

"Evening Bulletin Association," GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST O. WALLACE, F. L. PETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The Built string is served to subscribers in the city at as cents par week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 00 per

MARPHIED. FAULK-SWAN.-On the 31st ult., at the Church of the Resurrection, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, George A. Faulk, of Philadelphia, to Alethea Maria, youngest daughter of the iaite Wm. Swan of Islandreasga county, Antrim, Ireland. No Cards. New York and Irish papers please copy. REED-HAMILTON.-On the 29th uls. by the Rev. BEED-HAMILTON, Thormas R. Reed, to Maggie E. Hamilton, youngest daughter of James Hamilton, Erq., all of this city.

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DIED. O'DONNELL.-On the 29th inst. Hugh O'Donnell, n the 63d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, the Hibernia Society and Directors of Mechanics Fire Insurance 20. Managers of Beneficial Saving Fund, are respec-tuly invited to attend the funeral, from his late resi-lence, No. 828 South Second Street, below Queen Street, no Saturday morning, at 8% o'lock, without further notice. Funeral service at saint Mary's Church. In-erment in Saint Mary's Cemetery.

EYBE & LANDELL are prepared to supply fami-lies with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices. LINEN SHEETLINGS, MABSEILLES QUILTS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS, FOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

SUNDOWNS AND YACHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety, AT Old established Hat and Cap Emporium, myt0-1m2 S04 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

LAFA VETTE COLLECTE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, suddents can purzue those branches which are essentially practical and tech-nical, viz.; ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY, ARCHI-TECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AG-RICULTURE and the ABTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special andy of TRADE and COM-MERCIS, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILU-LOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL or to Prof. R. B YOUNGMAN, EASTON. PA, April 4, 1865. Cierk of the Faculty, my3,6mo2

mys.6mol PHILADRLPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office 27 South FOURTH Street, PHILADRLPHIA, April 28, 1865, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of lith December, 1865, will cease on and after the Sist of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or board hat day, will be the stock on the Stock on or board of the Stock on the Stockholders and the Stock on the Stockholders of the Stock on the Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or board their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock not demand that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. ap28 to jelrp? 8. BRADFORM The second street, Dispersary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratultonsly the poor.

The Weather for May. B. J. L. sends us the following table of the weather at Germantown for the month ust passe

The Spanish-Chilean and the Brazilian and Paraguayan Wars.

> Active Movements of Brazilian Forces Against Paraguay, &c.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARD. MENT OF CALLAO.

Interesting Account by an American.

From South America.

NEW YORK, June 1st .- The steamship Morning Star from Rio Janeiro, May 4th; Bahia, May 8th; Pernambuco, May 11th; Para, May 17th, and St. Thomas, May 25th, arrived this morning. The United; States frigate Susquehenna left Rio April 27th, for New York. The United States gunboat Shamokin and the ship Onward are at Rio. The United States gunboat Bienville would leave St. Thomas, May 25th, for Ponce, P. R. The news from the river Plate is important. There was a fearful slaughter on the 10th of April, of 1,200 Par-guayans, who attacked the Brazilian batteries on an island opposite Itapiru. Ten thousand Brazillians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition, drove in the Paraguayan skirmishers, and the next morning occupied Itapiru, capturing four guns and a flag. The whole allied army was transferred by the 10th to the Paraguayan side of the Parana. The Paraguayans abandoned their camp three miles on the road to Humaita, and retreated to that fortress, on which the allies were marching. Twelve thousand Brazilians, under Porto Allegre, had crossed the upper Parana, and reached the railway from Villa Rica to Ascuncion, within thirty miles of the capital. Humaita cannot be held, and a speedy end of the war is anticipated. The Brazilian Imperial Assembly has been convened. The Emperor's speech calls especial attention to the curreucy. The custom house on Santa Catharina had blown up, killing 20 persons. The old silver mines in Rio Grande del Sud,

worked by the Jesuits, had been rediscovered. Coffee at Rio, declining. Freight dull. Exchange on London lower. Bank rate 24¹d.

The Spanish Chilcan War-Defeat of the Spaniards at Callao, &c. PANAMA, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.-You are already in possession of the main facts connected with the late futile attack of the Spanish fact on Callac but the of the Spanish fleet on Callao, but the details, which fill the Lima and Panama

papers, are interesting, and will bear publication. None of the published accounts give correctly the number of killed and wounded on the side of the Peruvians, and all their statements of the Spanish loss are merely guess-work. My friend, who visited all the Peruvian batteries as soon as the firing ceased, and who assisted in taking away the killed and wounded, will give you the approximate loss of the Peruvians, and much other matter that can be relied upon as correct.

The Spanish Commander Nunez was badly, but it is not thought dangerously wounded. He was standing on the bridge of the Numancia giving some directions by waving his right hand, when he was struck by a cannon ball from the shore in the arm near the shoulder, cutting away the flesh to the bone. His other wounds, seven or eight in number, are slight, and were caused by lying splinters. The Spanish fleet left the harbor of Callao

on the 9th, and those who have the chance of knowing, say the whole of it has gone to Montevideo. The Attack. On the 27th of April, Admiral Don Castero

Mendez Nunez declared the port of Callao blockaded, and warned all whom it might concern to look to themselves and their pro-perty before the expiration of six days from that date. The haste and bustle in Callao in these six days can be better imagined In these six days can be better imagined than described. Government placed every facility in the way of the merchants for clearing the Custom House, and ere the last day allowed had arrived, the city was al-most entirely evacuated. The railway to Lima ran without intermission day and night; and sailing vessels in the bay lent every ald to receive property, and to avomnight; and sailing vessels in the Day lent every aid to receive property, and to accom-modate the families of the place. But all the activity in the city was nothing in com-parison with the zeal and patriotic ardor that seemed to animate every soldier, from the Dictator to the youngest recruit. These six days, night and day, saw me most won-derful results of the earnest labor of the derful results of the earnest labor of the army. New and very heavy guns were mounted and earthworks thrown up, the women working with the men, the Pre-sident and Minister of War inciting and encouraging all the time, to make ready to selute with all the honors the "Golden flag of Castile."

On the same day on which the Spanish Powhatan, with Admiral Pearson, came into the bay, making in all six ships. A me-rican interests were therefore most power-fully represented, and Americans had no

Nonez part, so he widened his distance and drew off the remaining ships from the shore. The firing of the Spaniards all through the fight seemed to be mere random shooting; for every shot lighting on the batteries, a hundred went twenty and thirty yards wide of them; while the Peruvians, unpractised as they were, and povies in the working of of them; while the Peruvians, unpractised as they were, and novices in the working of the new weapons of Blakely and Arm-strong, recently received from England, fired with wonderful precision, and while the air was ringing again with the broad-side discharges from the Numancia, Al-manza, and the otherships, they stood to their guns bravely, and wrought them energeti-cally throughout. The fight had not lasted yet an hour when. fortunately for the

cally throughout. The fight had not lasted yet an hour when, fortunately for the Spaniards, but to the regret and loss of the whole Republic, an accident inside one of the Armstrong circular turret batteries on shore took place. A percussion shell in being hoisted from below was let fall in the turret and exploded, igniting some charges just taken from the magazine. Every sonl inside was destroved including. Every soul inside was destroyed including, sad to relate, Seffor Galvez, the Minister of war, and Capt. Borda, the Superintendent Engineer of the Forts; and so dislocating the gearing of the two 300-pounder guns as to unfit them for service during the day. So far did the Spaniards lay off that a bat-tery of 32-pounders was rendered inopera-live, and the commancer reserved his fire. The iron-clad Numancia stood the shot she received wall received well. Again and agaid she was bit, but her 41-inch iron plates kept them out. It is not known whether it was early out. It is not known whether it was early or late in the engagement, but the Admiral was severely injured by splinters and car-ried away eight wounds, one of these so se-rious that on the evening of the 9th inst, it was still feared that one of his arms would have to be amputated. Capt. Topete, of the Blanca, was very severely wounded, and at first reported killed, but both the Numancia and the Blanca kept up to the very last of

and the Blanca kept up to the very last a horrible discharge, broadside after broadside, backing or rounding out to cool their guns and give fair play to the other side of be vessel.

the vessel. The long-rified guns on board three small Peruvian vessels did some good service— every shot they sent made a mark, till they became the objects of a good deal of atten-tion from the enemy; but so wretched was the firing of the Spaniards that they were not once hit. Only one Peruvian gun during the whole fight was disabled by the Span-iards; it was knocked off its carriage by a iards; it was knocked off its carriage by a 68-pounder; and if in the four-and-a-half hours' duration of the fight there was any cessation of the fire from shore, it was only when the enemy's ships in their movements stood lengthways to the batteries, as they repeatedly did. Wearied with their long ineffetual assault

On the same day on which the Spanish ships arrived, a portion of the American squadron, with the ship of Commodore Rodgers which had seen the bombardment of Valparaiso, reached Callao, and on one of the following days the Monadnock and Powhatan, with Admiral Pearson, came into the bay, making in all six ships. Ame-rican interests were therefore most power-fully represented, and Americans had no and shells in the whole engagement, and from the briskness of the fire on the town Norm the binkiness of the first of the form the pup for an hour, about half that quan-tity must have been intended to injure it. But from the nature of the construction of the buildings, and the precaution taken by the municipality in the four days previous to have all combustible material sent out of town, no first was occessioned: and to wrath town, no fire was occasioned; and to walk town, no fire was occasioned; and to waik down the streets after the defeat of the Spaniards, one would seevery little to indi-cate that damage had been done, much less would it be believed that so little could have been effected by so great an attempt. The Peruvians fired the last gun at the retreating defeated Spaniards at about 4,45 P. M., and as the ships steamed out of reach the rejoicing on shore took the turn which an earnest country would most like to see its brave soldiers give it in a contest for home and freedom. At once measures were taken to repair any damage done, and were taken to repair any damage done, and the sun rose next merning not only on the batteries and guns of yesterday restored, but one additional gun erected—fresh men to man therewith, enthusiasm roused to the highest to again encounter the enemy. The numerical loss in killed and wounded on shore is very trifling. A corps con-sisting principally of foreigners took all the wounded in charge; the ladies of Lima per-sonally attended the unfortunate men, while a subscription list on their behalf, and for the widows of the killed was no sooner set agoing than it produced \$53,000, on the day following the engagement. The Spaniards returned to their anchor-The Spaniards returned to their anchor-age ten miles from town, maintaining a strict blockade, and having steam up every day, kept up alarm on shore and the con-tinued suspension of business. At day-break on the 10th, the store-ships accom-panying the squadron were seen to be get-ting under sail and shorthy accommendabalying the squaron were seen to be get-ting under sail, and shortly afterward the whole were on the move. People could not believe it. Could it be possible that that noble fleet under the boasted "Golden Flag of Castile," was absolutely clearing out, disgraced, defeated; for ever henceforth to be branded with the ignoming which at course be branded with the ignominy which at every step it has obtained since it came into these waters.

Prado, a man who, if spared, will be a re-

Praco, a man wno, if spared, will be a re-renerator of the country. Immediately the raising of the blockade was known, measures began to be taken to set business going in Callao, and in the three set business going in Callao, and in the three days past the town has almost quite re-sumed its busy aspect. The vessels in the bay have come to their old anchorage, and proceed rapidly with their discharg and indeed, all the real damages which the country has suffered in the orisis, will amount to the loss to merchants by the suspension of their business during the fortnicht ortnight.

On the 11th May, the following important decree was promulgated by the Govern ment:

ARTICLE 1. From and after that date ARTICLE 1. From and alter that date, subjects of Spain are prevented from enter-ing the Peruvian territory. Spaniards act-ing in violation of this will be judged and condemned as spies. ART. 2. Spaniards who have resided in Peru since before July 28, 1821, are declared to be naturalized Paruvians.

to be naturalized Peruvians.

ART. 3. Spaniards who have been in Pe ruvian territory, or in any of the allied Republics, from the 28th of July, 1821, and previous to the 1st day of January, 1850, and at this date resident in Peru, will be considered naturalized Peruvians, provided only that under oath before the municipal authorities of this locality, they renounce their allegiance to Spain and swear fealty o Peru.

Sixty days from this date to be allowed for compliance with this article. ART. 4. Spaniards who have entered Peru since the 1st of January, 1850, shall leave the territory of Peru within thirty days from this detu and our enclosure for days from this date; and any such found after that date will be confined for life in the mountains of Pozuzo,

Under this article are considered: 1. Such Spaniards as are referred to in Article No. 3 have not in the time specified renounced their nationality; and

2. All Spaniards who may have made any claim against the Government of Peru, although they may have lived in the country previous to the 1st of January, 1850.

ART. 5. Spanish priests and missionaries nay become naturalized Peruvians in terms of Article No. 3, having come to the coun-try previous to the 1st of January, 1864. Chile.

Since the Spanish blockade was raised, or the 14th of April, Valparaiso has begun to assume something of its old life and bustle. Government had begun to fortify Valparaiso, and if the Spanish fleet were to re-turn, the example of Callao will be followed and, it is to be hoped, successfully.

Singular Cases of Poisoning-Lead Mixed

in Flour and Meal. A correspondent of the New York News, writing from Middletown, New York, says that nearly three hundred people in that region are ill from the effects of lead poisoning, and that several deaths had occurred.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FENIAN REPORTS. LATEST

Tearing Up of Railroad Tracks, &c.

Movements of the Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 1st.- Railroad official from Fort Erie report that the Fenians have torn up the track in several places, burned down some buildings back of the village, and are seizing all the horses within their reach.

They have taken twenty-five or thirty prisoners, but these were released on parole after a few hours' detention.

At 12 o'clock the Fenians started down the river toward Chippewa. All communication with Canada is now cut off at this point.

The U.S. steamer Michigan has been stationed opposite Fort Erie, and commands the river.

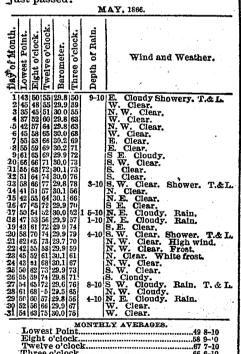
Boston, June 1.-In addition to the Fenian cavalry regiment, the 3d Fenian infantry, Colonel Conner, 1,200 strong, has left here for the Canada border. The transportation for the cavalry regiment was paid through to St. Albans, by citizens of Boston. Detachments of United States troops from Fort Warren and Independence and also from Fort Preble are under orders to leave for the northern frontier.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BUFFALO, June 1st-2.30 P.M.-The agent of the Associated Press has returned from an interview with a prominent "Centre," who says that from 1,500 to 3,000 men have effected a landing in Canada from this point, and are hourly receiving accessions n Canada and from this shore.

They are well armed, and have six pieces of artillery. It is said to be a general descent along the whole frontier, and that the Fenians have as many as thirteen batteries of artillery in Canada. They have telegraphed from this point to various cities to bring on men and goods as a landing has been effected.

The men that went from here were apparently picked and most of them have served in the Federal and rebel armies. No decisive action or even a skirmish is anticipated for at least two days, which will allow the British troops to concentrate an



COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud.-Clara Anna Cherry alias Clara Anna Lee ys, Eugene Duey and Geo. W. Lee. Before reported. Verdict for the plaintiff and damazes assessed at \$24.

Benjamin Rogers vs. Michael Hagerty An action to recover the sum of \$500, which Daintiff alleges he placed in the custody of defendant as security in return for his becoming ball. The defence denied the receipt of the money. Verdict for plaintiff

Geo. Whitevs. John B. English. An action to recover damages for injuries to property of plaintiff, by reason of an alleged nuisance maintained by defendant upon an adjoining lot. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Hare.-Wm. P. Logan vs. Lloyd Bickley. An action to re-cover damages for an alleged breach of con-tract, the defendant declining to receive certain oil which plaintiff had sold to him, On trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS THIS EVENING .- At the Wal nut Mr. Edwin Booth plays in "The Stranger" and in "Don Cæsar de Bazan." At the ger and in "Don casar de bazan." At the Chestnut Miss Emma Webb takes her benefit, she and her sister appearing in a pleasantly diversified bill; to-morrow the Webb sisters appear at the matinee. At the Arch Mrs. John Drew appears in "Nine Points of the Law," "Agnes de Vere" and "Dead Shot." With so charming a bill there will be a splendid audience.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON will appear at the Arch on Monday evening next for a brief engagement.

THE CAROLINA TWINS are about closing their engagement at Assembly Building. SIGNOR BLITZ'S levees are still given at Assembly Building.

PERRY COUNTY (PA.) ITEMS.—The cabi-net-maker shop of William Hassinger, in Elliotaburg, was destroyed by fire on Thurs-day. All the tools and lumber in the shop were destroyed. No insurance. The barns of Samuel Lupfer and George Titzel, of Juniata township, were blown down by the storm on Sunday. Mr. John J. Angney, of Centre township, was thrown out of his sulky on last Thursday, and so much in-jured that he died.

Brazil and Paragnay Progress of the War. [Correspondence N. Y. Times.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, May 4, 1866.— The latest advices from the River Plate, give us the hope that the war with Paragnay

will soon come to an end, as it is at present the all-absorbing question. I will begin by giving your readers an account of all that has happened here during the last month.

After a delay of nearly ten months, active operations have at last been commenced. The allied fleet, composed of about thirty The allied neet, composed of about thirty vessels, including four iron-olads, left its moorings at Corrientes, and, proceeding up the river, anchored in two divisions oppo-site the territory of the little Republic of Paraguay. The allied army, consisting of about 50,000 men of all arms, also advanced towards the western back of the Brand towards the western bank of the River

On the 10th ult. the first battle was fought between Brazilian and Paraguayan soldiers. The Imperial forces alone having taken possession of a small island in front of Itaof their interests as present circumstances poissession of a small island in front of Ita-pirie and about half way across the ford, the Paraguayans attempted to dislodge them, and having embarked a force of about 900 men in 50 cances, paddled silently across the channel and landed a little before

dawn, close to a battery of nine rifled guns hastily erected by the Brazilians; the pickhastily erected by the Brazilians; the pick-ets, however, saw them in time, and hav-ing given the alarm, the garrison, consist-ing of nearly the same number of men as the enemy, were quickly formed in line-of battle, and as the Paraguayans drew near the Brazilians poured a murderous volley into their ranks, and followed it up by a bayonet charge drove them to the beach, killing over 600 (?) of them, taking 64 pri-soners, 30 cances and 700 muskets. The Brazilian loss is reported at 43 killed and Brazilian loss is reported at 43 killed and 106 wounded; the Colonel commanding the garrison and three of his staff were killed some time after the conflict by the explo-sion of a shell, while writing the official re-

sion of a shell, while writing the official re-port of the events of the day. The 1st of May was a day of great re-joicing in this Capital. A Brazilian gun-boat arrived from Buenos Ayres, bearing the important news of the invasion of Par-aguay by a division of the allied army, about 10,000 strong, on the morning of the 16th ult. They crossed theriver, not at Paso da Patria, as before intended, but about three miles further out, at the southwestern extremity of the Republic, advanced slowly extremity of the Republic, advanced slowly toward Itapirie, following the bank of the Parana, had a slight skirmish with the pickets of the enemy, and encamped close o the landing, as it rained very hard

to the landing, as it rained very naru through the day. On the following morning they again ad-vanced, supported by the fleet. The Para-guayans attacked them with considerable bravery and great tenacity, as usual, but only brought 3,500 men to the field, who only brought 3,500 men to the held, who were completely routed, losing two pieces of artillery, one flag, a great number of mus-kets, and about 400 men killed and wounded. The Brazilian loss was 40 killed and 180 wounded.

The Paraguayans abandoned Itapirie and retired to their camp, which is reported to be fully entrenched and fortified. It is incredible that they will attempt to offer any resistance there, because it is within range of the artillery of the fleet; it is possible, however, and it will only be one more blunder to add to the many they have already committed; an attack on it was to be made on the 23d.

On the 18th the allies hoisted their na-

reason to be dissatiafied with the interest taken in them by the representatives of their Government. The British Admiral, ifter seeing Valparaiso set on fire, left that after seeing Valparaiso set on fire, left that place for a cruise, said to be for the benefit of his health. The Leander, Commodore De Coursey, continued in Valparaiso, and the Spaniards made ready to take their will of Callao, with its bay crowded with British ships and its Custom-house filled with Eng-lish property, and with only H. B. M.'s corvette Shearwater, Capt, Douglas, in the bay till the day but one before the bombard-ment, when another corverte the Mutine

ment, when another corvette, the Mutine, Acting Commander Lorraine, arrived, and British merchants and residents in their perplexity were notified on the 25th of April y the following advertisement from the Consulate. "Nonice.-To all British subjects resident in Callao. Notice is hereby given to all British subjects that they are hereby fe-commended to take such steps for the safety

require." On the night of the 1st of May the English mail steamer, after a detention of about two hours, was allowed to come in, but no news by her helped to relieve the anxiety for the safety of the town. Spanish valor has never at any time been in great estimation, par-ticularly on this coast, and many inclined to the belief that the Spaniards would con-tent themselves with the honor and glory tent themselves with the honor and giory of setting fire to a defenceless port, and would not again stand fire after their defeat by the allied ships at Abtao. But still the Peruvians worked on enthusiastically, and the morning of the 2d of May saw the forts well protected and the guns manned and ready to receive the enemy. Foreign ves-sels were warned still further out ready to receive the enemy. Foreign ves-sels were warned still further out of range, and all that morning were busy dropping to leeward, till the nearest ship was about three miles off from the town. About 11 o'clock the Spaniards were observed to be on the move, but laying as they did some 10 miles off, it was not for some time after that it was clearly seen that they were begins clearly seen that they were bearing down upon the town. About 12 o'clock the ironclad Numancia, with the broad penant of Admiral Nunez, steamed rapidly ahead straight in for the town, followed in line by the Blanca and Resolucion, and a counter

the Blanca and Resolucion, and a counter line to attack the town from the north side was led by the frigate Villa de Madrid, fol-lowed by the Barenguela and Almanza. The gunboat Vencedora steamed between the lines to act as a daspatch boat. The six frigates brought up broadside to the town about 12.15 o'clock, the nearest about 1,500 yards from the forts, and there was a brief interval of breathless anxiety. This interval di not last. At 12.25 the Nu-mancia commenced the action by firing a single shot on the battery of Santa Rosa. The forts on shore spoke out at at once and for upwards of four hours and a half, with-out intermission, and while broadside fol-lowed broadside from the ships, the response lowed broadside from the ships, the response from the forts was magnificent to the from the forts was magningent to the last, till the enemy with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and severe damage to his ships, drew off in disgrace and defeat. The breeze blowing from the shore immediately carblowing from the snore immediately car-ried off the snoke from the combatants, and every movement, both on shore and among the ships; was clearly seen. Almost at the beginning of the fight a well-aimed shot from a Blakely's 300-pounder took the Villa de Madrid among becomebinary entering the starm chest ber machinery, entering the steam chest, killing some 13 men and disabling a host by the escape of the steam. She had to be towed out of action by the Vencedora, after being engaged not much more than fifteen minutes. Another of Armstrong's or Blakely's heavy weights went right through the Berenguela, tearing open her side. This also was done within the first half hour and she cleared out, supposed to be in a sinking condition and lurching heavily to one side. The English corvette Shearwater steamed

Through the British Charge d'Affairs in Lima this was soon cleared up. To him Mendez Nunez communicated that he retires from Peruvian waters, and this resolu-tion he gives in the following note: To John Barton, Esq., H. B. M.'s Charge id'Affaires, Lima:

Having chastised Peru for the unjust pro-

vocation given by her Government, by the bombardment of Callao and the attack on beinbardment of Canao and the attack on her fortifications, of whose many and heavy guns only three were replying to the fire of this squadron when it returned to its an-chorage, the undersigned has the honor to announce to John Barton, Esq., that from this date the blockade of Callao is raised, and the squadron barton of Born at the squadron leaves the waters of Peru; al the same time assuring him that if the Government of Peru should molest or permit injuries to be done to Spanish subjects resident in Peru, the naval forces of Her Catho-lic Mejesty will return to these waters to revenge the same. The undersigned improves this opportu-

nity to reiterate to Sr. Barton the assurance of his consideration and esteem.

(Signed,] CASTRO MENDES NUNEZ. There is in this despatch something so humbling, so feeble, so disgraceful as com-ing from a pretentious power like Spain, that there was in the minds of most people

on reading it, more of pity than anything else at its abjectness. And so for the present ends the Scientific Expedition of Spain to these waters. The history of this expedition is well worthy of historical detail. It has been fruitful of great results to this Republic; and if under the presidency of Pezet, Spanish explorers found the country weak, and in a state when they they thought they could do any-thing with her, even to the obtaining of

writer says:

It is now nearly two months since the people residing along that portion of the Walkill Valley which lies in the western part of Orange county, were attacked by a disease which for some time baffled the skill of the physician, they being at a loss to divine the cause. After considerable research it was found

that lead was conveyed into the stomachs of the sufferers by bread and meal, and as a greater part of those staples were manufac-tured at the mill of a Mr. Marsh at Phillipsburg, an investigation was at once made in that direction, and the following facts were elicited, greatly to the surprise of everyone, the miller himself includes:

It appears that Mr. Marsh had gained an enviable notoriety for the superior quality of his flour, and that the farmers for many miles around were in the habit of bringing miles around were in the habit of bringing their wheat and corn to his mill to be made into flour and meal. Aside from this he exported largely, so that his mill, which has four run of stone, was kept constantly going, by night as well as by day. One set of these stones wasset apart for his "custom" work. This was an old set constantly medwork. This was an old set, constantly need ing repairs, and large cavities frequently manifested themselves, which, instead of being filled up with the cement generally used for that purpose, were filled with common lead. Some of these holes were as large as a hen's egg; one, we are inas large as a hen's egg; one, we are in-formed, being as large as the palm of a man's hand. If, when filled, the lead pro-jected above the surface of the stone, it was hammered down level. They were then adjusted, the grain was run in and the motion began and was gradually increased until a very high rate of speed was attained. Of course, the attrition caused by the velocity detached particles of lead from the stone, and mingled them almost imperceptibly with the flour. Each moment increased the with the hour. Each moment increased the amount, so that to every pound of flour there was enough lead imparted to make a small buckshot. With the enormous busi-ness of Mr. Marsh, the reader can imagine how much lead was being distributed throughout the surrounding country to be absorbed into the systems of there are no absorbed into the systems of those who partook of the flour. The lead in this form was comparatively

The lead in this form was comparatively harmless, but when fermented and sub-jected to the baking process it was imme-diately transformed into carbonate of lead, the deadliest of all poisons. Bread of this kind was but little better, than bread spread with white lead as a substitute for butter. Were it not for the fact that the lead was taken in such large quantities as to produce a counter state of action, hundreds would have died before the cause could be discovered.

As soon as it became apparent that the disease sprang from the bread of which the sufferers had partaken, Dr. Dorrance and Mr. King, a very skillful chemist of Mid-dletown, at once determined to analyze the flour. Samples were procured, and to their astonishment they found that the lead could be discerned with the naked eye. Next, a microscope revealed it beyond a doub and as a still further proof, it was subjected to some six standard tests, each one showing the presence of lead in large quantities. After the tests all the flour which had come from Marsh's mill was immediately re-turned to him, and the mill ceased running.

The Cholera Below New York. [From to-day's N. Y. Herald.]

The cholera at Quarantine is said to be of The cholera at Quarantine is said to be of a very malignant type, and is principally confined to the German passengers. Eighty-four cases have been admitted on board of the hospital ship Falcon, out of which num-ber fourteen have died, leaving seventy pa-tients at the last account under treatment. A revenue cutter is shortly to be stationed in the lower bay for the protection of the Quarantine vessels and to prevent the pas-sengers detained there from escaping to the shore. nians to fortify themselves.

The obstruction of the Welland Canal and the movement on Toronto is thought to be their present object. The Centres assert that no pillaging will be allowed, as they don't make war on the people of Canada, but on the British Government.

Honors to General Scott's Memory at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 1 .- The flags throughout the city are displayed at half-mast in respect to the memory of the lamented Lieutenant-General Scott. The bells are tolling.

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Facts and Fancies.

Bartlett, of Connecticut, intends to make a bust of Maggie Mitchell. This soulptor always marks his busts B. Connecticut, as a memorandum that he has a "beak an' neck to cut." He passes for the best Connecti-ution of stone in his State. cutter of stone in his State.

A delver into ancient history has re-cently discovered the exact size of the nail with which Jael slew Sisera. He has ascertained that it was a tent-pinny nail.

There are 30,000 blind people in England. There are more than thirty ihousand, we re-gret to add, in America, who go blind in po-litics and other arrangements.

Blonde women are generally known as "fair," but they have recently had two colored fairs in Petersburg, Va.

Scotland whipped 216 criminals last year. The number whipped by General Grant largely exceeded this—and there are a few more of the same sort yet to be "operated

The Memphis newspapers are indulging in rabid abuse of the North in a style re-calling the "most snaptious" days of the rebel lion. Their tone is in fact perfectly Memphistophilean.

Dried sturgeon is used for fuel on the Lake Erie steamboats. Fishy!

'The Boston Post says: "Gladiateur's" colors, blue and vermillion, are the prevail-ing tints in Paris, and like the horse, are warranted "fast." Odd that colors should be selected for a racer that won't run,

De Lave, the acrobat, proposes to walk a wire stretched over Niagara Falls, carrying bis wife and son or his back. If the scamp drops his interesting family into that big wash-tub, he will probably Lave them

Miss Susan Leake was recently chosen Queen of Love and Beauty at a Southern tournament. This shows that the Sal-Leake law is not in force in that part of the world.

Surgeon Cooper's talk about Jeff. Davis's erysipelatous symptoms is all bosh. Jeff. wouldn't object to a breaking out that would carry him off bodily.

The story that Professor Blot has been or-dered to Fortress Monroe to superintend a French bill of fare for the "stern states-man" is contradicted. It was ascertained that he did not know how to cook panned oysters.

IMPORTATIONS. Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Builetin. SAGUA-Brig Beanty. Munroe-467 hhds sugar I lerce do 2 bbis do 60 hhds molasses 130 bbis do 5 & W W Weish.

MARINE BULLETIN.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA-JUNE 1. ar See Marine Bulletin on Sixth Page,

ARRIVED THIS DAY. nnie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, ARRIVED THIS DAY. Steamer Famie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdge to W M. Baird & Co. Brig Beauty (Br), Munroe. 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh Schr Farragut. Coggins, 10 days from Windsor,NS. With plaster to C C Van Horn. Schr Helen McClond, Eaton, 8 days from Calais, with Inmber to Captain. Inmber to Captain. Schr O M Petit, Clark, Purismouth, Caldwell Gordon Schr War Esgle, Kelly, Providence, D Cooper.