# Dain Evening Balletin

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XX. -- NO. 161

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

### MARRIED.

ARMITAGE—BLANCHARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 1th, 1856, in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. H. G. Armitage to Miss Lottle P. Blanchard.

BARTRAM—THORN.—By Friends' ceremony, on the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, william Bartram, of Philadelphia, to Ellen H. Thorn, of Burlington county, N. J., No Cards, Burlington county (N. J.), and Delaware county (Pa.) papers, please copy.

county (N. 1), and Delaware county (Pa.) papers please copy.]

BROOKS—HARDWIOK.—On the morning of the IRONGS—HARDWIOK.—On the morning of the IRONGS—HARDWIOK all of this city. NO Cards. \*

BURR—THOMAS.—On the 11th 1 st., by Rev. Henry E. Thomas, Chas. H. Burr to Henrietta M., daughter of Henry E. Thomas, all of this city.

HARLAN—LEONARD.—On Thursday, Oct 11th, at Calvary Church, Germantown. by the Rev. Jas. De Wolf Perry, Rector, Edward S. Harlan to Catharine R. Leonard, daughter of Mr. Samuel Leonard, all of this city.

B. Leonard, daughter of Mr. Leonard, daughter this city, WRIGHT-KEILIY.—On October 6th, 1868, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Henry Spangler Wright, eldest son of Joshua Wright, 1894, of this city, to Miss Amanda Taylor Kelly, of Baltimore, Md.

## DIED.

BAXTER.—On Treaday evening, the sin inst., Isaac B. Baxter, Sr., in the Sist year of his age.

The relatives, frience of the family, and the members of the Horticultural society, are respectfully invited to attend his frue real, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Washington aveaue, on Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery. [New York papers please copy.] \*\*
BOONE.—On the evening of the Sth Inst., at Parkersburg. W. Va., in the 26th year of his age, Charles Henry Boone, son of the late Judge W. F. Boone.

The foneral from the residence of his uncle. Charles P. Hayes, 149 North. Fifteenth street, one Friday after noon, at 8 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Church. Thirteenth street.

CAMPBELL.—On Oct. 16th, Mrs. Mary Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Conrad and Mary Worknot. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral, from the residence of her brother latend the funeral from the residence of her brother latend the funeral from the residence of her brother latend the funeral from the residence of her brother latend the funeral from the residence of her brother latend the funeral from the residence of her brother latend the

PEARCE.—On the 5th instant, Mary Margarst, wife of Robert Pearce.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Clement Keen, No.219 Richmond street, on Saurday, the 13th, at 9 o'clock.

SCHOFIELD.—On Thursday morning, October 11th, Lane Schoheld, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friend, of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 257 South Twelfth street, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.\*\*

SMITH.—On the 9th inst., Wm. H. Smith, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 620 South Sixteenth street, on Sunday, the 1th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 12th inst., after
a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth C., wife of B. J.

Williams, in the 51th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1004 North Sixth street, on Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

2t

LYRE & LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL Barnard Woolen Cloakings. gmar Woolen Shawis, Mosaic Woolen Shawis, lendid Plain filks, agnificent Plaid Poplins,

## SPECIAL NOTICES. SPARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

#### obace of the **in**ertial 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 chose branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil. Topograpical and dechnical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil. Topograpical and dechnical. MINING and METALLUKGY, ARCHITETURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS. There is also attended an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMEROE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHIL. OLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS Of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. E. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON, PA. April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty, my3-6mo?

since July 16th.

A LE. PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

The quality of which is not excelled by that of any other Brewery in the United States; the best material only are used, and best attention given to meet the want.

of the consumer.

The Association is incorporated by Act of the Legislature, and being upon the mutual benefit plan, each stockholder becomes part owner of the Brewery Fixtures, etc., and so secured from any risk of loss, while the price of shares being almost nominal, and not subject to any additional assessment, the benefit derived is

immense.
The stockholders receive their Ale, etc., at cost, so that they save nearly one-third of the price now being paid, and besides this saving the profit upon sale; made to others, who are not stockholders, and to whom full price is charged, will be divided among the Stockholders semi-annually; this dividend alone, ne-yend doubt, will make it a desirable and proposed investment.

yend doubt, will make it a desirable and prophole investment.

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Full particulars given and samples shown at the Office of the Brewery, 38 South BIXTH Street.

THOMAS J. MARTIN, President
DENNIS F. DEALY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC MINING
COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, 122 WAL
RUT street. PHILADELPHIA, OCt. 11, 1868.

AN INSTANCE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

An Installment of it (ONE DOLLAR) pershare on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the Company is this day called; due and payable on the 11th day November next, at the Office of the Company, 132

Pany Secretary

WALNUT street,
By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL P. DARLINGTON,
Secretary

oct2-f.s,tnoll? Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1886.
The Undtraigned call upon all members having TORCHES and other property belonging to the Club to return the same to the Hall on or before MONDAY, the 15th inst.

15th inst, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President.
GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.
W. HARRY MILLER,
Chairman of Com. Torches and Transparencies.
EZRA LUKENS.
Chairman of Room Committee.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAILEOAD

AND GREEN LANE STATION.

The residents of Germantown can have superior LEHIGH COAL

delivered to them from the above place at \$500 per ton. Prompt attention given to orders addressed to Box 62, Germantown Post-office, Office, 155 outh Seventh street, Philadelphia, or to yard at Green Lane Station.

occimp Bines & Sheaff.

NOTICE -The Stockholders of the PETRO LEUM STEAM BARREL COMPANY, are re

GEORGE NICHOLS,
Chairman of Committee
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1866,
OCI24

ANNUAL MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, will be held on TUESDAY, October loth, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the room of the Association, N. W. corner EEVENTH and SARSOM. oct2-3t2 JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. ocl2-3t?

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

NOTIOE—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public and my friends that my name published as one of the Vice Presidents of the Democratic meeting held on the 7th instant, was used without my knowledge or consent, as I am a Republican.

L. Y. SHELLMIRE.

E. Y. SHELLMIRE.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratnitously to the poor.

# AMUSEMENTS.

DEAMATIC.—At the Walnut, for his farewell benefit, Mr. J. H. Hackett appears in "Rip Van Winkle" and in "Monsieur Mallet." To-morrow is his last night, in "Monsieur Mallet." To-morrow is his last night, and on Monday we have Mr. Edwin Booth. At the out Mr. Owens repeats "Solon Shingle" and "The Live Indian' to night, To morrow the second Owens matinee will be given. At the Arch to night, for his benefit, Mr. D. E. Bandmann appears in his great impersonation of Hamlet. "Narcisse" is in rehearsal. For Mr. Proctor's benefit at the American he repeats "Ambition" this evening. "Ambition" this evening.

THE LUNCOLN TABLEAUX are given nightly at Na.

tional Hall. There will also be a matinee to-morrow-

ASSEMBLY BULDING.—Mr. Heller closes his engagement with this week, giving entertainments to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night. His engagement has been a great success. THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE is crowded yeary evening and the programmes are most ex-

LARCENY.-George Anderson was comthe this morning, by Alderman Lutz, to answer the arge of the larceny of a vest and a pair of pants from ullen's hotel, at Broad and Carpenter streets.

#### [For the Phila, Evening Bulletin, ] BASH STEPS.

The Pardons of Brittany are not especially ceremonies of expiation. The term is used for the observance of a Saint's fête. These fêtes are always on a Sunday and are the Breton's grand holidays. They are his only parliament. I asked a peasant the Celtic word for Assembly and was answered -Pardon. Brittany possesses scores of saints unknown to the general calender, and with that advantage is able to invite the inhabitants to more pious merry

makings than there are weeks in the year: All the obscure little chapels, rotting in the damp by themselves in the solitude of immemorial trees, turn up to the sun once in the orbit of the world and take a lustre. Girls decorate them with muslin flowers; priests fire off pistols in them at the elevation of the Host; urchins in lawn shirts fumigate them with spice; worshipers kneel and fill them. Then the hour of opportunity passes, the tide of success tumbles out and oblivion supervenes for the

rest of the year.
All to the Pardon of Saint Yves went my landlord, his monstrous dog Mathurin, a nameless young man, whom I shall not mention again, for trimming, and I. Words cannot express the resemblance of our boat to some extraordinary old washing-tub.
At our least motion—even at some of the
wider vibrations of Mathurin's tail, it would wider vibrations of Mathurin's tail, it would mistake its side for its head, and try to move crab-fashion. Yet the landlord and the young man whom I shall not mention again accepted it with firm belief, and respectfully rowed it with a pair of oars that had seen life, and were both tied up in splints like fractured less. splints like fractured legs.

As we moved around a craggy point and entered an arm of the sea, the lustrous water charged color beneath us; and where it dressed itself upon the sand in ranges of little hoary curls like those of John Wesley, we tossed out the lump of granite that served us for anchor, and disembarked. A crowd of fishing-boats had already arrived; some were emptied, and some ware warter. crowd of fishing-boats had already arrived; some were emptied, and some were awaiting the opportunity to push in and dispose of their fair crews. The girls who loaded down these boats were fac-similes of each other, at the back view; the forte of the Breton is tradition, not invention. Every girl dashed back the sunshine from a great cap and a broad ruff liberally daubed with starch and indigo; and every girl absorbed the sunshine into the depths of her system through her narrow cloth gown, which smouldered on her back with a sulien glare, and diffused a hot smell. Every girl had, besides, her simple black rosary, and her prayer book in Breton, which it would have been bad taste to ask her to read.

The forte of the Breton is tradition. The girls carried into the chapel beneath their collars a beautiful, tender, babe-like faith in Saint Yves, and his chapel, and his doting anachronism of a church. I may have few sympathisers among my readers.

ting anachronism of a church. I may have few sympathisers among my readers, but to me the faith is in itself a charmed and pricetreasured. If anybody else thinks so too, he will probably have to come at least as far for it as the chapel of Saint Yves. What is the faith around us but a languid logic, a chilly balance of probabilities? What is the average modern Protestant but the poor cat in the adage, letting I don't like to think so wait upon Mr. Renan? I repeat, for the heautiful energies of the so wait upon Mr. Renan? I repeat, for the beautiful spectacle of faith you are mostly indebted to some gentle idolater, like my Breton girl with her illegible prayer-book. I think it is so beautiful a spectacle, myself, that there are moods when I am able to copy Wordsworth in that start of his that is so Wordsworth in that start of his that is so confusingly unlike Wordsworth. I could be a pagan, suckled in a creed out-worn, just for the privilege of getting a gleam of something rising from the sea, green-haired and evident. In the Millennium we shall doubtless find the trust of the child wedded to doctrines worthy of a man: but pending that, let me go in and kneel a little while by the poor peasant-girl as she turns her beads and appeals to Saint Yves, the Confessor, for

his intercessions.

In a small church just outside the village of Port Manek, there is a miraculous statue of Saint Nicholas. If a girl pricks his calf with a pin on the day of his fête, and believes, she will know whether or not she shall be married before the next anni-versary. If she is to be wedded, the leg will versary. It she is to be wedged, the leg will bleed. Many searching applications of more or less trustful pins have reduced the legs of poor Nicholas to mere umbrella handles; so he has been furnished with false calves, like yourself in private theatricals, with the convenience that the shams

are as sensitive as the originals.

West of a small town called Tregund there is a rocking-stone, once used by Druid priests for consulting Chance, and now turned to the advantage of the village census. If a bride who loves her lord, will perform an easy rite upon this stone, her wish will be greated vish will be granted.

wish will be granted.

A sorcier lately cured a young carpenter well known to me, of a fever, by a strict pressure upon the pulse. More than one dector, and plenty of physic, had proved vain. The man was in the article of death, and was pulled out by the wrist as aforesaid, all at once. He told me so.

I saw in the chancel of Saint Yves a quantity of little images in white or was a some street of the saint saint years a grantity of little images in white or was a saint years a grantity of little images in white or was a grant white or saint years and years a grant white or saint years a grant was a saint years and years a grant white years a grant white years a grant white years and years a grant white years a grant white years a grant white years a grant white years a grant which years a grant white years a grant was a grant white years a gr

I saw in the chancel of Sains I ves a quantity of little images in white wax, hanging either side the altar. They were all in proportion, and all small. One was a pigmy leg; one a head the size of a cocoanut; one a reg; one a nead the size of a cocoanut; one a torso in miniature, with a fat paunch like that of a little Chinese Joss. There were likewise crutches, and they also were small. The secret resided in a spring outside the door, which upon the saint's day has virtue for diseases of children; hence the statuary of Lilliput; the saint needs a waxen memo-randum, or he might exert himself. randum, or he might exert himseif upon

of Lilliput; the saint needs a waxen memorandum, or he might exert himseif upon the wrong leg.

A large wooden image of the saints balanced by the inevitable Virgin and Child, stood in a niche beside the altar. He was hung from the shoulders down with tinsel strips resembling gigantic book-markers. His form was quite lost, but his head wras set mildly on the book-markers like the head of a tassel, and with as much expression. The Virgin and her Babe were turned into mere bouquet-holders. The altar, draped with fresh laces and covered with gewgaws, like a child's play-house, bere loads of flowers, natural and artificial; the latter modestly retired from competition by denying themselves the faintest resemblance to anything hortigulants. lenying themselves the faintest resemblance

to anything horticultural. The mass, with its curtseyings and sprinklings and pistols and censers, and little choristers indulging in the chance of shricking at the top of their voices with the certainty of being listened to, was but a poor pageant. The line of seven priests did not impress me with a sense of number as it did the peasant girl, because I happened to know that several of them were dummies—laymen, dressed out in robes to interest that the several of them were displayment. mies-laymen, dressed out in robes to imi-

tate priests and look effective. But the attentive kneeling figures crowding the pavement, crowding the doorway, and crowding the green hollow around the church to a great height up the hillside, were beautiful, with the believing faces I had come to see.

And I was impressed and touched when they came to the special litary of Saint Yves, Confessor, and the voices of all my peasant girls, reverberating from the floor peasant girls, reverberating from the floor and re-echoed from the grassy hills, made a soft music in his honor. "Saint Yves, Confessor," they sang over and over again, answering the base voices of the priests, "ask Holy Mary to plead for the forgiveness of our sins, which we confess through thee." The crowd was tremendous, and I thought

The crowd was tremendous, and I thought the pastilles in the censers a benevolent idea. I had difficulty in penetrating, although in good time; and upon the commencement of the mass the chapel, filled up instantaneously, like the neck of a bottle, and overflowed around the landscape. When we all came out the breezy air was delicious. All was life and pleasure, and a French Sunday. A peasant was standing under the eaves, selling to the highest bidder certain votive offerings of grain which der certain votive offerings of grain which lay in the bags around him. The auctioneer was the only fat Breton I have seen: My landlord told me that he was a weaver, and he sedentary calling must explain the anomaly; the rest of his race are the race of the lean, sad Cassius. Over his head, as he stood clamoring for bids, I happened to notice a red line or thread, which passed quite around the church, and went out of its way to take a loop about a stone cross standing near by. This upon examination

standing near by. This upon examination proved to be an endless wax taper, of the kind used for igniting the gas at home; it was an offering, and may have been sold after the wheat, for all I know.

We moved about through the strange crowd, my host, his guest, and his dog; /the last was strongly agitated, and his tail, distracted between the impulse to waggle and the impulse to drive through his legs, was a monument of indecision. For my own part. monument of indecision. For my own part, I cannot get over my amazement at meeting a peasantry identical with the subjects of Henry of Navarre, and I peered hither and thither with the curiosity that never slakes; now at a bride, the bosom of her jacket covered with embroidery, the tinsel politication through her lace can her nach of Hebry of Navarre, and I peered hither and thither with the curiosity that never slakes; now at a bride, the bosom of her jacket covered with embroidery, the tinsel glittering through her lace cap, her neck tied with velvet streamers set with stamped trinkets, and a downcast air of exquisite heroinism; now at a dandy, with a cross or chalice or candiestick beautifully worked on the back of his violet waistcoat, and his mass of streaming hair invaded by the shirt-collar, all rigid with stitching and starch, and set along the edge with a tinkling row of links; now at the bables brought to drink of the fountain in their best clothes, their little invalid faces set in close caps of the fountain in their best clothes, their little invalid faces set in close caps trimmed with gilt lace or needlework, and trolling about at the bottom of vast inclosures of upright roff. During infancy this ornament is worn standing, in the Queen Elizabeth manner, and the blessed child's head in one of them is like a bon-bon in a nanar horn. At little girlhood the in a paper horn. At little girlhood the starch relents, and the structure falls around the shoulder. The innocents when applied to the sacred spring usually refused to drink, with a touch of Protestantism that I liked. nmas reclaimed them promptly, with the lightnings of the church and the thunder-claps of the nursery. In other cases the child was not produced, but prudent fathers might be observed carrying the enchantment off in bottles, like Vichy

water, for home pharmacy.

A lively business was doing all around the church. There were booths for the sale of every sort of cheap ornaments, rosaries, crucifixes, silver rings, gay braids, and various kinds of haberdashery. There were all sorts of lotteries and games of chance to cratify the Breton's taste for the mysterious.
One of the few games of skill was a kind of pitch-penny into an inclined sieve, the elastic bottom of which will toss out a coin unless thrown just within the rim. My com-panion, to whom games of the discus, from counters to quoits, were an old and cheap success, autonished the crowd and dismayed the proprietor. He threw with perfect accuracy, almost broke the bank, forgave the greater, part of his winnings, and scattered the rest among a crowd of beggars, escaping amid a chorus of vociferous prayers for his future happiness. The plety of this class of mendicants is inexhaustible, and of a marmendicants is inexhaustible, and of a marketable quality. The peasants appreciate the cheap advantage of their paternosters, and are quite liberal with their centimes, a copper the size of a three-cent piece. I am an aristocrat, and never give less than a sou. For this sum I purchased the devotions of a very dirty old women who went on of a very dirty old woman, who went on her knees three times around the church in my favor, telling her beads audibly, and all the while, without an instant's distraction from the search, examining the spectators for the next client.

for the next client.

A different aspect of poyerty presented itself shortly after, and one that it will be difficult to forget. We had finished luncheon in a quiet shady place remote from the throng. The salt tide was filling and dimpling below us, and the tourterelles were sighing in some covert overhead, when a slender and comely boy of sixteen suddenly passed before us without any noise. He was very ragged and miserable, and we gave him of our leavings with the pursy liberality of men who are full. That lucky boy got a mutton bone from which the meat had only been whittled like a leadpencil; his avaricious teeth snapped on it with a sharp grinding noise; I was resninded of the story in the other day's paper, of the man, who was observed writhing in a crowded Paris omnibus, his face lived with horror; "I have sat on may teeth; and they have bitten me," teeth; and they have bitten me."

Our caprice further endowed the poor youth with some orêpes, large buckwheat cakes baked incredibly thin, and peculiar to Brittany, I believe. It gave us pleasure to see his hollow white cheeks distending with the paste. After some further experiwith the paste. After some further experiments in the luxury of this sort of self-denial, we bethought ourselves of a glass or two of wine remaining in the bottom of a bottle. The eyes of the boy, which had been steadily downcast, at this point lifted and met our own. I don't know when I have been more terrified than when those appealing eyes, hollow and scintillating like some Spanish beggar's eyes in a Murillo, looked into mine and quietly ran over with tears! They overflowed with tears above the edge of the glass, as he meekly turned it up over his nose, and then he hid his face in extreme shame, shambled off with a half-kick at the dog, who had already begun to lick his ankles, and vanished. The big landlord and I looked at each other, rather aghast. There kles, and vanished. The big landlord and I looked at each other, rather aghast. There is something so sacred in the tears of a boy of sixteen, the time of a boy's pride, that I was fain to connect the wine, in some incoherent way, with the wine of Cana. I could not make it out, but a glance at the drained glass carried me off at once to the first miracle, and the prodigal Master treading out his easy wine-press that the merriment should not flag. That was indeed a noble Pardon! ENFANT PERDU.

The Interminable War---Fearful Loss of Life in the Jungles of Paraguay---A Call for More Men---The Allies in Critical Condition-The Treasuries of Brazil and Buenos Ayres Depleted--A Strong Party Opposed to the War---The Strong Position of the Paraguayans--The First Movement of Gen. Polidoro--The Next Effort by General Mitre ---He too Retreats ---Losses in Three Days, on Both Sides, 12,000.

What is Said About General Lopez and His Army---The Wool Market -- United States Ministers -- Naval.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 13, 1866.—This mail eaves Buenos Ayres under a cloud of deleaves Buenos Ayres unuer a cloud of de-pression such as I have not seen in these many years. The war with Paraguay proves a formidable undertaking. The Allies have manœuvred well, and have marched into several evacuated places, and have accepted the surrender of prisoners, once to the numjungles of Paraguay are as fatal as those of India, and already the diseases of the camp have carried off more than the casualties of battle.

The Treasury is exhausted, and the best mode of replenishing it is attracting serious attention. The old mode of issuing paper money has been tried here till the dollar has gone down from 100 cents silver to 4, and any specific of a new issue of paper. any suggestion of a new issue of paper money produces great alarm on 'Change,' the imports are already high, they must be higher, and it is proposed to add a duty on exports, chiefly wools, and thus cripple the pastoral industry, the only really productive one in this country.

The monetary crisis in Brazil has seriously affected the supplies for the war. A new ministry has been formed, and it is understood that the powerful party opposed to the war on Paraguay can only be defeated by some speedy and telling victory over the Paraguavans. These discouragements are not lessened

by the recent news from the crmy.

The allies are losing vast numbers of men. Their recent battles have been bloody and undecisive. Gen. Flores who took to the front 5,000 men, has not over two battalions left. The Province of Corrientes invaded. left. The Province of Corrientes invaded, called out the militia, and as the whole land was exposed they went unwillingly, leaving homes entirely unprotected. By battle, skirmish and picket, by disease and desertion, they are now said to be reduced to 62 men. A friend from the army writes that nine-tenths of them went to the Province of Entre Rios.
The position of the Paraguayans is strong.

Humaita is their great fortress, and between the Allies and it they have their army and four lines of fortifications. In their present four lines of fortifications. In their present position they have a good natural defence in the swamps and jungles, and they have occasionally a stone wall, and in one place they can set 50 men safely against 500. A recent trial of strength, most hotly contested, gave the Allies no material advance. On the 13th of July the Brazilians took three batteries from the Paraguagans. It three batteries from the Paraguayans. It was a hard contest, for the Brazilians loss one whole battalion of 400 men. On the 16th the Paraguayans retook one of these, which commanded the other two. On this day there was a very general engagement, and so fearful was the strife that at times the Brazilians were fairly intrenched behind the

dead bodies of their comrades.

It was on July 15 that Gen. Polidoro assumed command of the Brazilians, on the removal of Gen. Osorio. All he knew was that the Paraguayans were making batte-ries in a wood in front. Early on the 16th he sent two regiments, who, with two guns, drove them away. He then called up 15,000 men to scour the woods, and they soon came up to a deep, wide ditch, and immediately masked battery opened on them. An effort was made to storm, but it failed, and as the host retreated they were followed by 8,000 Paraguayans, who were waiting for this turn in affairs. The Brazilians stopped in the first wood, rallied, and before sundown drove them back to their intrench-

On the 18th, Gen. Mitre attempted to dislodge the Paraguayans in the wood in front, and he dashed down in force, aweeping everything before him, until they came to a lane between two marshes, 12 yards in width, and here they were enfiladed. An effort to send out a flanking force failed, and the Paraguayan reserves arose and fell upon the retreating Argentines. The Argentines did as the Brazilians had done the day before, and rallied in the wood, when 15,000 men came upon them, and the Argentines held their ground till their flank was reached by the enemy's cavalry, and they retreated.

In these three days' fighting it is believed that the loss on each side was about equal, and in killed and wounded it is said each

side must have lost 6,000 men.

The army of President Lopez, though it has lost so many thousand of men, is still formidable. He is said to be receiving recruits from various quarters of the plucky little Republic, and the spirit of the people is far from heigen whence is far from being subdued. A deserter to the Allies says that Lopez has three en-campments, one part holding the Allies in check, one at Humaita, and one at Villa Pillar.

At Cerro Leon he has a general retreat for sick and wounded men, and 4,000 women serve in this hospital, and many of them are

# SOUTH AMERICA.

of the best families of Paraguay. Before the war he had 700 young men at the hospitals, learning their duty under English and other fearning their duty under English and other foreign physicians. He had 75 Paraguayan youths in France studying engineering and various professions, tending to make the army and ravy independent of foreigners. Porto Alegro, the long-coming Brazilian General, with his 10,000 troops and 12,000 horses, has at length arrived, and his command is incorporated with the Allied army. In the battle of the 18th. Col. Palleja of In the battle of the 18th, Col. Palleja of Uruguay fell at the head of his troops. He was one the finest officers in the service, a fine scholar and good man. We owe more to his faithful men than to any other for the details of every-day life in the Allied camp. He was taken to Montevideo and buried in great pomp. More than 10,000 people as-sembled, overhelmed by a sincere and general sorrow.

My view of the war and the state of things is not a bright one. I reflect the state of public sentiment here at this time. It is a desponding time. But I am heartily with the Allies in my preferences, and I heartily look for their success. The state of the market here is not at all buoyant. The probable increase of the tariff at Washington has suspended all sales of treatments.

of wool at this place.
The new Minister here, Major-General Asboth, and Mr. Struthers, the new Consul, have not yet arrived here, though their appointment has been known here for some

The Shamokin United States war steamer of eight guns has been in this harbor for some weeks. She is preparing to go up the river to carry Mr. Washburne, United States Minister to Paraguay. He has been here nearly a year, waiting to get through Brazil is about to send here three more

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

# THE "REVOLUTIONARY" STORY. Opinions of To-Day's New York

Papers.

We take from to day's New York papers the following editorials in reference to the report published in yesterday's Ledger as to the questions said to have been propounded to the Attorney General, by President ohnson:

#### [From to-day's N. Y. Daily News.] The Telegraphic Hoax.

A telegraphic despatch, originating with the Philadelphia *Ledger*, appeared in all the morning papers yesterday, purporting to be a series of questions put to the Attorney-General by the President, as to whether decline to recognize Congress as a legiti-mate body, after having signed such of its measures as he did not yeto, and after a vast majority of the people had declared in its favor, is too preposterous for serious consideration. The statement was manu-facturered for the purpose of speculation in gold and stocks, and was a performance that should expose its author to public condemnation, if no more palpable punishment

The President has a right to endeavor to impress his views on Congress, and make its action conform to his ideas of what is rudent and right, if he can possibly do so If this fails, he may veto their action, but there his authority ends. The respective, powers and duties of the Executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of he Government are strictly defined by the Constitution, and no one has any right to encroach upon the province of the other. The President can veto an act of Congress if he regards it unwise or improper, and the courts may set it aside if they deem it unconstitutional; beyond these restrictions Congress is supreme. The President, therefore, having exhausted power in attempting to restrain Radical legislation, has no further duties or responsibilities in the matter. The people have decided against him, and from that decision there is no appeal.

On the other hand, the more intemperate

and brutal of the Congressional politicians proclaim their intention of signalizing the meeting of Congress by the impeachment of the President and his immediate arrest and imprisonment, the plan being to lock him up and try him afterward. The President has done nothing worthy of impeachment. has done nothing worthy of impeacement, nor could he be legally convicted for any violation of duty of which Congress can take cognizance. He acted from a sense of duty, and his motives were patriotic and conscientious. The people are his masters as they are those of Congress, and they alone have a right to reverse his action at the legal tribunal of the ballot box. Congress and the President should adhere strictly to constitutional forms, and neither imagine that power temporarily possessed can be used with impunity to destroy the rights and independence of the other; and gratify partisan malevolence or per-sonal caprice. There is ample room and verge enough within the sphere of constitu-tional limits to effect all necessary legisla-tion, without revolution or the disruption of society. Congressis now in the ascendant, and it is its duty to secure the re-admission of the South on some fair and equitable terms, and allow the country to enjoy the advantages of the dear-bought peace which our soldiers have achieved, or their triumph will be short-lived. A breath can unmake them as a breath has made.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The Philadelphia Canard.

The Philadelphia Canard.

Had the report been true, we do not see that there was anything in it to justify much alarm. The competency of the present Congress may fairly enough be questioned; it has repeatedly been questioned; and if the President shares the doubts which have been raised, it would be perfeatly recular for him to seek the advice of which have been raised, it would be perfectly regular for him to seek the advice of the law-officer of the Government. But we suppose there is no point involved in this question on which the President's own reflections have not already given him fixed opinions, and that there is therefore no necessity for an application to any legal adviser. The President's duty in the premises is rather a question of high policy than of legal interpretation. If he meditated a different course from the one he has been pursuing, he would more appropriately consult his Cabinet than his law-officer. But, of course, nothing of the kind is in contemplation.

is in contemplation.

The President has informed the country. often enough that he thinks the Southern

Senators and Representatives are excluded in plain violation of the Constitution. But whether this infringement impairs the constitutional authority of Congress to dis-charge ordinary legislative functions, is a charge ordinary legislative functions, is a different question. Congress is liable, at any session, to do unconstitutional acts; but the only legal consequences is that those particular acts are void. They do not effect or impair the authority of Congress as a legislative body. All is other acts are just as valid as if it had not, in those particular instances, transcended its constitutional limitations.

The true theory of the Rump Congress is, that it is a constitutional body which has perpetrated some outrageously unconstitutional acts. If Congress passes an unconstitutional law to-morrow, the constitutional law is law to-morrow, the constitutional law is just as valid as if the unconstitutional one were not void. If, ten years ago, Congress had refused to examine the credentials of had refused to examine the credentials of the members from Rhode Island, it would have been guilty of a plain breach of the Constitution; but probably no court would bave decided that a law passed in the absence of the Rhode Island members was destitute of binding force. That State would indeed, have been entitled to redress; but the only source of redress would have been the justice of the citizens of the other States, acting through the Congressional elections.

No reprobation is too severe for the coiners of such a despatch as that which was pub-No reprobation is too severe for the coiners of such a despatch as that which was published yesterday morning. It was doubtless the invention of speculators who wished to influence the gold market by practising upon the fears of the country in the present inflammable state of the public mind. President Johnson has again and again recognized the competency of the Rump Congress, by every form of official intercourse, and by approving the greater portion of the laws it has passed. Those who were taken in by the Philadelphia canard have only to blame themselves for their want of wariness in supposing that the President was about to stultify himself by condemning his own official acts and adding to the present dangerous excitement by attempting a revolutionary redress of the just grievances of the excluded States.

A Mischievous Falsehood.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

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From the N. Y. Times.

There are several considerations which might have deprived the statement of some of the importance attributed to it. of some of the importance attributed to it, even if it had been true. (1.) If the President had made the inquiries alleged, it would not follow that his purpose was to refuse to recognize the existing Congress. It might have been the very reverse. (2.) He has already recognized it by sending messages to it, by signing bills which it has passed, and thus making them law, and by putting those laws in execution. He could not now refuse to regard it as valid without stultifying his own action. (3.) He could do nothing in the premises without the concurrence of a portion of the members, sufficient with the Southern memwithout the concurrence of a portion of the members, sufficient with the Southern members, to make a quorum, and there is not the alightest reason to suppose that he could obtain that assent. (4.) Action on his part of the kind supposed would be illegal and and revolutionary and would contradict General by the President, as to whether Congress is a legitimate body and ought to be so recognized by him. The story was a manifest forgery on its face and could not be regarded as authentic, except on the consideration that the President had beconsideration that the President had becons the President had becons the President had becons the President had becons the and personal, thus far.

The President and Congress—The Phila delphia Gold Gambling Canard.
[From to day's New York Herald.].

Wall street was considerably excited and Wall street was considerably excited and and exercised yesterday over the gold gambling canard in the shape of a Washington despatch to a Philadelphia journal, in which the President was made to ask the Attorney General of the United States certain questions as to the constitutionality of the present Congress, broadly conveying the idea of a meditated Executive coup d'etat at Washington, and a new civil war between the supporters of Congress and between the supporters of Congress and the believers in the President's the believers in the President's policy of restoration. As soon as this bubble was touched at Washington it collapsed, but meantime it had its effect in a spasmodic rise in gold, whereby the parties directly interested in the trick doubtless turned it to some account, all the feols on 'Change not being dead yet. But outside of Wall street, in connection with some of the President's unfortunate speeches on his late ill-advised western excursion, this gold gambling canard produced a painful sensation from apprehensions that it might prove to be founded upon

facts.

The infamous cupldity which, at such a crisis as this in our public affairs, hesitates not at such diabolical experiments upon the public pulse as this Philadelphia fabrication cannot be too strongly condemed. The guilty parties in this affair we hope will be exposed and punished as far as the law and public opinion can reach them. But there is only one way in which the game of the gold and stock gambling the game of the gold and stock gambling fraternity in regard to the President's fraternity in regard to the President's future relations with Congress can be blocked, and that is by a proclamation, letter or public speech from the President defining his position to be in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment of Congress by all the excluded Southern States, and as fast as possible. That will put an end to all distrust and all apprehensions and all gold gambling inventions as to his future treatment of Gongress, and will put him at once in a position of strength and confidence before the country.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Revolutionizing Gold.

We noted yesterday the startling despatch from the Philadelphia Ledger, in reference to the President's overtures to revolution, not without

to the President's overtures to revolution, not without a reserve of doubt as to its truth. The Ledger still asserts that its report is authentic and indubitable, but has port is authentic and indubitable, but has not given its authority. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stansberry positively declare the despatch to be absolutely false, and this conclusion must be accepted. The effect of the forgery upon the gold market was more decided than that of any news received since the end of the war. Gold, which opened at 151, rose, on the announcement, that the President had addressed these revolutionary questions to the Attorthese revolutionary questions to the Attorney-General, to 1532; and on the denial of its truth fell suddenly to 1502, closing at 1512. This fact has given reason for the suspicion that the telegram was manufactured in the interest of gold speculators, and it is currently reported, as at least a con-firmation, that a stockholder in the Ledger firmation, that a stockholder in the Ledger has recently been a large buyer of gold at a much less price. Fortunes have been made upon the strength of this falsehood, but its prompt exposure prevents any permanent rise in gold. We hope the perpetrator of the forgery will be ferreted out and punished as he deserves to be and the Ledger owes the public a full explanation of the manner in which it obtained its pretended information. Of the Philadelphia journals the Ledger has hitherto been one of the least sensational, a fact which obtained for the despatch much of its credibility. But it is a melancholy truth that the chief planatility of the report was derived from the bility of the report was derived from the (Continued on the Last Page.)