Bain Coming Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866

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EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted) at Fo. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Evening Bulletin Association."

PROPRIETORS. GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., T. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST O. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city as cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 pe

BACON—On the 18th instant, J. Edward, eldest son of Joslah and Mary W. Bacon, aged 24 years.

His friends and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. 47 Marshall street, on Fourth day, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M. **

BALL—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Henry Ball, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 542 North Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. DIED. EVANS—This, Tuesday morning, Jane C, wife of osiah Evans. Due notice will be given of the fu-

Josiah Evans. Due notice will be given of the fineral.

EVERIY—On the 19th instant, in the 22d year of her age, Mary Everly, relict of the late Adam Everly. Due notice will be given, of the funeral.

FELL—On the evening of the 18th instant, of pneumonia, Reese D. Fell, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Northeast corner of Eighteenth and Pine streets on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GARDEN—February 21st, 1868; near Brownsyllle, Texas, Dr. Wm. A. Garden, late of U. S. Army, in the dist year of his age. [Wilmington, Delaware, papars please copy.]

glease copy.]

GORMAN—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, John
L. Gorman, in the fist year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Southeast corner Forty-first and Bridge sis.
West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clocks/Funeral service at St. James's Churchs/Interments at Cathedral Cemetery.

GRAFF—On Thursday, March 15th, 1856, Mary M. Graff, daughter of Judith and the late Frederick Graff. Braff.

KANAGA—On the 18th instant, after a long and ainful illness, Annie Estella, youngest daughter of lenry W. and Sarah Ann Kanaga, in the 11th year of

er age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the fu-eral at one o'clock, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.
O proceed from the Girard House to Woodlands KOHLER-On the 19th instant, Catharine, wife of John Kohler. John Kohler:
Funeral from her late residence, No. 646 Franklinstret, on Friday afternoon, 234 inst., at 2 o'clock. ***
MYERS—Suddenly, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, Mary Myers.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral from the residence of her late brother, John
B. Myers, 1222 Arch street, on Wednesday morning,
21st instant, at 40 clock. 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

5 MITH-On the morning of the 17th instant, Mary
C., wife of Vincent Smith, and eldest daughter of the
late John F. Smith, of this city.

EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE OPENING TO DAY FOR SPRING SALES,

FASHION ABLE NEW SILES,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLES SPRING SHAWIS.

NEW TRAVELING DRESS GO DDS,

FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

P REV. DR. DUNN, OF ENGLAND, WILL preach at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine above Sixth, this evening, at 7% o'clock. 1t*2 HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1529
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously.

Members and others having new inventions, or speci-mens of manufactures to exhibit, will please send them to the Hall No. 15 South SEVENTH street, be-fore? o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM HAMILTON, mb29 24

mh20 2t

Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Stated Meeting and Monthly Exhibition on TUENDAY EVENING, 20th inst, at HALL,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT streets. Prof.
NYCE, of Cleveland, Ohio, will be present and explain
the principle of his patent fruit preserving house, and
will exhibit specimens of fruit,

1t* VIII CHINICIPEE ASSOCIATION, TABERVOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CHE-TNUT STREET.—The Seventh Anniversary of this
Association will be held at the Church, in Chestout
sireet, above Eighteenth, on TUESDAY EVENING,
March 20, 1866, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses
will be delivered by Rev. G. A. PELTZ. E. R.
BEADLE, D.D., Revs. J., HYATTI SMITH, and
a hers.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, within the bounds of the Philsdelphia Conference, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21st, at CONCERT HALL, Chestant street new 18th. Addresses by hev. Bisoop Ames, D. E. Durbin, C. D. Foss. of New York, and J. F. McCleilan, of Philadelphia Conjerence. Tickets of admission free; may be had at PERK INPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth street, and Tract Room, 119 North Sixth Street.

1 JAMES B. DARE

1 Secretary.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will deliver TWO LECTURES under the susp'ce the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
March 28th, Subject—HARIT.
March 28th, Subject—HARIT.
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence
on TUESDAY MORNING, 38th inst. No Tickets will
be sold or engaged before that time.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.
Tickets for the South half of the house will be sold at
1.S. Claston's, 60c Chestnut street, and for the North
half at Ashmend & Evans's, 724 Chestnut st. mh17-tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22d, under the

AUSPICES OF the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNES'
DAY, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north haif of
the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS, 724 Chestant
street, and the south haif at J. S. OLAXTON'S, 605
Chestant street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD

The undersigned have on hand a supply of LEHIGH COAL, equal to any in the market, which they prepare with great care and deliver to the residents of GERMANTOWN and its vicinity at the following prices, vic. STOVE OR RANGE 800
SMALL STOVE OR CITY NUT. 800

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] SEEING DOUBLE.

"Two States I represent," Said a certain hon'able gent, "In the councils of the nation, The Diamond State is one, And the other-excuse the pun-Is the State of Intoxication."

TRAGEDY IN INDIANA,-Three children of Mr. Todd, living near Paris, Jennings county, Indiana, were recently so brutally beaten by a burglar, who had broken into the house, that one of them died. It appears that when the children came into the house they found Sage ransacking it. He immediately seized a book lying near, with which he knocked the smallest child on the head. He then grasped a smoothing iron, and with it and a pistol, which he held in his hand, he beat all three of them until he supposed they were dead, and then left with his booty for his home, only three-quarters of a mile distant, where he was found. Upon being taken into custody, he made a full con-

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] MY SAULSBURY.

Who came from Little Delaware, The Senatorial robe to wear. And in the country's councils share? My Saulsbury

Who feared his wretched head would split, And so put copper over it. Who did his State no benefit? My Saulsbury!

Who drinks strong Bourbon day and night, And early in the day gets tight; And makes a most offensive sight? My Saulsbury !

Who, after his terrific sprees. Had in the Senate raised a breeze. Would beg its pardon on his knees? My Saulsbury!

Who is a burning blot and shame Upon America's good name, A creature of the worst ill-fame? My Saulsbury!

Who braves the good man's bitter scorn, Who would be better, never born, Than soak himself with juice of corn? My Saulsbury!

Scarce able to his seat to crawl, From whence his rebel thoughts to bawl? My Saulsbury!

Who staggers through the Senate hall,

Who, as he through the Senate reels. Nor heeds the shame each comrade feels, Should be ejected neck and heels? My Saulsbury

Corners at the Stock Board. To the Editor of the Evnning Bulletin: In the article on "Corners at the Stock Board," in Saturday' Bulletin, an opinion was expressed that might be modified when the cause of a corner in stocks is well understood. It sometimes happens that a large amount of stock is purchased by parties who know something of its value, be-lieving the investment to be good. An-other party, knowing of these purchases, commence to sell the stock short, delivercommence to sell the stock short, deliverable in thirty or sixty days, believing that in the meantime they can force the purchasers to sell out at a loss; they circulate unfavorable reports about the stock, and whisper and speak disparagingly of the holders; they borrow the stock and offer to sell it for cash, and hammer the market with it, and sometimes succeed in accomplishing their nurses by principaths and plishing their purpose by ruining the credit of the holders of the stock, or exciting their fears by stories of a stringent money mar-ket. Sometimes it happens that the friends of the stock compare accounts with eacl chased five or ten thousand shares more than the whole capital stock of the com-pany. The sellers must make good their contracts to deliver, and in their efforts to procure it, the stock is bid up far above its intrinsic value. The stock is "cornered,' and the first purchasers are called swind lers, because they are unwilling to sell their stock at a price to let the "shorts" out at a profit, after they failed in their efforts to depreciate the stock.

THIRD STREET.

Facts and Fancles. As a curious illustration of the well known fact that great authors frequently portray themselves in the chief personages of their works, it may be mentioned that the heroes of Charles Dickens's novels are very apt to be C. D. (seedy.)

While the admirers of O'Malley and Correquer claimed for those stories a merit even surpassing "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby," of late the most that can be said of Charles Lever as a writer of fiction is that he is C. lever.

The Californians gave Brambilla, the opera singer, a coronet of diamonds. There is not a singer that can approach her. She is so Bramble-y.

A firm at Granville are making \$25,000 worth of drums annually. Very easy to beat. We make more than that value in

'drums every week, principally of the "Conum" variety. Winans's cigar ship has been launched, and is attached to the imperial yacht club of St. Petersburg. The old question recurs; Can a cigar smoker like that expect-to-rate

as a regular yacht. The New York Times had a facetious article on Senatorial smiles the other day. Wonder if Raymond sees any fun in the

smiles of Saulsbury. The Nevada Transcript tells of a loafer who has slept in a hearse, where he had lodged every night for six weeks. He was trying to come out in a new character, and took this method of reheasing for it.

The Hon, Georgina Augusta Frederica Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck has passed her last examination and received her order of discharge from Mr. Commissioner Winslow. Her creditors are to receive 10s. in the pound. Ten shillings to the pound will turn Miss Cavendish into Half-cut.

Fifty dollars have been offered for the per with which the President signed the message. Doubtful. The Freedmen's Bill is a-no-pen question as yet.

CHESS - THE REICHHELM-MACKENZIE MATCH.—The way in which this match has progressed, thus far, is exciting great as-tonishment among those who are familiar with the reespective strength of the two contestants, and seems to prove that chess, as testants, and seems to prove that chess, as well as other games, is pervaded by a "glorious uncertainty." Mr. Reichhelm, the American player, has exhibited some exceedingly fine play, but has managed, through some lamentable mischance, to through some lamentable mischance, to make some blunder in the early part of each game, except the first, from the effect of which no after-efforts have been able to shield him. Yesterday afternoon he lost his fourth game, by weak play in the opening, Mr. Mackenzie having again attacked him with the formidable "Ruy Lopez." In the evening Mr. Reichhelm commenced with his favorite "Evans Gambit," and the game was proceeding lively when on the 18th move he proceeding lively when on the 18th move he perpetrated a mistake, which lost him a couple of pawns, and allowed an exchange of queens. After this he made a grand rally, organized a powerful assault upon his adversary's king, and the "exchange" converted that gain into a piece, but finally lost through his ininority of pawns. He p layed this part of the game in a style worthy of Labourdonnais. The score now stands: Labourdonnais. The score now stands: Mackenzie 5; Reichelm, 1. Drawn, 1.—N.

MISS HARRIET PINCKNEY, aged 90 years, a daughter of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Revolutionary fame, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th instant.

MEXICO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Liberal Successes Near Tampico---Assassination of a Belgian Envoy Near Puebla---The Late Imperialist Victory in Michoacan---No

> Indications of French Evacuation -- Return of M. Salliard to France--The Ex-Confe de rate Emigration

> > Scheme.

nce of the New York Herald.) VERA CRUZ, March 9, 1866.—A diligence containing, among other passengers, the commission of three gentlement sent out by the Belgian government to condole with the Empress Carlotta upon the death of the late King, her father, was attacked near Rio Frio, on the Vera Cruz route, by a party supposed to be guerillas, and one of the Belgian representatives was killed, two of the other passengers being wounded. No attempt was made to plunder the coach, and it is reported that the attacking party consisted of a detachment of the liberal (General Garcia's): cavalry command, who had determined to kill the Belgium officials in retaliation for the cruelties decreed by Max-In a despatch received here to-day by the steamer Sonora, direct from Tampico, the

following occurs: TAMPICO, Feb. 29, 1866.—Here we are in trouble, the liberals having entered the town of Altermaria in considerable force, and having held the place since the 22d inst. Early this morning all the troops that could be spared from this place—say about two hundred and fifty men—under the com-mand of General La Madrid left for the purpose of retaking Altermaria, and as it is only twenty miles from here we expect to learn the result at any moment. This is the only item of interest to communicate at pre

The latest advices received here from Mihoacan are in effect that Mendez (imperialist) did gain something of a victory over Regules. On Mendez returning from this expedition he was greeted with a public re-ception at Morelia, where he displayed,

among other spolia opinia, about two hundred liberal prisoners.

Large quantities of cotton, principally from Tlacotalpam and Alvarado, arrived at Vera Cruz during the latter part of last month. The arrivals in two days amounted to over four hundred bales. The cotton is pronounced as a superior article, and readily commands thirty-two dollars per cent, By the steamer Manhattan, which leaves here to-day for New York, M. Salliard, the late envoy from Napoleon to Maximilian, takes his departure from Mexico on his way to France. It is understood that he is the

bearer of important despatches from Maximilian to the French Government.

Lieutenant Maury has left here for Southampton, England. He reported that he visits England for the purpose of bringing back his family next fall; but it is rumored in official circles that the Government of in official circles that the Government of the United States made it known to the imperialists that Maury's residence in Mexico

was not desirable.

H. W. Allen, the editor of the Mexican
Times, has taken an interest in Reynolds & Co.'s circus. We have heard before of edi-Co.'s circus. We have heard before of editors indulging figuratively in "ground and lofty tumbling," but this is a novel instance of a journalist entering the actual sawdust-strewn ring as a general utility performer.

The American wounded during the recent fight at Tehuantepec, while protecting the property of a friend near the scene of action, proves to be gentleman named Webster brother of the course of the result of the remains an armond webster brother of the course of the remains a second course. ster, brother of the consul of that name ap-pointed under the Buchanan administration. He received a severe but not danger-ous wound in the side, from which he is

now slowly recovering.

Before concluding it is desirable to say that, in compliance with the desire of the French Minister and the Secretary for the Home Department, a post-mortem exami-nation was had on the corpse of M. Langlais. It was found that he had died of a sudden attack on the brain. The body has been embalmed and will be sent home. M. Aims Langlais, his son, and M. Jupeaux, Chief Quartermaster, accompanied the remains from the cathedral to the Lodge of the Niño

Perdido. Suitable preparations are being made to receive his remains here. HAVANA, March 14.—The Spanish steamer Paris, arrived at this port on the 12th, brings dates from the capital to the 1st and from

Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

The Prussian Minister, Baron Magnus, had a private audience of Maximilian, and presented his credentials. The French Vice Admiral Didelot, after a stay of five weeks, left the capital on the 28th of February for Vera Cruz.

Senor Ignacio Ramirez, former Minister of Juarez, had been seen at the last evening party of the imperial Commissary.

The Noticided of the 25th of Each warm and

The Sociedad of the 25th of February positively contradicts the robbery of a conducta with eight thousand dollars of the Imperial Railroad Company. The money arrived safely two days before the fall of Tlascala, and the wages of the railway laborers had

been paid with it.

The French bark Uruguay and the Austrian brig Matilde were wrecked at the en-trance of Laguna del Carmen. The correspondent of the Era writes that a Mexican advance of Rivas' brigade had

been captured by the Juarists in the out-skirts of Astillero, and that this surprise was owing to information given by parties in this city in communication with the enemy.

The Esperanza states that on the 9th of

February Teocaltiche was taken possession of by a force of one thousand liberals, under Sanchez, Raman, Silvestre, Aranda and Torres, sacked and burned; but this requires confirmation. The imperial organ of Puebla, in speak. ing of the affair at the mountain ridge of Zacapoaxtla, observes that that difficult campaign had at last terminated. On the 19th of February the men under Lucas com-

leth of February the men under Lucas com-menced delivering up their arms at Molino, and those fertile regions were in the full enjoyment of peace, which hitherto appeared to have fied forever.

Advices received by the Era from Mazat-lan, under the date of February 9th, say:
Our situation has scarcely varied, and if it has in any way improved, it is that we are now permitted to forward merchandise to the seaports occupied by the Liberals; and

emy attacked this town. There was a lib-eral exchange of musket shots, and on our part some cannon shot. The fire was at times well supported. But the enemy little expected to be attacked in turn, as they were next morning, and had to desist molesting us further. Notwithstanding the rapidity of their fire some of our grenades, by direction of Lieut, Martel, supported by a detachment of African sharpshooters under Capt. Adam pland have been supported. der Capt. Adam, played havoc among them.
Their loss is not yet known, but it must have been ten or twelve killed and fifteen wounded. Within five weeks this is the third time the liberals have come to our

very doors.

HAVANA, March 15th, 1866.—The American steamer Manhattan, Deaken, master, arrived at this port yesterday, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 4th and from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst.

Vera Cruz to the 9th inst.

The Era Nouvelle says the merchanis of Vera Cruz have no objection to the new customs order, providing the goods they have on the way are exempt from paying the duties at that port, as well as the merchandise previously received and stored.

GUANAJUATO.—The despatch dated the 20th February, received from Gen. Mendez at Urupan, announced that his prigned had at Urupan, announced that his brigade had fought all the bands of the Southern Disvict, united by Riva Palacios, Regules, Valdes and others; that it was a hard-won victory; that his losses had been severe, both in officers and men, but those of the enemy were greater; that the enemy com-menced the battle, relying upon the supe-riority of their numbers, &c; that the field being literally strewn with the dead of both sides, corroborated the valor of his troops and the desperation of the enemy, who re-mained with a large force of cavalry, of which two hundred men marched towards Reyes. The liberals between Ario and Tacambaro were still supposed to have a force of two housand men.

MICHOACAN.—Letters from Morelia state that General Mendez arrived there on the 25th of February with his prisoners, amounting to two hundred and two men and eight officers, besides the arms taken from the enemy. He was received with enthusiastic demonstrations from the people, and took up his quarters at the Hotel Yturbide. On his way hither he left a small garrison at Palzcuaro. The battle is described as a most sanguinary one, his own loss being not less than four hundred men killed and wounded, while the enemy had four hunired killed, including forty officers.

The Pajaro Verde says that this important victory and the certainty of Mendez's brigade following up the campaign in Michoacan as soon as reinforced, before the rainy weather sets in, has given renewed hopes to the explorers of those rich gold regions. Ronda and Regules were quartered in Ario with about eight hundred men.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT. Rumors from Toronto, &c.

A despatch from Toronto dated yesterday says: The people and authorities here last night were greatly concerned, and all the military were on the qui vive during the night. A were steamed up, men were kept standing by the guns, volunteers in the drill shed, and signals were arranged for alarming the

people, in the event of an attack on the frontier towns. A plot is reported to have been discovered to blow up the drill shed and volunteers while drilling. A large city sewer runs under the drill shed, with its entrance a hundred yards off. Reports say barrels of powder are to be rolled up the sewer, and when volunteers meet, for drill in the shed

the whole are to be blown up. The sewer is now guarded day and night. Reports yesterday circulated that Sweeny was with a large force at Detroit. Another that he appeared at Suspension Bridge, but finding too large a force in front he fell

Strange to say, these reports found some believers.

The morning papers contain full despatches from all parts of Canada relative to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, from

which it appears that at all points quiet was maintained.

A despatch from Ottawa says that a battery left there for the front on Saturday. other movements of troops to the frontier are reported from different points. The organization of new companies is going forward with great rapidity, and the alarm

hetedean amees Everybody now feels that the Fenians mean a desperate attempt to obtain Canada as a "base," and very little dependence is placed upon the American government's

professions of observing neutrality. The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy from the United States, and must help themselves if they would main-

Statements made show that ten thousand regulars and ten thousand volunteers are under arms, and fifteen thousand more volunteers are drilled and armed, but not under pay, making thirty-five thousand ready at a moment's notice. TORONTO, March 19—9. P. M.—In an ad-

dress to the Grand Jury to-day Chief Jus-tice Draper, at the opening of the city assizes, delivered a stirring address on the re-cent Fenian developments on the continent. He said: "I firmly believe that few, if even one, of the Irish residents in Canada, no matter what his creed or party, are so in-sensible to the advantages of our present form of government as to desire a change, least of all by armed invaders; and yet danger seems to be imminent; but it is not war, as that is understood by the law of nations, that threatens us; it is not civil or internal conflict, but it is an intended invasion from a foreign country, with which our sovereign is at peace, by a body of men whose acts will place them beyond the pale and protection of all national law, and who cannot therefore be expected to act in conformity therewith, or to acknowledge any of its obligations. Their avowed motives include that of revenge upon England for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, and they propose to assail this province as a means insult and annoyance, more within their reach and easier compassed. Such actions conceived and executed in such a spirit would in all human probability, be an outlet for the most fiendish passions of the most abandoned of those associated in it, whose success would be accompanied by rapine and desolation, wholesale plunder and unrestricted licentiousness. But the unrestricted incentiousness. But the sounding of the alarm throughout the province was instantaneously followed by the gathering of willing thousands to defend our altars and our thousands to detend our altars and our homes. The country, which was, as it were, slumbering in peace, has roused itself into activity, and presents the aspect of a vast extended camp; and, while relying, as heretofore, on the co-operation of the mother country, the Canadian people, from Sarnia

strike in a good cause, and in the humble hope of the protection of Divine Provi-dence. There can be but one reception for the invaders, and stern and pitiless opposition to repel the aggression—striking for Queen and country, for law and liberty, for wives and children—and may God defend

The volunteers are drilling to-night in largely increased numbers. There are no new dispositions of the forces.

SOUTH AMERICA. The Great Struggle in

Paraguay. Fifty Thousand Allies Against Twenty

Thousand Paraguayans.

A Grand Battle Expected Soon, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] Buenos Ayres, S. A., Jan. 27, 1866.—The theatre of war has narrowed to a few square leagues, and all the forces, the available of four contiguous nations, embracing half of South America, are assembled within twenty-five miles of the confluence of the Rivers Paraguay and Parana. No indica-tions there promise an immediate advance. The Paraguayans have receded so as to leave all the important movements to be initiated by the Allies. The various passes on the river have been fortified, and the land side of the fortress Humaita is daily gaining strength.

strength.

The allies allowed themselves to be annoyed for a fortnight or more by nightly attacks and depredations, made by the Paraguayans in boats. On the 15th instant about fifty depredators came over, and again on the 17th instant eleven boat over early in the morning, each boat with twenty men, infantry, and they were fol-lowed by thirteen other boats. They took refuge in a grove and kept it till about noon, and retired with very little loss. At some of these incursions they do a great deal of damage, often carrying back herds of cattle.

The war of the great rebellion has proved that armies about to swing losse from the base of supply must do so cautiously unless the enemy's country is abundant. At Corrientes the allies must carry into Paraguay when they cross the Parana even fodder for their horses and cattle. There are no pontoon bridges nor steam transports for crossing. Flatboats have to be made in sufficient numbers to allow a large force to cross without delay. Rafts, canoes, flatboats begin to be gathered, and provisions are accumulating. No one knows yet at what point the river will be crossed, but all things are ordered to be prepared for the invading march. And yet so much remains to be done that it may be a month or six weeks yet before a decisive blow is struck. February is an eventful one and highly for-tunate in Argentine annals. It shows that in this climate February is the best month for military movements, and so it may prove in this war. We look for an advance

n this month.

The organization of the army is carefully preserved. General Carceres, with the Correntine troops, is at the village of San Casme; General Flores is at Itali, with Uruguayan troops and a few Brazilians; General guayan troops and a lew Brazulaus; General Hornos is guarding Paso de la Patria with Argentine troops, and President Mitre is at Eusenadita, with the bulk of the Argentine army. The chief body of Brazilian troops is under the command of Generals Osorio and Netto, and they are encamped very near the city of Corrientes, their camp extending about a league to the north.

The Brazilian fleet is at anchor at Cor rientes, waiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare and higher water. The Taman-dare, an iron-clad, is there, and another iron-clad, the Brazil, is daily expected. Much depends on these iron-clads.

The flatboats (chatas), preparing to cross the Parana, will hold five hundred men each. The Brazilians have landed two hun-

dred sixty-eight pounders, which are to ac company the invasion. We are at Buenos Ayres, one thousand miles from the field of battle, and have no

telegraph and mails but once or twice a week. The result is, while we are poorly informed as to what is done, we are still worse prepared to say what ought to be done. The favorable season of the year has come, the weather is more moderate and the plans for concentration and supply have the plans for concentration and supply have matured. By the end of the month of Feb ruary I hope to write you of the invasion

ruary I hope to write you of the invasion and what came of it.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb, 2, 1866.—Events are ripening between Brazil and her allies, betokening an early battle with the Paraguayan forces. Humaita, the strongest of the enemy, is the point aimed at, and the allies, at latest dates, were in full march thereto. The map of Humaita represents the formidable line of hattaries at that these the formidable line of batteries at that place, but it by no means indicates the central fort, of a star shape, itself, for the reason that no one has been able to get near it and return since the outbreak of the war. Suffice it to say, that the fortifications are indefinitely stronger than are represented on the map.
To strike at Humaita effectually, the attack must be made from the land side; and this seems to be the real plan of operations agreed on. But, let me give a succinct account of what has been done, and is doing to the latest account.

to the latest account.

The Oriental army, on or a little before the 25th ult., was one and a half league from the Paso de la Patria, and the Brazilians and Argenties in the vicinity of the village of San Coone, within a short distance of the paso (Brd), while the Brazilian fleet was at Corrientes. A look at the map will show that the Paso de la Patria is near the junction of the Parama with the Paraguay river. tion of the Parana with the Paraguay river, on which latter the fortress of Humaita is situated, indicating that the rear of that stronghold is aimed at. By this time, per-

haps, the conflict has commenced.

Different opinions prevail in regard to the future course of the war and the different operations that will be undertaken hnt what seems indubitable is, that Gen. Flores, with the column under his command will very soon commence operation against the enemy. Some persons think he against the enemy. Some persons think he will cross the Uruguay above Paso de la Patria, in order to attract the attention of the Paraguayans to his rear, while the main army will cross at the Paso and attack Lopez's army in the front. These and other stories are in circulation. They may be, more or less, true or false; but certain it is that events of great importance connected with the war are on the eve of transpiring.

Later intelligence informs us that th it is high time, as trade was on the brink of to Gaspo have sprung to arms for self-de-ruin. Even to-day a large party of the en-tence. If forced to employ them, they will main army was almost all concentrated a Paso de la Patria. The iron-clad gunboat

Tamandare, with two small gunboats, were to leave very soon for Humrita, to reconnoitre that stronghold—[Query, will they ever arrive there?]—and also to make a thorough exploration of the river, in consequence of numberless reports at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo concerning obstructions said to be placed in the Parana river, by order of President Lopez, such as torpedoes, infernal machines, chains, booms, &c. Almost all the Brazilian vessels on the Parana have been aground in the mud. But the greatest inconvenience resulting from this unpleasant position has been the thick swarms of mosquitoes which were so troublesome as not to permit their unfortunate victims sleeping a quarter of an hour at a time. The smaller vessels were beginning to float off at latest advices, and, as the river was rising every day, the larger would soon

be got off.
Of course, all information respecting the Of course, all information respecting the Paraguayan forces must be extremely vague. Here is the meagre estimate: President Lopez at Humaita, with forces variously estimated. The Paraguayan fleet, consisting of fifteen small steamers and one hundred canoes, somewhere between Humaita and the Tres Bocas. The fortress of Humaita defended by two hundred guns, some rified, three chain cables and several infernal machines, surrounded with stockades. Small forces along the Parana at

infernal machines, surrounded with stockades. Small forces along the Parana, at Itapvin, Itapua, &c. Other detachments at Asuncion, Coimbra and Curumba.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8, 1866. The latest date from the seat of war was to the 18th ult., at which time the allied army was thus posted. The Brazilians at Laguna Brava, the Argentines near San Casme, and the Orientals at Itali. Gen. Flores paid a visit to Gens. Mitre. Osario and Caceres. visit to Gens. Mitre, Osario and Caceres, and Gen. Mitre intended, on the 18th, to niake reconnoissance of the passes of the Parana, accompanied by the generals of allied divisions. On the 15th a small body of fifty Paraguay-

ans crossed from Itapvin, and caused much annoyance to the vanguard of the allies. This movement seems to have been a mere raid; but the measure of success achieved, whatever it was, seems to have emboldened the Paraguayans to send over a larger force. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th, an expedition, consisting of eleven boats, carrying twenty soldiers each, was dispatched from the Paraguay side. Pushing up the rying twenty somers each, was unpatence from the Paraguay side. Pushing up the river boldly, they landed on the Correntino-side of Paso la Patria, after a sharp conflict of musketry with thirty men of the ad-vanced pickets of the San Martin regiment. Shortly after the Paraguayans were reinshortly after the Paragnayans were rain-forced with thirteen canoes, similarly armed, and carrying besides a howitzer and two field pieces. These troops landed at the same place as the others. The entire force then advanced to a neighboring wood, under a sharp fire from the allied vanguard. About noon the battle was at its height, and was carried on with great vigor on both sides. About this time General Flomos, of the allied army, arrived with two hundred and fifty mounted riflemen, whom he dismounted and led on to the attack ove uneven grounds. The Paraguayans have been estimated at six hundred strong; and being under the cover of the forest, they disputed the ground foot by foot, and for over an hour the combatants were engaged in a fight which is representated as being hand to hand, but which those who know anything of fighting, as exemplified in the recent war in the United States will receive with a liberal allowance of salt. In these days of rifled musketry hand to hand fighting is usually and necessarily of very brief duration, besides being of very rare occurrence. At about three o'clock in the afternoon the Paragraphysis retroited and it is noon the Paraguayans retreated, and it is believed that if the allies had any infantry present the guns of the invadors must nave fallen into their hands. The less of the allies was six killed and nine wounded. The Paraguayans carried off their killed and wounded, but the tracks of blood which hey left behind would seem to indicate that

their loss was severe.

In consequence of the daring attacks of the enemy, the Second corps d'armée and the Second regulars of the line have been ordered to Paso la Patria. General Mitre's headquarters are a pleasant country house surrounded by trees, on the bank of the La-guna at Ensenaditi, near which is encamped the First division, comprising Charlone's men, the Sandes regiment, the Second and Ninth battalions of the line and some other troops.

The vessels comprising the naval force of the Brazilians were still at anchor at Corrientes at latest dates, awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare to commence operations. The officers and sailors are re-presented as being full of enthusiasm, and burning for the signal to advance against Humaita. The operations, it is said, will be both by land and water.

The Brazilian transport Yuguarebe left

Corrientes on the 12th ult. for Montevideo, taking down some hundred Paraguayan prisoners, captured by Gen. Flores army.
The powder explosion in the Brazilian camp, mentioned in my last, is represented as having been a trifling affair, killing only four or five men and wounding a few LATER INTRILIGENCE.—The latest dates received here are from Buenos Ayres to the

27th, and Montevideo to the 28th ult. No-thing of importance had transpired at the seat of war since the date of the preceding intelligence. There was great activity, how-ever, in Corrientes, the base of the allies' operations, in gathering together all the necessary munitions of war. Since the 20th ult. five Brazilian transports had arrived there, with an army of 3,000 soldiers on board, and troops were pouring in almost every day. In addition to these forces the iron-clad

Brazil, the steam sloops Henrique Marcus and Chuy, and the gunboat Ignatermy, having coaled at the port of Parana, went up the river to Corrientes on the 26th.

It is said that in the sortie made by the Paraguayans on the 17th ultimo, as mentioned in a previous part of this letter, the invaders cut off the heads of those whom they had slain. I do not believe one word of this. It is to be hoped though that both sides, as fighting has to be done, will fight as Christians and gentlemen. The Paraguayans are reported to have carried off much cattle. This is more likely, as well

as more legitimate. TEUTONIC ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN.-In the trans-Atlantic German papers, we find many anecdotes of the late Abraham Lin-coln, which are not known in this country. The following, which lately appeared in the Breslau Morgenzeiung, will bear repetition.
A lieutenant, whom debts compelled to leave his Fatherland and service, succeeded leave his Fatherland and service, succeeded in being admitted to the late President Lincoln, and, by reason of his commendable and winning deportment and intelligent appearance, was promised a lieutenant's commission in a cavalryregiment. He was so entaptured with his success, that he deemed it a duty to inform the President that he belonged to one of the oldest noble houses in Germany. "Oh never mind that." said old "Oh, never mind that," said old Germany. "Oh, never mind that," said old Abe, "you will not find that to be an obstacle to your advancement."