THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

6

The Allied Defeats Before Rumalta-Place,

The Auglo-Brazilian Times of the 24th of

The Auglo-Brazilian Times of the 24th of August says:-In the absence of any official despatch re-garding the affair of the 16th of July, the fol-lowing account of it has interest:-At daybreak General Osorio received orders to advance on Humaita. Hardly had our colamns got beyond the ditch, and before they had passed the piece of entrenchment in front of our advanced batteries, a cloud of white smoke rose in the horizon, and almost instantly some cannon balls fell on the ground we were march-ing over. The enemy was telling us he was at his post; the place had not been evacuated. But no order being received to retire, General Osorio continued his movements. His army advanced in the best order in spite of the vacuums leit in his ranks from the corpses and wounded falling his ranks from the corpses and wounded failing from the enemy's shell. The van of the attacking force was composed of the Fourth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-ninth battalions, of a contingent of and Thirty-ninth battalions, of a contingent of sappers, and of the First corps of the Rio Grande cavairy. The General and his staff followed behind the explorers, that is, in front of the column of attack. The other battalions and cavalry corps took positions for the sustentation of the van, or to take part in the combat according as circumstances would require. From the first opening of the enemy's fire his artillery never ceased for a moment to throw missiles corresponding to the distance. throw missiles corresponding to the distance. Grape rained on our columns as soon as they Grape rained on our columns as soon as they were within range. At that moment the combat was formally undertaken. The General, beside his soldiers, threw himself upon the cuemy's entrenchments, exhorting his men to valor by his example and his words. Mean while the grape and musketry gave no truce. In fact, as the head of our column advanced by a deale between two deep and wide lakes it suddenly between two deep and wide lakes it suddenly became compromised between the sides of a reentering angle whose extremes were the vertices of two other salient angles, each defended by of two other salent angles, each defended by three cannon, whose cross fire was augmented by musketry and by other cannon placed at the sides of re-entering parallels to the principal entrenchment, composed of a wide fosse and a high parapet, and it encoun-tered a wide ante-rosse, a line of abattis, and between the two a network of pits.

The vehicles carrying the material for the assault failed in great part to come within reach of the assailants because of the darkness when they set out and because of the frightening and they set out and because of the frightening and slaughter of the animals by the enemy's fire. After cutting up a picket of twenty men, the First cavalry dismounted at the ditch and slienced the artillery of one of the angles. The infantry, however, notwithstanding its unheard-of efforts, could not gain ground, owing to the wide gaps opened in them by the enemy's fire. When Osorio saw his soldiery shaking he ad-vanced in parson, forget'ul of danger, whither his military hour called him. He wished to

his military honor called him. He wished to declare with his blood, perhaps with his life, the impotence of valor against such formilable obstacles. A sudden spark of enthusiasm electrified the ranks as they saw him grandly and imposingly enter a cloud of smoke wherein active and inexorable Death was reaping with his funeral scythe. A generous and sublime impulse impelled the soldiers that still remained on foot, and all advanced. The enemy redoubles his efforts. It is the crists of the struggle. The General's horse falls, shot through. Dismounted, the General seizes the musket of a dead soldier beside him, aims at and shoots an artillerist in the act of pushing a cartridge into a cannon. Enthusiastic at his example, his staff surrounded Enthusiastic at his example, his staff surrounded him at the ditch's side. Major Joao Ramos, to whom the General gave his lance, dies while thrusting it into the entrenchment. Brandao falls with his skull riven by a grapeshot. Dias lies insensible on the ground. Adjutant-General Tarouco receives a ball, to die of it some hours alter. His adjutants, Aprodisio and Lapa, and his orderly and cornet, are beside him, lifeless. Dionysio Amaro and Silva are contused. The latter receives a ball, and two others plough his neck and hand; the former has the skin of his stomacn gut by a and two others plough his neck and hand; the former has the skin of his stomacn cut by a grapeshot. Pires loses a horse; he jumps on another; a round-shot traverses it, throws it into the air, and dashes the rider far away, bruising his limbs severely. Hodrigues, brave as the brave, is respected by the batts. It cons, Osorlo, and Torres are likewise miraculously saved, and are the only ones yet standing. Young Ensign Rocha Osorio, nephew to the General, and commanding a picket, rushes forward with his little soundors are and reactions of forward with his little squadron, and receives a wound in the arm while sticking his lance into the enemy's bulwark; of the twenty or so body guards of the General only five remain; the rest are dead or wounded. The commanders of being recognized by the enemy, was the target for their shots; three or four balls tore his clothes without touching him. Ensign Roch. Osorio rushes to the General, and snatches th carbine from him, brings him a horse, an i obliges him to mount. By this time the Field Adjutant, sent to the Marquis de Caxias for orders and to communicate the state of the fight, the losses endured and the resistance of the enemy, returns with the re-The General, seeing the garrison of the entrenchment getting stronger every moment, under-stood that the enemy was concentrating his forces there, he not being troubled at other points. To sacrifice more men would be useless, would be fruitless. The reconnoissance by main force had been made, the entrenchment attacked, and the order of the General-in-Cnief accomplished. At a cost of nine or ten hundred men killed and mounded the stream of the renework life attacked. wounded the system of the enemy's entrench-ments was ascertained, together with the obstacles they presented. An appropriate ob-servation suggests itself:-Osorio had not an engineer with him to make a plan of the work attacked. The retreat of General Osorio was effected in the same order as the attack, according to those precepts of tactics of whose knowledge he has shown himself possessed, giving thereof pre-viously an evident proof in his reconnoissance of the Fort of Espinilla, which was reported one of the most brilliant and regular operations of the war. Of the lifteen officers of the battalion of engineers which entered into action nine were killed or wounded. Admiral Inhauma explains why only six iron-clads were sent past Humaita, and the comparative inaction of them, as arising from the extreme difficulty of supplying them with coal, munitions, and other supplies. Although the railway made did good service it was only temporary, owing to the rise of water over it. In sending up three more iron-clads upon the 21st of July, he was induced by the beliet that no further rise of the river was to be feared, and by the knowledge that much ariallery had been removed from Humaita, and that from this and other similar reasons little risk would be run by the iron-clads then sent up, as proved to be the case. The cannon found in Humaita numbered 177. The largest was a 120-pounder rifle, and the others varied from 32-pounders down, exclusive of a 10-inch mortar. The Paraguayans are known to have had another 120 pounder rifle, but it is supposed to be out of sight in the river, along with many others from the river batte-ries. Three 6-pounder rocket tubes were also got. Few muskets were left behind, and of these most were fint locks with broken stocks. got. Few muscels were left behind, and of these most were fint locks with broken stocks. Some others had been got out of the river. Ammunition was very sbundant, and about 600 to the piece existed when the Paraguayans evacuated. Most of the cartridges had been thrown into the ditches and watercourses. The lantern shot, whether tin case or hide-covered, was chiefly composed of fragments of shells thrown in, of pieces of chain, of hoop iron, of broken nails and screws, etc., all very rasty. In one of twenty-pound calibre a small hatchet was found, all which the Brazilian engineer considers very any on the Chaco twenty-four cannon were found, two of them mortars. One brass piece bore the date of 1671, another 1684, others 1774, 1795, 1800, and 1806. The largest cannon was one 68-pounder.
The boom which was so long an insuperable obstacle to the ascent of the Brazilian vessels consisted, in the middle, of two chains of two-inch iron, one of which had parted, two hundred and fifty yards in length, and another of three-quarter inch iron two hundred and eighty-eight yards long. These central chains were

secured at the extremities to seven and three-quarter-inch chains fastened around piles driven in at the sides of the viver, and had been kept afloat by iron tanks and by flats; but the latter having been sunk the tanks were drawn down by the weight of the chains, and so allowed the vessels to pass over. A formal act of opening the river, by cutting loose the boom, was drawn up upon the 27th, and the boom was divided into three equal parts, one of which was sent to the capital of each of the alles. "as a tropny commemorative of one of the boldest feats in the present century." At the Humaits side the boom passed into the river through a tunnel cut to the water's edge. to the water's edge. Humaita is described as in'erior in its posi-

form is an irregular, almost circular polygon, with a perimeter of some seven and a halt miles length, mounted with about two hundred can-non. The works follow the course which the nature of the terrene pointed out and rendered so defensible. The ditch is sixteen feet wide and thirteen deep, in general. The parapet is six and a half feet wide, and, on the side of the allied positions, is sustained inside by truaks of palms, and shows signs of age. The glacis is natural, and the abattis on it was of little strength, being merely boughs of trees without connection or fastenings, without combination with the palissade, or protection by terrepleine with the pallssade, or protection by terrepleine from projectiles. The line that was op-posed to the allied armles is covered with salient angles to give cross fire upon assailants. On the south side the works are naturally defended by lakes which cover them to the river. On this side only small cannon were placed and the abattis was only a sham of branches. On the river side the best works and the heaviest cannon are found. The former consist of six large and well-constructed batteries, of which the "London" battery is the only one casemated. This one is 160 paces long, with a parapet eight paces thick, all of masoury. No large central redoubt existed inside the for tress; it has inside a very large exercise ground, round which buildings were ranged with bar-rack room for six thousand men. Furniture was got in all, and in the officers' houses quantitles of preserves, oil, wines, and pickles were left behind.

As the buildings were in comparatively good condition all the hospitals and deposits were being removed from Corrientes to it, and it will be the basis of future operations.

To evacuate Humaita the Paraguayans had eighty or one hundred bonts, and the evacua-tion was going on for a week before it was completed. First the families were removed, then the sick, the prisoners, a large quantity of munitions, the remainder of the food, and finally the garrison, the outposts being main-tained to the last mowent to deceive the allies. In regard to Humaita, General Gelly y Obes

says that it has no importance as a strategic point now, and that Pilar is the most convenient for deposits; that Humaita is worth very little as a work of art or fortress now that iron-clais are used; that it avails against wooden vessels because nature makes its position strong; but even so it is easy to undo.

The Tidal Phenomena of the Earthquake. One of the most striking of the phenomena attending earthquakes is the effect produced on the sea by these convulsions, especially when the carthquake is near the shore. In an earthquake there is an undulation of the solid crust of the carth, and the influence of this earth wave being communicated to the sea, causes the latter to swell and retire from the beach, and the great wave rolls in upon the shore. This is frequently the case in the immediate locality of the earththe case in the immediate locality of the earth-quake; but it sometimes happens that the influ-ence of the disturbing agencies upon the sea extends to a considerable distance from the place where the earthquake occurs. The late terrible earthquake furnishes some curious and highly interesting facts bearing upon these points facts well worthy the attention of scientific men. In this carthquake the sea was terribly agitated along the whole western coast of South America, and along the northern coast of the same side of the continent, as well as on the shores of the Saudwich Islands, the disturbance of the ocean consequent on the subterranean convulsions was sensibly on the subterranean convuisions was achieved experienced. In Peru several of the ports were submerged by mountain waves rolling in from the Pacific with terrible violence, sweeping away everything before them. On the Southern Coast of comm, at raneurous, where the southern distant fully fourteen hundred miles from Arica, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, that is about six hours after the catas-trophe in Peru and Ecuador had taken place, a great tidal wave swept into the bay, submerging a greater part of the town of Talachuana and Tome. But, more remarkable still, tidal phenomena of a similar character to those which appeared on the Southern coast of the continent the 4th and 39th are decapitated; the Majors of the 4th and 13th are killed. General Osorio, a distance of nearly four thousand miles from a distance of nearly four thousand miles from Peru. Thus a letter appears in the Los Angelos Stor, from a Mr. E. Hewitt, describing a tidal phenomena witnessed at Wilmington, Southern California, on the 14th of August, at about 7 o'clock on the morning of that day. He says: -"The tide was observed to be running in with unusual velocity for about fifteen minutes, and then to suddenly turn and run out for about the same length of time, with the same unexampled rapidity. It is now 9 o'clock in the evening, and the same running in and running out, at intervals of from 15 to 25 minutes for each intervals of from 15 to 25 minutes for each direction, has been going on since it was first observed this morning. Captain Polhamus, of the steamer Cricket, informs me that in crossing the bar to-day he observed the water fall five feet in eight minutes, and to immediately rise the same number of feet in the same space of time. Another unexplainable peculiarity of this never-before-heard-of tidal freak is that the water from the sea would run upon one side of the channel and down on the other side at the same time." The same day irregularities in the tides in the Oakland creek were noticed by several persons. The tide alternately rose and fell, and it was observed at the foot of Washington street, in Oakland, that while drift-wood floated toward the mouth of the creek the water was gradually rising. On the morning of the 13th, according to a telegram from San Francisco, which appeared at the time in the Tribune, a series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast off San Pedro, causing the tide to rise 63 or 64 feet above the ordinary high water-mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low water-mark. The rise and fall occurred every half hour for several hours. Thus it appears that the tidal upheaving produced by the earth-quake traveled nearly 4000 mites in about thirtysix bours.

who have had an opportunity of witnessing the use of the drug in China, which presents a most revolting picture of the degradation, emscia-tion, the skeleton figures, weeping, slobbering, ever restless, tormented by terrible visions of devils and hobgoblins, unless under the influ-ence of the drug. The love for the drug-lis consumption in China is on the increase. The India Daily News, of this mornlog, in an art.cle upon the question, says that the consumption is increasing in England; that the numbers using it will be likely to increase when it is main-tained that it is beneficial to health, and to be ranked with beer and tobacco. The China Gov-ernment is as bitterly opposed to its use now as it was ten years age. It is destroying the peo-ple, takes away forty million dollars per annum, It was ten years ago. It is destroying the peo-ple, takes away forty million dollars per annum, giving an equivalent of poverty, degradation, and death. But having the monopoly, the British Government will not relinquish such a princely revenue on moral considerations just yet."

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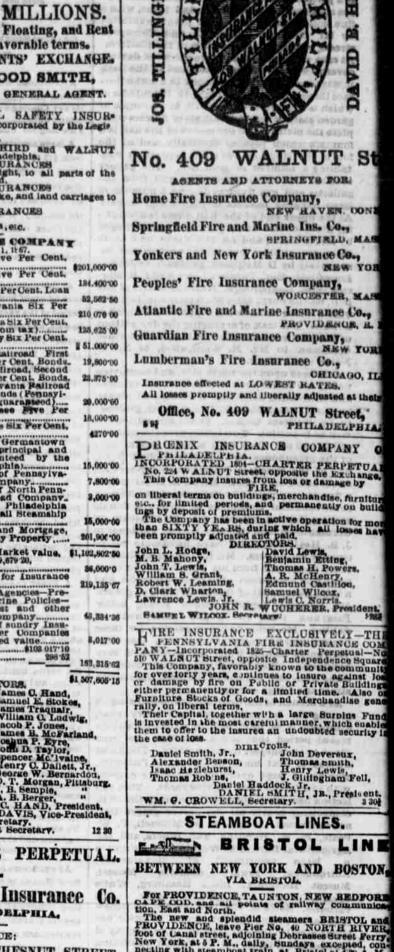
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The Opium Trade.

"Carleton" writes from Calcutta to the Boston ournal:

"By far the most important article yielding "By far the most important article yielding revenue in India is opium. It is a Government monopoly. The poppies from which the oprum is manufactured are grown in the valley of the Ganges, near Patna and Dinapore. There is a sale of the drug at Calcutta on the 9th of every month, where there is an excitement equal to that of the New York gold room when gold is on a rise. The trade is mainly in the hands of the native merchants, who rush into opium specua rise. The trade is mainly in the hands of the native merchants, who rush into opium specu-lation recklessly. Everything about the drug seems to be intoxicating. All your readers know that England went to war with China to force the sale of the deadly drug upon the people of that country. The sale last year yielded a clear revenue of thirty-five million dollars to the India Government, and the Munister of Finance, Mr. Massey, with great glee, aunonnees in has

India Government, and the Munister of Finance, Mr. Massey, with great glee, announces in his budget for the ensuing year, that the increased sales will yield a profit of forty-one million seven hundred and fitty thousand dollars. "The time is near at hand when the treaty between England and China is to be revised, and the opium question is under discussion. The Chinese government and the Anglo-Euro-peans in that country are opposed to a continu-ance of its sale. One of the leading opium houses in China has addressed a memorial to the Governor of heave Kong on the subject houses in China has addressed a memorial to the Governor of Houg Kong on the subject, setting forth the benefits arising from the use of the drug. They say: 'Opium eating is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English laborers, or tobacco to the world at large. Misuse is one thing, use another. If to a few the oplum pipe has proved a snare, to many scores of thousands on the a snare, to many scores of thousands on the other hand has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment.' "This memorial has been answered by those

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٩.	FORT ARBUCK LE. Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels	Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Laberal Terms.
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1		Arthur G. Comn. George L. Harrison
•	DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Lu., Sept. 7, 1868	John A. Brown, Eoward H. Trotter,
	Sealed Proposals are invited and while be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of	Ambrose White, T. Chariton Henry,
	September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron lence around the National Cometery at Chaimetto, La. (near New Orleans). Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in	Bichard D Wood, John P. White
1	Chaimetto, La. (near New Orleans). Said fence with be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks	
1	for the railing to be of concrete, imbeaded two feet in the earth; cimensions, 24x18x18	CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
	Plans and apecifications can be seen at the Office of	WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa-, Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1253
	the Quartermaster-General U.S.A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.,	
1	and at this office.	STRICTLY MUTUAL.
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