# Daily Evening Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

### EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON PRAJOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, P. L. PETHERSTON, TGOS. J. WILLIAMSON UASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLBERS is served to subscribers in the city at 48 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 43 00 per

### MARRIED.

EDSON-MCCOMB.—In: New York, on the 9th inst., for the Rev. G. H. Ludlow, Wm. D. Edson, of Bosten, to biss Sue P. McComb, of Philadelphia.

GHILESPIE—DERINGER—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Glesy, Wm. Gillespie, Jr., to Miss Emellue J., daughter of T. T. Deringer, 289., both of this c.ty.\*

DIED.
HUNTER—On First day evening, Mary Hunter, HUNTER—On First day evening, Mary Hunter, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Alice Hunter, No. 721 West Street. near Ninicenth and Coares streets, on Fath day, Fourteenth of Sixth month, at 9 o'clock.

HUBBERT—On the 16th inst., Mr. William H. Hubbert, in the Sist year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Buchmond Locge, No. 230, Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214. Keystone Chapter. No. 175, A. Y. M., Radiant Star Lodge, No. 222, I. O. of O. F., Ark of Safety Division No. 385, B. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Poplar street, on Thursday afternoon, next, at 2° clock. Ser Loss in the Front Street M. E. Church. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JANNEY.—On Tuesday the 12th inst., Mrs. Lydia O., widow of the late Dr. Benjamin S. Janey, in the 69th year of her age.

widow of the late Dr. Benjamin's Janey, in the ostar year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend the funeral, from her late resi-dence, No. 11 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MACK IE.—In Georgetown, D.C., on the 5th inst., of paralysi, in the 75th year of his age, and the 45th year of his ministry, Rev. Charles B. Mackie, formerly pastor of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church, of Baltipastor of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church, of Bala-m're.

Miffilin.—On the 10th inst., Benjamin Mifflin, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Rising Star Lodge, No. 125. A. Y. M., and the Typographical Society, are lavited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. No. 248 S. Twenty first street, on (this) Wed-nesday afternoon, at 8 o'clock

RHOADA—The morning, June 12th at her residence, No. 1925 Mount Vernon Street, Elizabeth L. Rhoads, wife of George Rhoads, in the 40th year of her age. \*

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have Buff Lisens, for Ladles' suits. Poucees, light shades, for do. Crupe Eugenias, for do. Pearl colored Mohair, for do. Light Lenos, new goods.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

# PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical; via.; ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINITNG and METALLURGY: ARCHISTOTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special sundy of TRADE and COMMERCIES of MODERS LANGUAGES and PHILIDIOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of Our own country. For Circulars apply to President OATTELL, or to Prof. R. B YOUNGMAN, EASTOR. PA., April 4, 1866. Cierk of the Faculty.

MYSGROOF OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF PUB-LIC SCHOOLS, FIRST DISTRICT OF PENN

(S) LIGSCHOOLS, FIRST DISTRICTOR PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 13th, 1885.
At a meeting of the Loburollers of Public Schools,
First District of Pennsylvania, held at the Controllers'
Chamber, June 12, 1866, the following Resolution was
adopted.

Ectolyrd, That from and after the 14th inst., and until the summer vacation, there shall be but one session
per day in all the Schools in this District; said session
to commence at 8 A. M., and terminate at 12 M., with a
treess of fifteen minutes.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

Nut or Chestaut. \$750
Address Box & Germantown Post Office. \$750
Office, 16 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia or yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD (and GREENE Lane. 165-25trp)
BINES & SHEAFF. OFFICE OF THE BIG MOUNTAIN IM
PROVEMENT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA one 12th, 1865.
The Board of Directors have this day declared ividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHAR!

on the Capital Stock of the company, clear of States, payable on and after the 22d instant, at the office No. 320 Wa not street. No. 320 Wa nut street.
The Trae sier Books will be closed on the 12th inst.
and reopened on Wednesday, the 20th inst.
jels-ti HOWARD EOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously table research.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Life, its Nature, Varieties and Phenome na." By Leo H. Grindon. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1866. Nothing is more marked at the present day than the decided passing over of the great army of providers of popular reading from the realm of dreamy and happy dogmatism to science. But there are different classes of readers. from the clear-headed and little-fearing, who face facts, asking only for truth, down to the great number who." want to learn something," but will not abandon old prejudices and old habits, and who, above all, dislike good hard thought. These latter like "easy reading," are fond of the marvelous, and Jove to have all the phenomena of nature referred to mysterious and "inscrutable" causes. For this class Mr. Grindon's book is especially adapted. As the author of "Emblems" and "Figurative Language," we are prepared to find him one of those who rather saunter through science as a tourist who travels for pleasure goes easily and lazily through some summer scenery, than an earnest pilgrim to a distant shrine. He is always might agreeable in his style, and, we add, always as careless in his thoughts. As may be anticipated from any man who quotes Franz von Baader, Emerson and Coleridge, and dwells lovingly on the alchemistical palingenesis, he is at heart anything but a man of science, and yet he writes of it with great love and very pleasantly, as all do who virtually treat nature in its every form, like Jacob Boehme and Swedenborg. those children of Paracelsus—as a shadow or reflection of a spiritual fairy-land. "Sci ence, be it remembered,"he says, "has never made a single step except in the wake of imagination; the practical ideas of one age have all been begotten of the impractical of a former—the morning star of all philosophy is poetry." Then he tells us that the actually primitive elements of our earth are probably only two-that "gold, silver, oxygen, &c., probably come each of a special play of molecular affinity"-and in the strength of this most vague assertion informs us several pages further on that"the elements as we hav: already seen are only two!" This is of course the mere parody of science, and we are

amazed to learn that the author is

actually a professor of botany-the more so as he is manifestly and singularly ignorant of nearly all that has been written of late years in France and Germany, on the very subject of which his book treats. The very title of his work will naturally suggest to the student Moleschott's Kreislauf des Lebens, but though professing a delicately critical knowledge of German, Prof. Grindon nowhere indicates a knowledge of that celebrated book In fact the author's erudition, as displayed by the very character of his frequent and ostentatious quotations, is of an extremely worn and meagre cast, reminding one of an imperfect Hone's Year Book. Such is the only judgment which can be pronounced on this as a scientific work. From a 'literary point of view it is however highly attractive, abounding in that pleasing, essay-like style of thought and expression, which is so remarkably popular at the present day. In his disquisition on correlative subjects. his "by-paths and nooks," we find the poet, the symbolist and the man idealizing nature into beautiful marvels, in a most agreeable form. "Human life," he says, "is one unbroken endless spiral, and here-we realize the greatness and amplitude of the significance of the spiral form. Life winds its little circles hour by hour, day by day, year by year, faithfully concluding each before another is begun; but never failing to com mence afresh where it left off, and so goes on everlastingly, ring rising upon ring, every circle covering and reiterating its predecessors, on a higher level, nearer and nearer to the heavens. The material body drops away like dead leaves, but life goes on, in beautiful and ceaseless aspiration. Nowhere in Nature is there a more charming emblem of life than the common scarlet

or twining bean of our gardens while rising to maturity." Who is there can resist the charm of such writing as this-recalling the most exquisite sentences in old Kenelm Digby or Cardanus? No general reader or scholar can deny the fascination, and he will read the took with relish-enjoy it even as we have done, though he be, Ixion-like, dimly conscious that it is only a rainbow cloud and not the Heavenly Queen of Science with whom he is solacing himself. And the work is full of this pleasing, bewildering writing, which, as it continually turns to cheerful religious aspiration or illustration, has the high credit of always meaning to do "the best possible" for the reader. Hence we are not astonished that it should have gone through three or four editions in England, since to the laity in science and those who simply read to be gratified, or to pick up some second-hand facts withal, it cannot be other than extremely interesting.

Southern Sunday Schools. One of the officers of the American Sun day School Union called on us yesterday. He says they have a large number of applications of the most urgent character from Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina and other Southern States, asking for the requisites for re-opening their Sunday schools, stating that in many cases their school houses have been destroyed, their books scattered, and that they are utterly without the means of providing for themselves. If they cannot be helped at the North, they must give up all idea of carrying forward their Sunday Schools with any

hope of success. They appeal to Northern generosity, and there can be no doubt that aid bestowed now will greatly tend to the restoration of kindly feeling and also promote the best interests of these uncared-for youths.

We are assured that the American Sun-day School Union has given to the utmost extent of its ability. Indeed, we are informed that their means for making further

grants are entirely exhausted.
In this extremity they appeal to the good people of Philadelphia, with the confident expectation that they will respond cheerfully and liberally to the cry of those who are so destitute of the means of knowledge. A Superintendent, writing from Georgia says, "There are seven Sunday Schools this county, all of them destitute of books except the one at this place, and our library ry small.

We need here question books for infants class; Union question books, vol. 1; Unior bymn books, and some supply of reading matter. We have not more that four doze volumes. We would like also to have a few

hymn books, with the music.

The other six Sunday Schools, I hardly know their wants-I would say that they average fifty scholars each, and they ar entirely destitute of books or money.
This county lies southeast of Chattanooga, and but a few miles distant from here

was fought the battle of Chickamauga. Here both Bragg's and Sherman's armies, lived for months. The country was completely prostrated, fencing destroyed, stock of every kind killed up, provisions con-sumed and the country left in a destitute and helpless condition. The people have not yet recovered from

this deplorable condition, but many of them are now hungry and begging for bread.

I have heard that your society—a society famous for its Christian liberality—is prepared to give to the destitute—will it take into consideration our wants and come to our rescue? W J. E——."
Persons willing to lend a helping hand

can send their contributions to the surer of the society L. Knowles, Esq., 1122 FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A large fire broke out yesterday at the box factory and plan-ing mill of W. O. Robbins & Co., No. 148 Bank street, and extended to several buildin the vicinity. A number of thieves were present commenced an indiscriminate robbery during the excitement occasioned

by the conflagration, and several very valu

able articles were taken from their rightful

owners. The loss altogether is roughly es-

timated at \$50,000 .- N. Y. Herald. JOHNSON'S ISLAND ADANDONED BY GO-VERNMENT .-- Johnson's Island, used during the war as a place of confinement for rebel prisoners, has recently been released from government control. The enlisted men on duty at the post have been ordered to Columbus, Ohio; small arms and munitions will be sent to Detroit Arsenal, and the heavy guns and cord wood to Fort

Wayne, near Detroit.

### THE FENIANS.

Petermination of Our Government to Prosecute the Leaders for Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Colonel Roberts Liberated on Parole ---His Examination to be Besumed on Friday.

Ball Required of Sweeny, Spear and Mahan---The Surety Offered Not Accepted by the Commissioner.

Canadian Court for Trial of the Prisoners Nearly Ready.

Some of the Prisoners to be Hung,&c.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1866.—The case of Roberts, Head Centre of the Fenian wing, is attracting considerable attention on the part of the Government at present. It is fully determined that his attitude of de-tiance to the law and the government shall not be countenanced in any way, and orders have been forwarded to New York to have him indicted and to have him held in cus-tody until proper bonds for his good behavior in the future shall have been filed and approved.

In reply to an inquiry of District At-torney Dart, at Potsdam, New York, as to whether any of the subordinate officers and men of the Fenian prisoners should be indicted, the Attorney General telegraphed instructions to day to indict the leaders only, and to prosecute them for breach of the United States neutrality laws, with such

diligence as would be consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The inquiries made by General Meade are as yet incomplete, but so far as they have gone they do not result in confirming the report that the Canadian or British forces crossed the boundary line or that any forces crossed the boundary line or that any of the Fenians have been killed by them, or that any prisoners were captured by them, on the American side of the frontier.

Examination of Generals Sweeny and Spear and Colonel Mahan — The Bail Spear and Colonel Manau - and American at \$5,000, but the Surety Offered

Declined.

St. Albans, June 12th, 1866.—General Sweeny, General Spear and Colonel Mahan had a private examination this morning before Commissioner Hoyt, and the bonds for their release were fixed at five thousand dollars. The amount required was immediately offered, but the Commissioner desired the party becoming surety for them to be personally known to him self and to be a resident of this place. Mean time the parties under arrest have been paroled, and will appear upon their own recognizance before the authorities whenever needed, provided they furnish satisfactor surety. Nothing further will be done until Mr. Hoyt hears from New York. He leaves here to-day for the purpose of conferring with the United States District Attorney in New York, and will probably return in four or five days, when the case will be finally disposed. General Sweeny's case will come before Judge Smalley, United States District Judge, at Windsor, Vt., on

the 24th of July.
Lynn Circle sent tickets, so that their men should not be obliged to sign the United States pledge to abandon Fenianism.

The Prisoners at Malone Released on Bail.

MALONE, June 12; 1866.—The Fenian prisoners-Murphy, Hefferman and company -were brought up for examination to day before United States Commissioners Myers and Tappan, and remanded untilto-morrow. Bail is demanded in the sum of six thou sand dollars each for Murphy and Hefferman, and three thousand dollars for each of

the others.

The Feulau Prisoners in Canada. OTTAWA, C. W., June 12, 1866.—The address in response to the speech from the throne was presented by the Speaker of the Assembly to the Governor General this af-The Minister of Finance to-day moved that the House proceed to vote the necessary supplies on Friday next.

I am informed that the Fenian prisoners

now in the hands of the Canadians will be tried by the regular criminal court, which has jurisdiction. The law says: "All prisoners found guilty of lawless aggressions must be sentenced to death;" the court having no discretionary power in pronounc ing judgment. The prisoners will be tried immediately at Toronto, Hamilton, London

MONTREAL, June 12, 1866,-The Military Court is now being organized for the trial of the Fenian prisoners at an early day. It s certain that some executions will take place. The prisoners are being well cared

for. The English Admiral, Sir James Hope, K C. B., accompanied by several officers of the Duncan, arrived in this city to-day. The government has fully restored the Grand frunk Railway to the traveling public. Mail steamers have resumed their places in accommodation of the public. British troops will guard the border front until fall, at

### The Robert Case in New York. [From To-day's N. Y. Herald.]

The further investigation into the charge preferred against Colonel W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, of having violated the Neutrality laws of the United States was resumed yesterday in the United States Commissioners' office, before Commissioner Betts. Five witnesses were examined.

Fenians in Ireland. [Dublin (June) Correspondence of London Time8.] There was some extraordinary evidence given at the trial of Sergeant McCarthy by court martial yesterday. The court resumed its sittings at half-past ten o'clock, when Constable Talbot, of the Detective Depart-ment of the Constabulary, was examined.

He stated that he met the prisoner at a public house on the 1st of January, 1866, at Carrick-on-Suir, and that he the said his removal from Clonmel was a great loss to the Fenian cause, as he had the guns and all there ready to hand over the moment the work commenced; that he had got false keys made for some military arms stored there, and could distribute them at any mo-ment. He said that on his arrival at Carrick

he had looked a good deal into matters, and found there was too much talk; to keep quiet found there was too much talk; to keep quiet and to keep silent, and victory was at the door. "You won't have much fighting to do, and we will do most of it for you." Kelly was introduced by him as the soldier who had made the false keys for the military stores at Clonmel. The prisoner stated that if he was long at Carrick he would have it in the same good order. On the 6th of January the witness was at Clonmel with January the witness was at Clonmel with the prisoner, by appointment, with Morissy, a working "B," and a person named Daniel, a sub-centre, and that there, in Burke's public house, in Clonmel, in company with Bombardier Lowe, of the artillery, he stated, in Lowe's presence, that here was the man who had enlisted the forty-four Fenians of whatever artillery was then in Clonmel; he then invited Lowe to come some day to Carrick to see us, and Lowe promised to come on the following Wednesday. Lowe said he had enlisted all the men he could in the battery, or half battery, I think he called it, of artillery, in Clonmel, and that he could do no more. He said forty-four; he did not say

or what purpose.
The witness further stated that he had met the prisoner on several subsequent occasions at meetings of the Brotherhood, he himself acting as a member, and among other things, he thus described the objects of the conspiracy, and "its means and intentions:" The objects of the Fenian Brotherhood were to make war on the Queen in this country, to establish a republic, to seize on all property, and kill every person who opposed them or would not join them. They were to rise on a certain night in certain places, where arms were to be distributed among the Brotherhood; the men were then to form in different places where the Fenian leaders were; they were to seize every one that would not go with them, and hang or shoot them, until they succeeded in over-throwing the government of the country and establishing a republic in its place by force

of arms. The question having been read over by the shorthand writer, the witness said, "There is more I wish to add to that reply. The informers were to be carried to be carried to the camp, stripped naked, and tied to trees, and a man told off to keep stabbing them now and again every half hour or quarter of an hour, going from one to another where they were."
Major McBean—This was in earnest, and

not joking? Witness—Upon my oath, sir, this was not

jeking. Major McBean—I can scarcely believe it. Witness—That was what was alleged to have been done in Wexford at the time of the rebellion there; it was mentioned that they should take pattern from Wexford.

The military, it was stated, were to be made prisoners, and it was stated what was to be done with the guns and arms in Clon-mel. The guns were to be given to the militia artillery and the arms to the militia infantry. The soldiers and officers who were greatly opposed to the movement were to be shot. What was meant by the efficers greatly opposed to the movement was the officers who prosecuted the soldiers for be-

ing Fenians. cluded. Color Sergeant Lowe, 53d regiment, was produced to prove that the prisoner was on terms of unusual intimacy with pr vate Kelley, after which there was a little altercation between counsel for the prisoner and the Court, which adjourned at 4 o'clock.
Patrick Ralph, militiaman, a supposed
Fenian, has been arrested and charged at

Castlebar with using seditious language at a railway station. He was released on bail. It appears that some persons tainted with Fenianism had managed to hold their situations in Richmond Bridewell under the new Governor, but have at last found the discipline too strict for them, or perhaps got afraid of detection. It is stated that two of the officials, John Breslin, the hospital superintendent, and another warder named Joseph Casey, have suddenly resigned, under mysterious circumstances, with the supposed intention of going to America.

# THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Sale of a Portion of her Equipments.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.] A number of articles, which once com-prised a portion of the equipment of the Anglo-rebel pirate Shenandoah, and which were surrendered with her to the British authorities at Liverpool and subsequently transferred to the United States Consul a that port, were brought to this port in the ship Cultivator, and were yesterday sold at public auction by Messrs. Leeds & Miner. The catalogue is quite an extensive on embracing mathematical and surgical instruments, books, clothing, medicines, arms, uniforms, flags, &c. Quite a large number of persons were present at the sale the greater of whom were evidently curi-osity and trophy hunters. The first thing offered was a ship's hour bell, about six or eight inches in height. Two dollars about its ordinary value, was at once of-fered, and the bids speedily ran up to \$7 25, at which price it was knocked down. Five ship's clocks, probably taken from captured vessels, brought \$1 apiece. Three cases of vessels, brought at apreces. The cases of surgical instruments, somewhat rusted for want of use (for Capt. Waddell-was careful to engage in no battle), brought \$3 each. Several bags of bullets brought 75 cents each. A quantity of fine grey cloth for rebel officers' uniform, brought, after some rivalry, \$1 70 per yard. Some coarse gray cloth, for private's uniform, could only command 31 cents per yard. Some wooler blankets, English, uncut, brought \$2 371 apiece. Some shoes, evidently of English manufacture, brought 75 cents a pair; a quantity of English thread, 75 cents per pound, and some loose tobacco \$3 50 per

A number of flags were offered, the firs being the "Stars and Stripes," six yards long by three yards wide. The holding it up excited considerable enthusiastic patriotism among the spectators, who were liberal in their remarks and exclamations. It sold for \$15. Another flag was bid in by the auctioneer at \$13 50. A British flag, said to be the one under which the Shenar doah first sailed from Liverpool, excited considerable discussion, and some very un miable animadversions on "English neu The bidding was started at \$1 and speedily went up to \$22, at which price it was purchased by Dr. Bryne, who intimated his intention to send it to the President.

A number of other flags, national and signal, sold at various prices. Most of ther were undoubtedly taken from vessels destroyed by the pirate. The library of the Shenandoah, a rather mixed collection, probably, also, mostly stolen, sold at low prices, as did also the small arms, most of which were of English manufacture. A number of flags containing the names of the vessels from which they were taken, are in the hands of the auctioneers, and will be restored to their original owners on proof of ownership, as will, also, a number of chron-

ometers, the personal property of officers of American vessels. The ship's guns, with the carriages, &c., which comprised the armament of the Shenandoah, are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on exhibition.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Advance of the Allies.

## THE DECISIVE BATTLE SOON EXPECTED.

Note from the Argentine Republic on the Bombardment of Valparaiso.

An English Blue Book on the Spanish-Chilean War.

BRAZIL. The Anglo-Brazilian Times, of May 8th gives the following summary of news.

Military Movements. Since the summary given in our issue of the 4th inst., comprising the Brazilian vic-tory on the island, the passage of the Parana and second victory on the morning of the 17th, followed by the crossing of the whole allied force, and the abandonment of the Paraguayan fort of Itapiru, we have to record the evacuation, by the Paraguayans, of their intrenched camp on the road to Hu-maita, and its occupation by the Brazilian vanguard. Lopez having retired either to Humaita, or to some other position nearer it than than the one he abandoned.

A division of the Brazilian fleet, together with a sufficiency of boats and light steamers had gone up the Upper Parana to trans-port the Baron de Porto-Alegre's army across that river, he having reached Candelaria with his whole force; and reports as

serted that he was already across and on his march to Asuncion, or to come in on the communications of Lopez with that capital.

The remainder of the fleet was within the Paraguay to proceed upward toward Hu-maita to attack it from the water side while the army assailed Lopez's other forces, and the decisive conflict was daily looked for if, as expected, Lopez would offer battle in the neighborhood of that fortress, which is only 30 miles from the Parana. Abandonment of the Paraguayan Camp.

On the 20th of April and the two following days the transport of the material of the army was continued, and both armies occupied their respective grounds without nore serious engagement occurring between them than occasional exchange of musketry etween the outposts, and that some vessel of the squadron having found a situation their heaviest cannon could tell threw occasional bombshells into the Paraguayan camp. On the 20th, however,an unfortunate mis-

take arose during the darkness of the night, when two Brazilian battalions of the line, in the advance, mistaking each other for enemies fired on each other for some time, causing the death of nine men and the wounding of 30 more.

The Paraguayan camp having been reconnoitered ascertaining there were sixty pieces of artillery placed to defend the fortifications, preparations were made to assault it, but on the morning of the 22d flames were seen issuing from it, and on Gen. Netto's cavalry brigade advancing and entering the camp, it was found that the Paraguayans had abandoned it after removing everything of value, and setting fire to the buildings inside. Whither Lopez had withdrawn was unknown on the 23d, when the steamer left Corrientes.

Part of the fleet, with a number of steamers and boats, had started up the Parana towards Candelaria, where the Baron de Porto-Alegre was awaiting their arrival to enable him to cross the river. The re-mainder of the squadron was in the mouth the Paraguay, ready to ascend to Humaita. Another iron-clad and two bomb vessels left for Parana on the 4th and 5th.

Bank of Brazil.
With regard to the Bank of Brazil, the gradual contraction of its issue is undertaken, and it is understood that the new President, the Visconde de Jequitinhonha, has called on the principal debtors of the bank to commence the reduction of their debts to it, so as to permit the more rapid withdrawal of the excess of issue. Peruvian Iron-Clads.

The Peruvian iron-clads after some delay in port, left on the 29th ult., for the Pacific. Marshal Osorio.

Marshal Osorio has been made Baron de Herval, with "grandeza," in acknowledgment of his late services and those of the army, the order of the Cross being likewis hestowed on the banners of the two battalions which so distinguished themselves on the 10th of April. ARGENTINE BEPUBLIC.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso -Note from the Argentine Government. In Buenos Ayres the news of the bom pardment of Valparaiso was received with universal reprobation, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a note to the Argentine envoy to Spain, conceived as folows:
"Sir—The Argentine people has just been

sorrowfully impressed on knowing that on the 31st of March last the city of Valparaiso was hombarded and deliberately burnt by the naval forces of H. C. M. blockading it "The civilization of modern days has already acquired the principle that operations of war are limited to what may have direct influence on the exit of the struggle, condemning those which can have no other end beyond doing an unnecessary injury to the nemy, in satisfaction of a cruel and sterile

"By bombarding and burning a city essentially commercial, unprepared to oppose resistance of any kind, without, by so extreme severity, augmenting its power or weakening the enemy, or even approximating to the end of the war, H. C. M. manifestly violated the principle under whose guaranty cultivated nations now rest.

"The Government of H. C. M. knows the interest felt by the Government of this Republic in the development of the events which have unhappily taken place in the

Pacific. "Joined as the Argentine nation is to the Spanish people by a recent treaty fortifying their amicable relations, by an extensive commerce, and by a large and industrious

population following steadily toward it; bound on the other side to the people of Chile by the same links and by the yet living tradition of community in the perils and glories of the struggle which founded their independence, its Government, without pointing out the causes which placed arms n the hands of two friendly nations, limits itself to deplore that it was not permitted to it, that it was not possible to it to prevent the evils consequent on so terrible an ex-tremity, observing the duties of the strictest impartiality, which it hopes will have been duly appreciated by the Government of H.

C. M.
"The Argentine Government believes that this same specialty of its position authorizes it to make its voice heard by that of H. C. M., protesting against the employment of means which it considers contrary to the principles consecrated by the law of nations and against the injuries caused or which may be caused to Argentine citizens and the may be caused to Argentinecitizens and the property, whose indemnification it will opportunely solicit, and to show to it, at the same time, the difficulties that there would be in the preservation of the good relations which happily exist between both countries and on which, for its part, it places especial value on cultivating and rendering closer, should it persist in employing these means of war against the peoples of America.

Your Ex. will give a copy of this note to the Minister of State of H. C. M. the Minister of State of H. C. M.

God keep Your Ex. many years.

An English Blue-Book of the Spanish-Chilean War. The correspondence respecting the war between Chile and Spain has just been issued. It is comprised in a blue-book of 230 pages, and ranges over all the events which have occurred since the blockade of the Chilean coast on September 27. The concluding despatches, of course, refer to the bombardment of Valparaiso. On April 2, Rear-Admiral Denman, dating from on board the Sutlej, off Valparaiso, gives an account of this attack, and concludes his despatch with

this attack, and concludes his despatch with the following paragraph:
"I regret to say that several English merchants have endeavored to excite the feelings of the inhabitants against their own country, and I have forwarded, in another despatch, a copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting, condemning the conduct of Mr. Thomson, the Minister and myself with my reply end I regret to and myself, with my reply; and I regret to state that Mr. Thomson's despatches last received from England were stolen from his room at the Hotel Aubry last night." In a second despatch to the Secretary to the Admiralty of the same date, the Admiral

says:
"Several of the British residents, on Saturday, the 24th, called on me, informing me of a rumor that the Spanish squadron was about to bombard the town, and stating that they intended to address me on the subject, as also the foreign consuls; but they had called upon me without delay, in order to save time. I promised to do all in my power to prevent this calamity, which having had no infimation of from the Spanish Brigadier-General, and supposing that no fresh instructions had arrived from Spain Theliand world if the table also. Spain, I believed would, if true, take place on his own responsibility. In this case I falt some confidence that I should be able to induce him to postpone such a measure until he had communicated with his Government. I was very careful to avoid giving grounds for supposing that I should inter-fere in any other way than by remon-strance, taking care to inform those who had called upon me that I was bound by my orders to a strict neutrality. Next day Sunday) I called on the Brigadier-General on board his flagship, and have already detailed what took place on that occasion in my letter of March 31st. Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Rouse, accompanied me, and on our return I requested that he me, and on our return requested many of the consular body he might meet, that unless the proposals of the United that unless the proposals of the United States Minister were accepted, the Brigadier General would issue his manifesto on Tuesday morning, the 27th, at nine o'clock, and that he should bombard a few days afterward. On Monday morning, the 26th, my communication through Mr. Rouse was universally known. In the afternoon of that day I received the letter above referred. to, of the 26th March, and letters also from saveral foreign consuls. On Tuesday morning, the 27th, the Spanish Brigadier-General ssued his manifesto, stating that the bompardment would take place on Saturday, the 31st March. Thus my communication through the consul had the effect of giving authentic notice of the probable bombardnent of the town upward of 36 hours before it would have been otherwise known '

With reference to the resolution passed by the British residents, the Admiral says: "I never gave any 'positive assurance that I would interfere by force, if necessary; to prevent a bombardment;' and this asser-tion being untrue, it follows that the statement that I caused a 'loss of much valuable time which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and pro-perty' is entirely contrary to facts. I made plea of want of sufficient force to oppose the Spaniards,' and 'the co-operation of the United States squadron' was not pressed on me by its Commodore. The circumstances which took place on this subject are reported in my letter of the 29th of March, and eferred to the case of the bombardment of the town without notice, in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron. When the intention of squadron. When the intention of bombarding the town by express orders direct from Spain was known, the United States commodore devoted himself to the attempt to prevent it by endeavoring to propose terms between the belligerents, which of itself shows that he had no intention of otherwise interfering; and he was. like myself, ordered to observe a strict neu-trality. The statement that the U.S. Ministraity. The statement that the U.S. Minister and Commodore used 'their utmost endeavors to prevent, by co-operation with the British forces, the bombardment of the city,' has no foundation whatever. The subject was never mentioned to me by Gen. Kilpatrick at all, and by Com. Rogers only with reference to the contingency explained in my letter of the 29th of March,relative to a bombardment, without notice. in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron."

JEFFERSON DAVIS .- The craving for every particular concerning the condition of the solitary captive in Fortress Monroe bids fair to be increased by the appearance, in a few days, from Carleton's press, of an extraordinary volume, entitled The Prison-Life of Jefferson Davis, by J. J. Craven, physician to the prisoner during his closest con-finement in the Fortress. Dr. Craven, in his book, takes Mr. Davis out into the broad-day and sunlight of public notice, hoping to dispel the dampness and mould of the dungeon by the renovating and disinfecting of a better acquaintance. Mr. Carleton will publish at the same time, his Life of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, and a new novel by Walworth, en-