Baily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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amount of - -

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST O. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

DIED.

BARRINGTON—AL Baltimore, the 24th instant, Mrs. Catharine Barrington, relict of John Barrington, in the 72d year of her age.
DAVIS—On Saturday morning, 24th instant, Eliza T., daughter of the late Thomas Davis.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, 320 Marshall street, on Wednesday morning, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

of her mother, \$20 Marshall street, on Wednesday morning, 28th instant, at 10 o'olock, without further notice.

HARRIS—At the Spotswood Hotel. Richmond, Va., on the 23d of March, Imogen, wife of General Thomas A. Harris, late o' Hannibal, Mo., daughter of the late Com. David Porter. U. S. Navy.

HOLMES—On Saturday, at Pittsburgh, Nathaniel Holmes, in the 48th year of his age.

KNIGHT—On the 26th instant, Esther Knight, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends Meeting-house, Fourth and Green streets, on Fourth day, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M. Intermentat Fair Hill.

MILLER—On the morning of the 25th instant, Etizabeth A., wife of Wm. H. Miller, and daughter of John W. and Ann B. Ralon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Green street, above Washington lane, Germaniown, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Germantown Depot, upon arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

EYRE & LANDELL' FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE
OPENING TO DAY FOR
OPENING TO DAY FOR
PASHION ABLE NEW SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLKS SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 155 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med atment and medicines furnished gratuitous

Taimage, Beadle, Crowell, Bomberger, Connell and others.

Will deliver a Lecture on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29th.
Subject—TEMPERANCE.
TICKETS, 25c., 80c.; and 75.
For sale at Claxion's, 666 Chestrut street; and Ashmead & kvans's, 724 Chestrut street.
Doors open at 7 O'clock, Lecture will begin at 8 o'clock.

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LKCTURES ON HEALTH.—PROF. H.

HARTSHORNE, will deliver the course of thirty-four Lectures, on HYGIENE, at the University of Pennsylvania, NINTH, above Chestinut streets, commencing on TUESDAYS, ATHURSDAYS, and continning 'n TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at the same hour. The subjects of Food, Atmosphere, Exercise, Prevention of Epidemics and other topics of general, as well as professional interest, will be fully considered. Fee, \$16 for the course.

PHILATELPHIA, MARCH 2sth, 1886.—At a mb2s-3to me long of the officers and employes of the NTIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF PHILAD-LIPHIA, held this day at the office of the Company, to express their sorrow at the decease of their late associate, ARTHUR F. KEENE, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, AN All-wise Providence having removed frem our midst, our highly esteemed associate, Arthur F. Keene, therefore frem our midst, our highly esteemed associate, Arthur F. Keene, therefore
Resolved, That in the decesse of our friend we have
loss one who, by his excellent qualities of mind and
heart, had endeared himself to all. heert, had endeared himself o all.

Resolved, That we offer our sympathy and condo
lence to the family of our deceased friend, and trus
that God, in his mercy, will give them support and

istion. Dived. That we attend the funeral of our late as e,on Wednesday morning,the 28th day of March Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to convey to the family a copy of these resolutions.

LIT! A. T. LAVALLETTE, Secretary.

Facts and Fancies. On Ash-Wednesday of this year, says the New Orleans Advocate, religious services were held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, on which occasion the officiating clergyman selected the fifty-ninth hymn, which was singularly appropriate to the day, but requested the congregation to

omit the third verse, which is as follows:

"And can'st thou, wilt thou yet forgive.

And bld my crimes remove?

And shall a pardon'd BEBEL live.

To speak Thy wondrous love?"

A fact, without any fancy at all.

Since Postmaster Cleaveland, of Hartford, has achieved a brief notoriety in politics somebody has remembered some funny blunders which he made in a speech sever: years ago, when, being slightly confused he declaimed about, "the ander, the proud bird of the Condees," and "the treagle, the bird of

The Manayunk New Era says: "A well known mendicant,named John Rouser, die suddenly on Thursday morning last. Mr and his death will leave a vacuum in the community not easily filled."

Last week Mr. Saulsbury gave us an exhi bition of Copperhead morals, by coming into the Senate drunk. Mr. Stockton is trying to offset it by impeaching our Republican Morrills. But he must know that two wrongs are not always equal to one Wright. He ought to have his Wrights on the spot, if he wante to "vote himself a farm."

At a great dinner given on St. Patrick's Day, at Charleston, S. C., a Mr. Thomas Ryan offered for a toast—"The memory of eston Brooks." The connection between St. Patrick and Preston is obvious. It is

A foreign journal mentions a curious re sult of the law which prohibits the entry of cattle into Belgium. The manager of a com-pany of a learned monkeys, proposing to exhibit them at a fair in Ghent, has not been able to obtain leave for his pupils to pass the frontier. The decision was read from a mythological dictionary, in these words Ape-is an ox, worshipped by the Egyptians.

The innocent inventor of a contrivance for charging beer bottles, with a sample in his possession, was mistaken for a Fenian with a "torpedo" or "infernal machine," and arrested in Hamilton, Canada, the other whole fermentation in Canada seems to be a matter of small beer.

Punch says there is no foundation for the rumor that the gentleman who plunged into the liquid "so disgustingly like weak mutton broth," at Lambeth, has been made a Companion of the Bath. Strangely enough, *Punch* just grazes the obvious suggestion that "weak mutton broth" is of itself a sort of Lamb-bath affair.

"Ned Buntline" has proposed to rais three thousand cavalry in New York in aid of the Fenians. They are to be called "The Mounted Neddies.''

Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minnesota, de nounced the Fenians in the most bitter terms in his address on St. Patrick's day. Manifestly the "Finnigans" cannot expect the "ministers of grace" to defend them, af

A JAIL BURNED.—On the 18th instant the jail at Port Tobacco, Maryland, was destroyed by fire. It was built in 1859 at a Two colored prisoners, supposed to have set it on fire, made their escape.

AN OLD FRIEND,

(Homer's Ilia , Book II.)

"Thersites only clamored in the throng, Loquacious, loud and turbulent of tongue; Awed by no shame, by no respect con trolled

In scandal busy, in reproaches bold; With witty malice studious to defame, Scorn all his joy, and laughter all his aim Spleen to mankind his envious heart

possessed. And much he hated all, but most the best. IN A NEW DRESS.

In modern times Thersites wields the pen. A reckless "slanderer of States and men," And pours the vials of his feeble rage Along the columns of the Daily -

COLORADO CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BULLETIN. LETTER VIII.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin,] SOUTH PARK, COLORADO, March 10th, 1866.—Messrs. Editors.—Your correspondent, in his travels through the Territory of Colorado, the future great gold yielding State of the Union, has now reached the

South Park Mines, which, from their extent and undoubted richness, will soon rival those of the more generally known and better developed Gregory District. A few preliminary remarks on the great mineral belt of Colorado, in which lie all her mines of the precious metals, will render the connection between this mining district and that of Gregory more clearly understood. The main Snowy Range, in its passage

through Colorado, takes a course, running nearly due north and south. From either side of the main range spurs or smaller ranges are sent off in all directions, so that the whole area of the country between long. 105 deg. and 107 deg. west is very mounta-nous. In it is situated the Parks described in my last letter. This mineral belt, which as far as yet discovered, begins at the Red Mountain District, in Lake county, pursues a northeast course as far as Bowlder Creek, in Bowlder county. It is known to extend nearly one hundred miles in length, and to be about thirty-five wide, and it is proba-ble that future discoveries will show it to be of greater extent even than this. In this belt on the eastern side of the snowy Range lay the celebrated mines of Gregory and Russell gulches, Nevada, Empire, Gold dirt, Trail and Bear Creeks, Georgetown, Idaho, Clear Creek and Mosquito, Buckskin Joe and Montgomery guiches. On the western slope of the range lay Ten Mile creek, Snake and Swan river (silver mines), Breckinridge and the celebrated Red Mountains.

The localities I mention are but those

most widely known, others are being discovered every year, both in this mineral belt and in other parts of the territory. Rich lodes have been found in Summit county and in San Louis Park in Costilla county. Even were mines to be discovered only in the limits of belt, which embraces about it is clearly to be seen that Colorado con tains enough mineral wealth to make her one of the most important States of the If to which we add the vast deposits of metallic ores which Montana, Tdahe Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico contain, the mind can scarcely omprehend the enormous wealth that lie buried on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains, waiting but application of labor to become tangible and real. As it is of olorado alone that your correspondent ha o speak, I will return to the mineral belt above described, of which it will suffice to say, that it is actually permeated in all di-rections with lodes or veins of gold and silver bearing ore. The South Park Mines, which will be the subject of this letter, lie on the eastern side of the great snowy range and in the southern half of the great belt mineral deposits. The South Platte river takes its origin in the N. W. extremity of the South Park, and it is from Mosquito Buckskin Joe, and Montgomery Gulche that its tributaries flow. These three gulches form what is called the mining region of the South Park; Mosquito contains the Jenny Kitty, Clyde, Star and Orphan Boy lodes. In Buckskin Joe lie the Phillips Union, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Dodge Union, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sublett and Excelsior, all of known richness. Montgomery ontains the Parsonage, Washington, Lang don, King Solomon and Herrington. These lodes I mention are but those which being developed to a certain extent, the value has en ascertained and are of celebrity throughout the territory. In addition to these there are hundreds of others whose surface indications are of the first order, and whose richness and consequent value it needs but the sinking of a shaft to develop and determine. The character of the ore here is much the same as in the Gregory mines, being mainly the sulphurets of cop-per and iron. The ore of lead is galena, and on the western side of the Snowy Range, on the Snake and Swan rivers; silver ore, much esembling that of Nevada, is largely

Desulphurization of the ore, by the ac ion of the air and of moisture, seems, in his district, to have been of greater extent and to have penetrated to a greater depth, than in the lodes in the Gregory district. In the Phillips lode (Buckskin Joe district) as far as the excavation has extended, the ore has been found to be nearly completely desulphurized, and been converted into a friable red mass, large quantities of which was simply sluiced, or washed with water and yielded large returns. In the Excel sior lode, in the same district, this decom position extends to a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and in other lodes, not yet developed, the indications seem to prove that such would be the case. "Capping," such would be the case. "Capping," which, in a former letter, I have explained to be a partial or entire closing up of the vein or lode, does not seem to be of such general occurrence in this district as in the Gregory, but few instances of it have occurrent, and in those the "gan" was of comparatively graph. the "cap" was of comparatively small extent. Of the actual yield of the ore, but ew means of comparing it with Gregory ore are at hand, the mines here not having been so thoroughly tested as in that district. Such of the lode here that have been worked at all, have even under stamps paid well. When we consider that the ore from the celebrated lodes of the Gregory mines, is taken from depths of two to six hundred feet, and that ore from near the surface is seldom worked, it would appear strange that our mines, no shaft in which is over two hundred feet deep, should yield any returns worthy of notice. Yet ore from the

Phillips' lode, shoveled from the surface,

has yielded immense returns, and ore from

the Jenny, Kitty Clyde, Orphan Boy, Par-

of the gold the ore may contain. Were one-half the number of mills, and improved processes working here, that are established at Black Hawk (the mining centre of the Gregory district) or one-half the centre of the description of the description of the centre of the description of the centre of the centre of the description of the centre of t the capital spent in developing our mines, that has been spent in Gregory, South Park would be as widely known, and her mines yield returns at least as rich as those of the former more favored district. Assays prove that this district is most rich, many of the leads that have been opened will yield ore assaying from one hundred to three thousand dollars per ton, clearly proving that but the judicious investment of capital is all that is needed to establish the fame of

the South Park mines.

The fact that the deeper the ere is mined the richer the yield of gold, will convince the most unbelieving that when mining, systematically conducted, shall here reach the great depths which have been attained in the Greenwy district the vatures form on the Gregory district, the returns from ore obtained at those depths will leave no cause for complaint to those interested. For successful mining, the South Park region offers advantages such as no other of the mining regions better known can compete with. Water power is to be had in all three of the gulches, and such as can usually be de-pended upon. Wood, both for building purposes and for fuel, is here to be had in the greatest abundance, at no expense but that of cutting the same; the circumference of the park, and the numerous ridges and gulches which run into it, will afford a supply which the consumption of a hundred years cannot exhaust, even were that con-sumption a thousand fold what it now is. sumption a thousand told what it now, is, hay of excellent quality is to be had in the utmost abundance in the park, at a very trifling cost. To those who are familiar with the cost of these articles in the Gregory mines, these advantages are such as cannot be overlooked in a calculation of the expenses of carrying out mining operations. We accordingly find that attention is being given to the mines of this vicinity. A number of companies have purchased mining property here, and are working or preparing to work the same. Prominent among thos companies are several from Philadelphia. The Sterling City Company (a New York organization) are working the Sterling lode, in Musquito Gulch; they have reached a depth of about one hundred feet, and are obtaining very rich ore.

The Colorado Gold Mining Company of Philadelphia, under the able superintend—

ance of Prof. Alfred DuBois, are working the Excelsior Lode, in Buckskin Joe disthe Excelsior Lode, in Buckskin Joe district; they have by means of tunnel, reached a considerable depth. Their mill, which will be the largest here, is rapidly approaching completion, with the advantages this Company possess in a good lode and an abundance of superior ore, it cannot fail to succeed. The Pioneer Gold Mining Company, Superintendent, Capt. Plummer, is another Philadelphia organization in this region; their lode, the Pioneer, is situated in Montgomery district, and if the quality of ore at the depth they have reached be any criterion from which to judge of the richness of the lode, this Company certainly possesses of the lode, this Company certainly possesses a most valuable property. The Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company, and the Explering Company of Pennsylvania, are both Philadelphia Companies, which have not yet reached a sufficient depth in their explorations to obtain superior ore; their indications are good, and under the able management of Dr. Harlan can scarcely fail to succeed. The South Park Mining Company (of New York) have their mines located in Buckskin Joe district; but are awaiting the arrival of machinery prepar atory to extensive operations. Their mines are of undoubted value and richness.

The various Companies at work or about to commence, all have good property and it is well located for convenient mining, and there is little or no doubt that they will succeed. Your correspondent has now somewhat briefly described the mining region of this territory and shown its richness and value. He therefore proposes in the next letter to give a general review of the mining legislation now before Congress— Senator Sherman's Bill for the sale of the mineral lands and to Mr. Kasson's resolutions in regard to the working of the same. Until which time I will remain You'rs,

Billiards in New York. (From To-day's Tribune.) An exhibition of the science of billiards

KINGSESSING

was given last night at the Cooper Institute by a number of distinguished masters of the cue, the occasion being the first appearance of Mr. Roberts, the champion of England, and his play being the chief attrac-tion of the evening. The large hall was well filled with an audience very much interested, and equally boisterous. The lively disposition of the assemblage, however, with a few exceptions, fortunately exhibited itself in numerous attempts at wit, mor noticeable for noise than point. The table used was of the Kavanah & Decker pattern -six-pocketed, in order to afford Mr. Ro berts a chance of exhibiting the specialtie of the English game. The entertainment of the evening was diversified by the introduction of the American, French and English games. The first contest was 200 points up, caroms and pockets, between Michael Geary and Melvin Foster. The game was not particularly brilliant though containing some good shots. It was won by Foster, with an average of 12, by 35 points. The next encounter was a meeting between the champions of America and England, John Deery and Mr. Roberts. They played 250 points up, caroms, push shot barred, and Roberts won by 39 points, with an average of 17 and 12 over. In this game the English player displayed an excellent knowledge of the American game, and exhibited much very skillful play, relying little upon nursing and evincing pe culiar excellence in "draw" and "cushion shots. It manner he is quiet and collected studies each shot with the utmost care, and always endeavors to get out of a position everything there is in it. This was evinced by the number of difficult five-shots he made from situations where most players would have been content with a single carom. The highest runs in this game were: Roberts-67, 48, 33, and 30; Deery-46, 39

Messrs. Roberts and Cahill next crossed cues in a match of the French game, 50 points up, and again Mr. Roberts showed fine ability. He took the lead from the start, and it appeared at first as if he would have no difficulty in winning. On the tenth innings the score stood 18 to 8, when Cahill run 5, and in the 13th innings, 3 more, leaving him but 2 behind his formidable antagonist, and in the next 2 innings had gained 2 more. From this point Roberts, making runs of 8, 3 and 7 in succession rapidly left him. At the close of the 21st innings the score stood: Roberts 41, Cahill 29. On the next shot Cahill, by a masterly brought the balls together in upper "force." right-hand corner, and playing with great delicacy, run 21 before separating them,

sonage and other lodes, taken at small thus finishing the game. The winner's avedepths, has paid large profits under stamps, which it is well known save but a fraction over. Bestrums: Cahill 21,5,5 and 4; Roberts

8 and 7. An encounter at the English game, 500 points up, followed between Messrs. Roberts points up, followed between Messrs. Roberts and Kavanagh. This game may require seme description, as it is never played in this country, save upon special occasions like the present. Three balls are used, two whites and a red. The player counts either from a carom, or from pocketing either of the three balls. A carom counts him four, rocketing the red or going into the pocket pocketing the red or going into the pocket from the red—three, the same shots from the white counting two. As the game is played in England, much smaller balls are used than in our game, and that such were not in use last night is somewhat to be renot in use last night is somewhat to be regretted, as counting was so much easier with our large balls, that the game was uninteresting. Roberts, of course, exhibited great skill at this game, in which he is thought to be unequaled by any man in the world. Kavanagh made a good fight, but was beaten by 158 points. The winner's average was slightly over 20—his highest runs 71, 65, 60, 54, 46. Kavanagh's average was 16; his best counts—51, 49, 41, 37.

During the progress of this game, an official acceptance on the part of Mr. Roberts

cial acceptance on the part of Mr. Roberts of the challenge of Joseph Dion, the champion of Canada, and the next contestant for the cue which Deery holds, to any man in the world to play him at the English, French, and American games, was read. Mr. Roberts, however, omits the French game from his acceptance, but offers to play him at the English and American games for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a side in gold on a Kavanagh and Decker table. Whether Dion will take up this acceptance which omits the French game, at which he is said to be especially

game, at which he is said to be especially strong, remains to be seen.

Whether he plays Dion or not, the English champion will doubtless have an opportunity of testing his skill with some of our first-rates, and that he will be a formidable opponent for any of them his play of last night proves.

MEXICO.

Rumored New Plan of Napoleon—A Fran-co-Mexican Republic.

The United States government has been informed, upon apparently good authority, that the Emperor Napoleon intends to abandon his attempt at a Mexican empire and to re-establish the republic, putting Marshal Bazaine at its head provisionally, and until the people can make another choice. Such a solution would be satisfactory to the Amercan people. It would acknowledge in the broadest way the great error committed by Napoleon in the initiation of the imperial scheme—the error of ignoring the existence and defying the power of this nation; for this change would be neither more nor less than an act of obeigance to the American people. It would be made, purely and simply, undr the pressure of American public opinion, and in deference for the popular sentiment on the subject in the United States. This change of policy would declare with the emphasis of a great fact the supremacy and reality of the Monroe doctrine, since it would be the acknowledgment of the ablest sovereign of Europe that, even with the greatest military people of that continent behind him, he could not, in defince of the United States, determine according to his will the destiny of the weakest of American States, but must, after four years of trial and an expenditure of one hundred and ninety millions of dollars, endeavor at the last to secure the success of his plans by iving them a character likely to commend

hem to our favor. The Emperor Napoleon has hitherto show a disposition to accommodate his plans to this pressure of American sentiment. His announcement in the speech from the throne of the intention to withdraw the French troops conveyed this. He said on hat occasion: "The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops in the Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations." bowed his purpose to the will of an excited people, and now a wise deference to that will becomes his guiding star. That he should act in this spirit is all the country requires. The empire is a failure and a disaster, and this scheme for the establishment of a republic affords its author his only pportunity to escape without humiliation from the consequences of his error. We can give up some small points for the riumph of our national idea thus involved n the Emperor's course, and to secure the freedom of the people in whose behalf we have protested against the empire. If we insisted upon the very letter of the Monroe doctrine, it would protest against Euro-pean occupation of this continent for any purpose; but, since the Emperor by his scheme so broadly concedes the spirit of that celebrated doctrine, we are not so pressed for a cause, nor is our dignity so in langer, that we need make trivial differ-We may accept the Franco-Mexican epublic that the Emperor thus boldly pro oses, and even Marshal Bazaine as its provisional ruler—especially if it shall be shown that the election by which the people may choose a constitutional President will not be too positively affected by the presence in the country of so many French oayonets.

Perhaps the most remarkable conse quences of this change in the Emperor's policy will be seen in France. He ac-knowledges that, with all the wealth and military power of France at his disposal, he cannot build up an empire in defiance of the will of a people. From this the French will gather the useful lesson that, as emnires cannot stand in defiance of popular will, the empire in France also must be come a republic whenever it suits the will of the people to require the change, The effect will be remarkable, too, on the soldiers thus used to build up a republic in a distant land. When the French soldiers that assisted in our revotionary war went home, they said: "W helped to make a republic in Americawhy should we not make one here at home?" The French Revolution was the result. And the French soldiers building up a republic in Mexico may, when they go home, ask themselves equally natural questions, and their questioning may have equally great consequences.

As Mr. Levi Dunham, a merchant of As Mr. LEVI DUNHAM, a merchant of Cincinnati, was on his way up the Mississippi from New Orleans, the boat was boarded by three men who, asserting that they were officers, proceeded to arrest him on a charge of grand larceny. To prove his innocence he proposed to return to the Crescent City, ten miles distant, to which the pretended officers acceded, but while on his way the latter assaulted him, knocked bis way the latter assaulted him, knocke him senseless and obtained possession of all his money and valuables to the amount of \$11,000. -Mr. Dunham has returned to Cininnati, but without obtaining any clue to the thieves.

BRAZIL.

The Situation on the Parana---A Hard Fight Expected---Enthusiasm Among the Allied Troops ---Another Anglo-Brazilian Iron-Clad on the Way--The Natural Resources of Brazil--Liberal Ideas of the Em-

peror,&c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 1, 1866.—The army nd navy of the triple alliance are opposite Passo de la Patria, the Parana river separating them from the northern bank, where the Paraguayan army is encamped. The llied generals are trying to save time and blood at this ford of the river, where the Dictator of Paraguay has concentrated all his forces and elements of resistance. The Brazilian army is composed of about forty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artil-lery, while the fleet consists of twenty men

of war and four iron-clad gunboats. The Argentine force comprises 18,000 troops and two or three men-of-war. The Oriental army numbers about 7,000 men. Gen. Flores, the Governor of the republic of Jruguay, having under his own command three or four thousand Brazilians. The army of General Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, is from twenty-eight to thirty thousand strong.

The latest advices from the seat of war

state that the health of the allied forces is excellent, and that great enthusiasm prevails among the brave fellows who are about to free Paraguay from the tyranny of its ruler. It is expected that by the middle of this month the allled forces will cross the river Parana into Paraguay and march at once upon Humaita, the famous stronghold of Lopez. We shall have to wait, however, or some weeks before learning the issue of the decisive or at least important battle to be fought in the Paraguayan territory.

I do not think that the crossing of the river Parana will prove an easy manœuvre, but I am quite sure that the allied army is far superior in every regard to the worthless Paraguayan soldiers, because the latter are compelled to fight, while the allied soldiers are filled with enthusiasm and convinced of the justice of their cause. The neighboring republics are advancing in peace and order, and in spite of the contentions incident to the late elections in the Argentine Republic, it is evident that order will prevail as long as General Mitre continues at the head of

The Oriental State is now recovering strength, and its prospects are encouraging.
These new Spanish republics require but
stable governments in order to attain to a position of welfare and prosperity. The real cause of their struggles is the egotism of their political leaders. Principles are nothing here; individuals are everything. Let them enjoy peace and order during a few vears, and they will speedily become pros erous and powerful, to the advantage of hemselves and their neighbors. We feel a great need of immigrants here.

Our principal merchants, both natives and oreigners, have recently held two public meetings for the purpose of encouraging colonization. It is gratifying to see pro-gressive ideas fostered in this manner. We re expecting another iron-clad from Engand built upon the same model as the Minerva, which has been re-christened the Bahia since her arrival here. During the last three months we have sent from this port over eleven thousand men and a large quantity of stores to the seat of war. The reat advantages offered to American farmrs settling in this country, and its immens natural resources, will no doubt be fully made known to the public in the United States through General Wood, who recently left for the States on business connected with emigration to Brazil. This is a large, rich, peaceful, free and diversified countr and all the attractions of a civilized people Our Emperor is a most enlightened states man, and highly appreciated as such both in America and Europe, and perfect confi-dence may be placed in his good intentions and sound wisdom. Don Pedro II. is fully up to the spirit of the age, in fact, his ideas re even more liberal than those of many of ais liberal contemporaries. If God spares his valuable life for a few years, we ee Brazil blessed by all liberal minds and enerous hearts. Our Custom House, during be month of January, and the other revenue ffices, have received 2,133,479 959 rei 065,000). The coffee sent to the United States and Europe during the same period amounts

to 136,000 sacks. Canada and the Fenians.

Reports from Canada show that matters have much quieted down in the provinces. Instead of there having been a run on the banks gold is a drug and greenbacks in demand, while business is as brisk as ever The bugbear of Fenianism was giving way hefore that of the "draft" which is now held threateningly over the heads of the Canadians. Our Kingston correspondent sends us a somewhat remarkable speech by the Fenian Head Centre which it appears that the freedom of speech is not entirely gone in Canada. Mr. Murphy is represented as say-ing that forty thousand Canadian Irish, nany of whor m were government employes, were prepared to shed their blood for Tre and's redemption; and that they had subscribed twenty-five thousand pounds, for that cause. After the close of this singular speech, cheers were proposed and given for, "Old Ireland," Bishop Lynch, who had denounced the Fenians, and for James stephens, the Chief of the Fenians, who was alluded to as "the foremost Irishman

DIVORCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.-About ixteen hundred divorces have been decre n Massachusetts in six years, of which 584 were for desertion, 553 were for criminality, 132 for cruelty, and 42 from other causes. It is known that 1,316 were decreed in the five years that ended May 1, 1865—and at the ame rate during the last eleven months i may be assumed that the grand total is not far from 1.600.

THE CASE OF THE METEOR.—At New York the case of the Meteor, the alleged Chilean privateer, was up yesterday before Judge Betts, in the United States District Court. After a long discussion between counsel, the examination of witnesses was promitted. The first witness was Mr. I. M. permitted. The first witness was Mr. J. M. Forbes, one of the owners of the Meteor, who was examined at length. The case came on again this morning.

Soldiers' Families—"City Paster's" Work

—Report of the Supervisory Com-

We, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of "City Pastor," and beg to lay the result of our examination, and comments

thereon, before the public: Cash receipts, Cash expended, including bills to \$7,548 89

pay,
Balance due "City Pastor,"
Clothing contributed—pieces,
Ccal do., —tons, Ccal do., —tons, Groceries and food donated, to the

Total number of distributions of

the above contributions of money, food, coal, clothing, 5,000. The accounts are very carefully and correctly kept, and the contributions faithfully and judiciously expended.

To dismiss "City Pastor's" work with the shove brief report would not be a simulation. above brief report would not be doing jus-

above brief report would not be doing justice to ourselves nor to him. In considering the above figures we are surprised at the amount of good accomplished by himself and wife, with the aid of one assistant. Rarely, if ever, has one individual undertaken so charitable and benevolent an enterprise, and so cheerfully enlisted the good feelings, kind wishes, and confidence of a large community—a nation—(for we find large community—a nation—(for we find contributions on his books from every loyal State in the Union) as "City Pastor" has. While the responses to his appeals will bear testimony to the benevolence and philanthrony of our citizens the result will also thropy of our citizens, the result will also show how much good may be done by the humble, earnest, persevering efforts of one who, in the spirit of his Master, aims at doing good to suffering humanity. About the first of March, each member of the Committee received a letter from him stating that he must relinquish the work, with his reasons for so doing. While the Committee regretted the necessity which compelled this step, they appreciated and approved the reasons that induced it. These reasons are already before the public in "City Pastor's" report, published some weeks ago, and must have made on the minds of our citizens the most favorable impressions of the man and his work. Himself and wife have been rendering this service to the families of our brave soldiers entirely gratuitously. The widow and fatherle have blessed them, and owe them a debt of gratitude they can never pay; and Philadel-phia owes them more than gratitude. Their parlor was actually turned into a depository and common office in the prosecution of this work, and carpets and furniture are a good deal abused. These things should not be overlooked by our citizens.

There remains to be made up \$374 11, including unpaid bills, for which we now make an earnest appeal to our citizens. If "City Pastor" appealed on behalf of the hungry and naked, the widow and orphan, you would, as you have done, cheerfully respond. Yet he has laid out the above, (or is responsible for it,) to feed the hungry, and shall it not be cheerfully made up, and immediately? Such a work so well done, deserves to be nobly and generously finished.

The Committee at City Pastor's request have appointed a Treasurer, James H. Orne, Esq., who will receive all contributions of money for the above purpose, and will appropriate any balance to the relief of destitute families on City Pastor's Books. All moneys left at or sent to Mr. Orne's Store, 626 Chestnut street, addressed inside, "For City Pastor," will be acknowledged and appropriated as above stated. JAMES POLLOCK,

HENRY D. MOORE. JAMES H. ORNE.

A REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.—A hail torm visited Chicago and vicinity last Monday, which proves to be one of the most remarkable on record. At Hyde Park, seven miles south of the city, and at Evanston, twelve miles north, the storm was the most terrific. At both places hail fell of the full size of hen's eggs, some of the stones measuring fully six inches in circumference, and o fast did they fall that in a very few minutes the ground was covered with these nuggets of ice to the depth of three or four inches. The windows of all the hot-houses in the vicinity, which are quite numerous, were left without a whole pane of glass, and there was not an exposed window in either locality but suffered in the same manner. All the plants and flowers were destroyed and many transfer to the same manner. destroyed, and many trees were seriously injured. A railroad train at Hyde Park was completely arrested in its progress by the piling of the hail stones on the track. the piling of the hail stones on the track. During the progress of this storm the thunder was heavy and the lightning vivid. The storm also visited Davenport, Iowa, doing much damage. Many other doubtless suffered from a like visitation.

A CHANGE OF BASE.—The Boston Gazette's "Old Apple Man" writes: I have thought somewhat of changing my base of operations and going into the Fenian bond business, there is such a splendid field open formaking money. There can be no doubt, I think, in the mind of any intelligent man of the success of the Fenian movement. The only obstacle in the way is England, a mere bagatelle, that an iron-clad or two can blow out of the water. This must be evident at a glance, and the investment in bonds will soon bring about this very desirable result. Doubtless the whole of Europe, excepting the Pope, will join in this movement, and the United States it is well known stands ready to help by investing its surplus debt in some sinking fund, than which none better is known than this. However, in hope of better times, I shall defer decision till the first successful battle, and then put up the coupons; and speaking of coupons, it reminds me of a boast of my friend Sleet. who is an inventor of wearing apparel made of paper. He tells me he has invented a paper shirt, with coupons attached, an expedient that will undoubtedly be a success.

A LEGAL TRICK.-Judge Jones, of K-Missouri, has a keen eye for shrewd, wily bits of sharp practice in this one particular. to wit—Our statute requires a complainant carrying a suit to a higher court to make an affidavit that it is not for the purpose of harassing "nor for delay." The Judge had no case, and did want "delay," so the Judge made his affidavit, "not for the purpose of harassing, but for delay." No one noticed the monosyllable and the case stayed up for three years. for three years. Then the client was ready to pay, and the Judge confessed the "dodge."

SMUGGLERS IN VERMONT,-The Customs officers at Island Pond, Orleans county, Vt., seized last week four teams loaded with contraband goods. Four smugglers were also arrested and bound up in sums of five thousand to six thousand dollars, to appear for trial at the next session of the United States District Court. Among them, says the Rutland Herald, was a notorious smuggler, named Rufus Kimpton, of East Haven, who, according to his own story, "has killed more officers than all others on the trontier, and has a graveyard of his own."