the advocates of justice and true liberty cannot, in view of the oppressive and exclusive despotism of the Paraguayan Dictator, raise any reasonable objections.

Our readers are already familiar with the progress of the conflict on the banks of the Parana. Paraguay has striven manfully to hold her own, and the heroic devotion of her soldiers has justly excited the admiration of the world. But everything has been in their favor. Nearly all of the inhabitants are native Guarani Indians, who are under complete subjection, and when thus restrained they make excellent soldiers. After making two or three unsuccessful attempts at carrying the war into Brazilian and Argentine territory, Lopez retired, as early as September, 1865, behind his elaborate entrenchments on the banks of the Parana, where he has been enabled to hold out for nearly three years, by reason of the marshy nature of the situation, and by an occasional bold sally. The Allies, on the contrary, have had almost insurmountable obstructions to overcome, chief among which has been the fact that they have been obliged to transport nearly all of their supplies and recruits from Rio de Janeiro by water, a distance of two thousand miles! By reason of the slow progress made, dissatisfaction has been rife of late, both in Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and a strong peace party has arisen in each country. But, if the news from Brazilian sources should prove to be true, this "fire in the rear" will be effectually suppressed, and the war will be brought to a speedy termination in the best interests of humanity and republicanism.

## Not to be Poisoned.

The following handbill was recently posted on the walls of Helena (Ark.), where it will be remembered that the Freedmen have been especially well organized and prosperous:—

HABERQUE AT LAGRANGE!  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.  
COME! CONFESSION! IT IS WHITE AND BLACK!  
As the infamous lie is in circulation that the means for colored persons will be poisoned, we will this editorial stick to the counter by offering CHOICE OF TABLES to our colored friends, or we will divide pieces with them.  
H. S. HUTTON,  
PAUL F. ANDERSON,  
J. B. BRANDON,  
Committee.

Helena, August 10, 1868.  
How are the mighty fallen! We used to hear from the border ruffians that the negroes were not human, and that the white man who asserted that they were so only held his due station when ridden on a rail in a paucity of tar and feathers. But now the negro has a vote, and his devoted Democratic brethren urgently invite him to a feast, and beg him to accept either a choice of tables, or, better still, to permit his white brother to sit side by side with him. There would be fun in this if we were at liberty to look merely at the ludicrous position of the repentant ruffians; but there is a deeper meaning in it; a fact lingers beneath that is a condemnation of all the sins and sufferings of the past. The negroes have heard that the meat is to be poisoned—and they believe it!

The black is the natural friend of his former master; he finds in him a defender against his Northern deceiver; he is ready to rush into his arms; so we hear on every balmy breeze wafted from the homes of the unreconstructed, but it really looks as if it was the master that was desirous of rushing into the embrace of the enfranchised slave.

Democracy must be having a hard time of it among the freedmen of Helena, and the leaders have suddenly put their minds and heads into the work of proving the sincerity of their new professions. The instincts of the negro teach him with unerring certainty that their meat will be poisoned by their old pro-slavery enemies, and the suspicion, in a political sense, does credit to their sagacity, for figuratively, if not literally, it is undoubtedly well founded. The end and aim of the Seymour and Blair organization is to give "poisoned meat" not only to the negroes but to the representative of every loyal interest.

## Judicial Courtesy.

A day or two ago a certain attorney, in arguing a case before Judge Barnard, of New York city, mildly expressed the hope that they "might get on as expeditiously as possible;" whereupon that distinguished jurist exclaimed: "I get along as expeditiously as I want to. You take care of your business, and I will of mine." It is barely possible that the attorney may have overstepped the limits of forbearance in requesting no unnecessary delay; but it appears to us that no mere petulance on the part of counsel should lead a man who occupies a seat upon the bench so far to forget the dignity of his position as to use such insulting language as that which we have quoted. Subsequent developments in the course of the same case show the mental and judicial calibre of this profound dispenser of justice. The same attorney endeavored to avert a threatened decision of the Court by reading from one of the Judge's own previous decisions; and so astounded was Judge Barnard at the views which he had formerly held, that he was constrained to exclaim:—"The way you read that opinion, it tears me all to

pieces. I will have to take time to look it over." The whole affair is a fitting commentary on the efficiency of an elective judiciary, and presents a striking argument in favor of doing away with the system, as we have repeatedly urged.

**ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S RETURN.**—We see that Admiral Farragut returns to the United States in October. His trip abroad has been a great success, and the money expended in it is well invested. It has given to Europe a correct idea of the greatness of the naval power of the United States. The grand old officer is just the one, with his splendid war record, to receive the honors, and the manner in which he has been received in every port attests the appreciation which the Old World has of his services.

**WE CAN HARDLY CREDIT** the rumors published this morning that a rebellion has broken out in Arkansas, and that armed men have closed the Courts. Bad as we know the condition of the South to be, it seems incredible that it should be as bad as this. If it should prove to be so, we hope it will be suppressed with the strong arm of military power, and all who instigated it be tried, and, if convicted, be executed. There must be an example made, and there is no better time than the present.

**VERMONT** holds her State election to-morrow, and for a marvel the New York World is constrained to say that "there is confessedly little in a Vermont election to excite the interest or enthusiasm of the Democracy," although it appears to think that "one may reasonably expect some Democratic crumbs of comfort even from the Green Mountain stronghold of the Radicals." Precisely what form these "Democratic crumbs of comfort" are to assume we are not informed. The following is the glorious record made by the little "stronghold" during the past ten years:—

	Rep.	Dem.	Mod.
1858.	29,400	13,338	15,992
1860.	31,387	14,499	16,808
1862.	34,290	11,890	22,370
1864.	33,155	8,912	24,243
1866.	30,032	7,724	26,308
1868.	29,613	11,962	17,651
1870.	31,209	12,283	18,927
1872.	27,595	8,537	18,729
1874.	34,117	11,392	22,825
1876.	31,694	11,510	20,184

The following are the rival tickets:—  
Governor.—John U. Packer, L. E. Edwards, Democrat.  
Lieut. Gov.—Stephen Thomas, Murillo Noyes, Republican.  
Treasurer.—John A. Page, J. H. Williams, Democrat.  
Congress.—L. C. Willard, John C. Chace, Republican.  
2. Luke P. Poland, Chas. M. Chace, Democrat.  
3. W. C. Smith, Waldo Brigham, Republican.  
It is estimated that the Republican majority will reach 30,000.

**THE ALTERNATIVE.**—Under the head of "The Time for Resistance has Come," the Brandon (Miss.) Republican—Republican only in name—publishes the late Reconstruction bill, and says: "Now we say emphatically that the time for resistance has come. We have submitted to being robbed, insulted and trampled on too long already. Let us pledge ourselves to another never to submit to so damnable an outrage. The time has come when we should drive the villains from our State, or perish in the attempt."

**CARL SCHURZ AT GERMANTOWN.**—This evening, Major-General Carl Schurz, the distinguished German orator and patriot, will address the people of Germantown (in English) at the Town Hall, at 7½ o'clock. General Schurz is a most eloquent and effective speaker, and we advise our readers to go and hear him.

**WHEAT IN FRANCE.**—Every year France sows about 14,000,000 acres with wheat, which yields a variable crop of 225,000,000 to 300,000,000, and even 350,000,000 bushels. The best wheat land pays a rent of from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and yields from 37 to 52 bushels per acre. On many other lands, however, the yield is only 14 to 18 bushels.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**A STAR AMONG THE METEORS.**—Trashy recs. are dashed up to the public, only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness; meanwhile the star perfume of the Western world, FRANK'S "FIRE-ROSE MAYO," has reached the zenith of public favor, and remains there with no rival near the throne. Sold by all druggists. 15

**GRAND REPUBLICAN UNION**

PICNIC,

IN HONOR OF

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 31, AT 1 P. M.,

AT THE SILBERBURG,

TWENTY-FIFTH AND COATES STREETS.

ALL UNION MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ,

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,

HON. LEONARD MYERS, M. C.,

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,

and other eminent speakers will address the public in English and German.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

11 of the German Republican Campaign Club,

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLATED GLYCERIN**—The skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts a sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 408 CHESTNUT STREET.

**HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.**

ORDER NO. 2.

1. The Club will assemble at 5:30 P. M., MONDAY, to attend the demonstration at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.  
II. Excursion tickets to be had at Headquarters on Monday. Price 75 cents.

By order of  
BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal,  
EDNA LUKENS, Assistant Marshals, 829 21

**NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.  
WILLIAM G. CROWLEY, Secretary.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, 7½ Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.  
In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867. RICHARD PHELPS, Receiver of Taxes.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Office No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.  
NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.  
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

**BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous after remedies; the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, and by all Druggists and Perfumers and properly applied at Bache's Wig Factory, No. 16 RAOUL STREET, NEW YORK.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES.**

\$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

**A PERFECT SAFE.**  
MARVIN'S

**CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE**

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**MARVIN & CO.,**

PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,

WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

105 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

and for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 831 mwfam

## FOR SALE.

**WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES**

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4109, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE ST.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

878 mwfam No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the elegant double front residence with lot, etc., all modern improvements, grape, etc., No. 1915 GREEN Street. Inquire on the premises or at No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET. 829 21

## TO RENT.

**FOR RENT,**

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT ST.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

624½ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

## HATS AND CAPS.

**JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,**

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 100 ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET. 42

**WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED** and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT STREET, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 10p

**STRICTLY MUTUAL.**

**PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTREET.

Secretary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled.

7 27

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT PHARES and HENRY A. JACKSON, trading under the name of Phares & Jackson, No. 433 and 435 N. Third Street, in this city, is hereby dissolved.

August 29, 1868. 11

## HOOP SKIRTS.

# THE GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

**FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,**

No. 232 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia,

**FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,**

No. 59 LEONARD STREET, New York,

**FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.**

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

CLOTHING.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Bel Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general weakness after you have swallowed 17? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long-legged dog will find that meat. Then, if you will, let him eat it on a full run, and go after him with all your might, until he drops it!"

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL

You can get a new suit of clothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get cured on the old plan.

The most elegant lot of Clothes you ever saw, for the early Fall! Come and see how cheap they be!

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

**FRANK GRANELLO**

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET,

(FENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

**JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,**

**ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,**

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 618 2m

**POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.**

**POINT BREEZE PARK.**—Fall Trotting 2nd-year-old geldings, commencing MONDAY, September 1st. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 3rd, at 10 o'clock.

No. 1, \$250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$75 to first, \$75 to second horse.

No. 2, \$250—Open to all horses, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$100 to second horse.

No. 3, \$250—Open to all double teams, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$100 to second horse.

No. 4, \$250—Horses that have not trotted in 25 or prior to 1st July, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$100 to second horse.

No. 5, \$250—Horses that have not beaten 25 or prior to 1st July, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$125 to first, \$125 to second horse.

No. 6, \$250—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 1 to 5 to harness; \$100 to first, \$