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LETTER FROM ROME.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin,] PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, ROME, ITALY, Tuesday, July 27, 1869.—Apropos to a report which I have read in some American papers lately of Abbe Liszt's movements and present musical occupations, I will give his own words. I asked him last Friday if he intended to go next month to Munich, to be present at Wag-

ner's "Rheingold." "Yes, if it is brought out," replied Liszt, but I doubt very much it it will be"

The "Christ" Oratorio, which the newspaper paragraphs say Liszt is now engaged on, was composed some years ago, and was performed at the Centenary Fête in Rome. Abbé Liszt is engaged at present in preparing a method for advanced musical students. This celebrafed artist, author and composer leads a charming life in his fine airy rooms at the St.Francesco Romano convent buildings, the beautiful situation of which I have already described in a preceding letter. He has a little court of musical followers around him, at the head of which is the young Roman Raphael of music, Sgambati. Sgambati is a quiet, intelligent young man, a conscientious student, and jealous of every moment of his time. He is well up in the literature of his art too. Through his courtesy I am able to read that rare book "Memorie Storico-Critichi di Giovanni Pierkulgi"which in plain English means "The Critical Life of Palestrina," written by the great musician, Guiseppe Baini. Ever since I came to Rome I have been trying to was offered to me, and the next day he brought me the volumes. Since then I have been working away hard at them, and some of these days I shall give you a few precious bits from this curious and most agreeable quaint old "Storico Critichi?"

While on the subject of music, I cannot help echoing the earnest wish of the Venice correspondent to this week's issue of the Cordance de Rome-our weekly Roman journal. This letter writer says: "We put up the most ardent wishes that the Council will interest itself in the reform of Church music. Venice gives us on this subject a case in point at St. Mark's this very day-a specimen of what some artists will do when not held in check by ecclesiastical authority. At this Church is being sung a Vesper for the dead, to the high sounding music of a full orchestra, in which there is nothing to suggest a prayer

Ever since my residence in Rome I have been struck with the necessity for reform in ! church music. Modern Italian mass music is to me very repulsive. With the exception of the Pontifical masses, when the Pope's choir sings the true old Palestrina music, there is no church in Rome where I can listen patiently to the music. It is all florid and full of the most disagreeable suggestions of operatic scenes in Verdi's operas. Some of the good old ecclesiastics have never heard an opera in their lives, and are very ignorant of the objectionable character of the music performed before them. One day this Spring a Catholic friend and I alighted from the carriage as a procession passed by with the Sacred Host. The procession was a very fine one, and was accompanied by a military band of one of the regiments. At the most solemn moment, the band struck up the drunken chorus from "Belle Helene!" I forget its name, but you will remember it, the droll, absurd scene in which Agamemnon and other Trojan heroes appear, with wreaths on their heads, wine cups in their hands, and in a state of beastly intoxication. Every one who has seen this disgusting but exquisitely droll travestie of the old story of "Veiled Sin," can form some idea of how shocked I felt.

On Friday I told Liszt that a lady who was with me at the time had lately read with much pleasure Madame Sand's "Maitres Mosaïstes," and had been delighted to see in the preface that the charming book had been written to the sound of his music.

"I have written few books," says Mme. Sand, "with as much pleasure as this. I was in the country during a summer as hot as the climate of Italy, which I had just left. Liszt played on the piano on the ground floor, and the nightingales, intoxicated with the music, sang in the surrounding lilacs."

This was written far off in 1837. Thirty-two years ago! Liszt's face grew bright as I repeated a few words from the preface.

"Yes! yes!" he said, nodding his head and smiling, "Yes, I was visiting Madame Sand at Nohant. The weather was indeed frightfully hot. She used to go to work at 8 o'clock in the evening, and I spent a great part of the time at the piano. At 3 o'clock, in the morning we had a supper, and Madame Sand read us the result of her evening's work. She wrote rapidly, very freely-hardly an erasure on the page."

Liszt has a great deal of fine humor, a little tinged with sarcasm, which is agreeably tempered by mid-age and religion. We were talking of a French author.

"Il a l'esprit, oui, il a l'esprit," said the Abbe, pouting out his lips, then added with a sharp, wicked twinkle of the eye, a little wave of the long fingers, and a lowering of the voice, mais vous voyez c'est l'esprit Russe, l'esprit d'entresol."

This loses in translation, and has not half the force or piquancy when I say: "He has intelligence, but you see it is Russian intelligence, intelligence of the ground floor;" and yet I am sure, even in the English version, we can feel the keen sarcasm.

Even if Wagner's "Rheingold" is not presented at Munich this summer, the Goethe statue will be erected in that city on the 20th. of August, the 120th birthday of the great Ger-

Before leaving this musical subject I will give your young lady readers who are lovers of Chopin's music a charming story which a musical friend told me last evening. This friend had called, as is the Italian custom, to congratulate me on my fête day, St. Anne, which was yesterday, 26th of July. He brought me two pieces of music, one a Prayer

one in C minor he asked me if I had ever heard the history of it, and told it to me. It opens, as we know, with a sad movement

and then breaks into a mad, gay whirl, totally at variance with the beginning, and apparently having no connection with it. The first movement is repeated, but it should be played more as a memory of the original theme than as an actual representation of existing emotionthat is, according to the story, which is this:

Chopin called on Madame Sand one day and was told she had been taken suddenly and violently ill. He returned to his rooms in exfreme distress, sat down to the piano and composed at once, this touching first movementt was the expression of his great anxiety. While playing, a messenger came with word that Madame Sand was better; the composer listened to the agreeable news in silence then burst forth on the piano, with the wild delirious passage which forms such a curious contrast to the first part of the waltz.

Now for some ordinary bits of news. One of the unhappy, misguided men, Francesco Martini, who was engaged in the Rocca di Papa affair, has had to receive the penalty of his crime. He was executed lately, after twenty-one months' imprisonment.

This capital punisment question is a sorrowful problem. The only way to regard the executions of Martini and his companions, Monti and Tognetti, who met the same fate some time since, is to remember that if they had succeded in their plans, thousands of innocent persons would have lost their lives. Men who resort to unlawful, violent means, know the penalty they incur. Society has decided that capital punishment is wise and necessary, therefore it is as ungenerous to express sentimental sympathies with these get this work. One day, while talking to men, and condemn the Roman Government Sgambati, I found he owned it; instantly it for defending itself, as it was to reproach the United States Government at Washington for the execution of the unhappy persons implicated in President Lincoln's assassination.

The Correspondence de Rome for this week publishes,in " choice" Latin, the decree which places Renan's two books, "Questions Contemperaines" and "St. Paul," on the Index Expurgatorium. The decree bears date 12th

The Marquis of Bute, who was received into the Catholic Church last winter, has just rented at Rome the palace Muti Savorelli, called, in Murray, Muti Papazurri. It is situated in the Piazza di Ss. Apostoli, to the left of the Odescalschi Palace, and opposite the church. The Marquis intends to spend the coming winter at Rome.

Lord Bute has chosen, either by chance or intention, the same palace that was occupied by James Sthart, James III., as his partisans called him,—and the young Pretender, Charles Edward, who died in this very palace in 1788, both collateral ancestors of the Marquis. This palace has another memory attached to it; it was the home of Edmund About's "Tolla."

M. Armand, the First Secretary of the French Legation at Rome, has been appointed Secretary of the Foreign Office in Paris. M. Armand is one of the Pope's best friends. Pius IX. has lately conferred on the retary the title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mr. Odo Russell, who has been for some time the English representative, or what has stood in lieu of Minister near the Roman Court, has just been named Envoyé to Madrid by the English Government.

Rome has been extremely hot for some days past, but the accounts rendered by the hospitals and published by order of the Commander of the Hospital St. Esprit, Monsignor Ricci, and also the health report of the city, show that notwithstanding the heat, the public health is excellent.

The instruments of the Observatory of Nesuvius indicate that a fresh internal disturbance is commencing in the interior of the moun-

Letters to the journals from the north of Italy give bad accounts about the vines, especially in the Venetian province. They are infested with a new parasite, called Anomala Vitis. They are so small that it takes 7,000 of them to weigh two pounds. I wonder who had patience to count this two-pound number? They are easily dislodged, however, and, if shaken off the leaves early in the morning, they can be killed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ANNE BREWSTER.

Ida Lewis, the Newport Heroine. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Messrs. Editors: I recently had the pleasure of visiting Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of Newport, at her home, the Lime Rock Light House, in Newport Harbor. The limestone rocks which form this island home are about two miles from the city of Newport and are entirely surrounded by water, the only communication being a boat. Chartering a sail-boat, and propelled by a gentle breeze, we soon found ourselves near enough to the soon found ourselves near enough to the rocky refuge to perceive that there were but three buildings on, the cliffs, viz.: A dwelling house, a tool-house and a boat-house, and that the light-house is a part of the wall of the dwelling house, which is surmounted by a lantern, thus enabling the occupants of the house to attend to the light from within. This light, as we had occasion afterward to notice, throws a broad belt of fire over a large portion of the bay, streaming out towards Fort Adams, and making the dark waters. bright and beautiful with the moonlight beams. titul with the moonlight beams.

Notwithstanding the warnings of the public

papers, we pressed our way up the rocks, when Mr. Lewis came out and invited us into the

Mr. Lewis came out and invited us into the dwelling. On entering, we were kindly received by Mrs. Lewis, and soon Miss Ida came forward and gave us a cordial greeting.

Miss Ida Lewis is a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, simple and childlike in her manners, entirely unaffected in her demeaner and appearantly about twenty-four her manners, entirely unaffected in her demeanor, and apparently about twenty-four years of age. She is not tall and masculine, as she is represented in some "awful pictures" of her which have already appeared in print, but light, active, graceful; moving with the agility of a fawn, and her eyes beaming with a noble heroism. From her youth up she has been at home in the water, and acquainted with boats. She begun her daring work of saving human life the very year that she commenced living at the light-house. Her first rescue was that of four lads, who were almost drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Her second was that of a soldier from the Fort, on one of the coldest days ever known to Newbort. Her third was the saving of two men during the prevalence of a severe gale in 1867. Her fourth was that of a boatman on a cold and storny night. Her last was that of two soldiers from Fort Adams in the widter. to the Madonna, a song without words, by Talexy, and those three Graces, the waltzes of Chopin, Opus 64. When he played the fearful gale, in March last. Their boat was

lief. Darting from her house at the first tidings of danger, she seized her boat, and, without waiting for other covering, than that she wore in the house, she pushed off her bold skiff into the boiling sea, nor did she return to land until she had dragged the unconscious soldiers into her boat. Then she steered with joy to her hospitable dwelling. For such acts of heroism in saving human life a medal of solid silver has been presented to Miss Lewis, by the young men of the Nar.

life a medal of solid silver has been presented to Miss Lewis, by the young men of the Narragansett Boat Club, and on July 4th, a splendid silver-mounted boat was presented to the heroine by the inhabitants of Newport. This boat is fourteen feet long and four and a half feet wide, made of onk and black walnut, painted white on the outside, and furnished with red cushions and blue fringe within: the with red cushions and blue fringe within; the row-locks are of copper, the yoke for the rud-der is covered with silver, appropriately in-

It is stated that the Humane Society of London intend sending Miss Lewis a gold medal for her repeated acts of heroism in saving human life. Miss Lewis refuses to visit any place for the

Miss Lewis refuses to visit any place for the purposes of ostentation, or to be made a show of; but she is ever ready to do what in her lies for the advancement of every good work. Especially does she delight in rescuing imperilled lives, in saving the shipwrecked, and in supplying the destitute, and it is our prayer that her most valuable existence may long be spared to us, and to the entire family of mankind. Miss Ida Lewis has been invited by the la-

dies and gentlemen connected with the Sea-men's Temperance Union and the Marino Missionary Society of the Sailors' Home, 422 South Front street, Philadelphia, which is under the direction of the Pennsylvania Seaunder the direction of the Fennsylvania Sca-men's Friend Society, to be present at a series of memorial exercises early in October next. She has accepted. She will bring with her the beautiful boat, humane medals, etc. J. H. Houghton, M.D., 615 North Seventh street.

The Water Waste.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin .- SIE: May a subscriber consult you as to the most hopeful means of arousing the citizens of Philadelphia from their comfortable lethargy? Notwithstanding the wise and prudent articles that have appeared for the last few days in your paper, and in others, many of my neighbors, at least, have to-day been washing their pavements, and wasting the Schuylkill water with a calm content. One wash-pave was running this morning for nearly an hour, while the maid-servant deluged the already clean pavenent with pail after pail of the precious fluid. This afternoon the same servant has been seeking to any property of the precious fluid. has been seeking tar and near a pitcher of

water for the household use.

In the midst of all the distress and confusion, In the midst of all the distress and confusion, my next door neighbor, whose pavement had been thoroughly washed, was heard inquiring in a piteous tone why the water up stairs wouldn't cun! Now, undoubtedly, these people don't read the newspapers. Is there any other way of reaching them? Would it not be a good thing for the authorities to prohibit, entirely of reaching them? Would it not be a good thing for the authorities to prohibit entirely this lavish waste of water by a circular proclamation? If it were not for the danger of fire it would be rather amusing to see these pavement-washers when they find the supply of water gone; but the risk is too imminent for fun. No doubt it is a blessing to have our gutters cleaned by the running water, but life and safety have the first claims. We have been a laughing-stock for years for our unnebeen a laughing-stock for years for our unnecessary scrubbing. Do not let us add to the distinction death by thirst or destruction by

"A word to the wise is sufficient;" can the BULLETIN induce the wisdom that make the word of use?

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1869. Our WideStreets Clear of Incumbrances. Editor of the Evening Bulletin:-SIR: We wish to suggest to the intelligence of City Councils the great desideratum of having our few wide streets in Philadelphia cleared of all their present incumbrances. We now refer to the market-sheds, which mar the beauty and width of Callowhill street, Spring Gar-den street, Girard avenue, Eleventh street, and wide portions of Second street and Moyamensing avenue, and in their places arrange centre boulevards, the same centre b w seen as now seen on portions of Spring Garden street with trees, flowers, fountains and shrubbery, running as far as possible their length. Let all of those wide thoroughfares be paved with the Belgian or Nicolson pavement; and the sidewalks with flars (worthy the attention of property owners), and we will have improvements which will nake those avenues in time handsome and fushionable promenades for shopping, and drives, and features of the city. The work hsbionable of clearing our few wide streets of mar-ket-sheds commenced with their demolition on Market street, and it should never have been suspended until these eye-sores and dirty shambles were removed from all our vide streets, we have too few wide avenues in wide streets, we have too few wide avenues in this city to permit them to be thus obstructed, and it can be only partially remedied by letting us have the few we have got. Let the city build market-houses for the occupants of these sheds and transfer them to them, and remove squatters from the city side-walks, and oblige them, as others have, to pay rent; thus gain will be effected in two ways: the adornment of the city with suitable avenues, and are inof the city with suitable avenues, and an in-ereased and only just revenue to the City

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1869. POLITICAL.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

What the Rebel Papers Say.

A Mobile correspondent of the Tribune No legal investigation has been instituted to fix the responsibility of the riot where it belongs, but all has been left to the Democratic press here to hash up as the several editors think best, and thus, by their incendiary articles to, if possible, renew the riot by working upon the "canaille" of the city to hang and shoot carpet-baggers as the instigators, and the

blacks as the rioters. The Spirit of the Times of the 7th inst. says:
Well, the hemp has been grown that will Well, the hemp has been grown that will hang some of these fellows (carpet baggers) or the bullets are east that will get rid of them with less trouble. They, and not the negro, ought to suffer. Once rid of these ruscals there will be harmony between the two races; and it really would be something worth resistance over if they were made to disappear joicing over if they were made to disappear without noise or riot.

The Dully Register of the same date says:

The Daily Register of the same date says:
There are dozens of miscreants in this city
who have jeoparded the safety of our wives
and children. If a burglar enters a man's
house at midnight, he not only has the sanction of the law to kill him, but he merits and
receives the plaudits of society; but here we
have a gang of villains who inflamed the passions of thousands of barbarians and they parsions of thousands of barbarians and then put firebrands and arms in their hands and ordered them to burn and slay. Is the whole community to forbear beyond the individual in defence of his home and family? The crime is the same, why should not the punishment be the same? These devils have forfeited their lives to the

capsized, and they were clinging to it in a perfectly exhausted condition, when 'Ida purished But their instigators to lief. Darting from her house at the first In the Dain Tribune of the feb with the state of the nurder deserve all the punishment.
In the Daily Tribune of the 6th we have the

following:
As it is a few negroes only have lost their lives when hundreds had placed themselves in a position where they might have been slaughtered within the pale of the moral law and where the statute law could not proslangingered within the pale of the moral law, and where the statute law could not pro-tect them. Since the riot has been forced upon us the regret is, not that so few negroes were killed, but that the whitescoundrels who

were killed, but that the whitescoundrels who incited them were permitted to escape.

Again, the Register of the 8th says:
The latter (white men) have come to the stern conclusion that this sort of deviltry shall not be repeated with impunity, and if those carpet-baggers are ambitious of dangling to lamp-posts, all they have got to do is to turn loose their infuriated wild beasts once more in a public riot. The public patience is exhausted,

loose their infuriated wild beasts once more in a public riot. The public patience is exhausted, and the injunction "Let us have Peace" will be enforced with a terrible retribution on those who disoley its mandate.

All, the same old growl of the wolf up the stream to the lamb below. It is true that today there is in process of organization a body of men in this city for the purpose (so far as can be determined) of driving all prominent white Republicans from the city, or of murdering them if they insist in remaining here. The following, in the Register of the 5th, is only one of several hints to such an organization which have been thrown out in our daily press:

In the present exasperated condition of the

In the present exasperated condition of the public mind, we enjoin prudence as a necessity for the peace of society and the triumph of right over wrong. Individual passionate outbreaks will do harm and harm only. When the people speak and act they must do it authoritatively. This caution is especially to be heeded by the handful of earpet-baggers in the community. Let them beware of the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

The tonclusions to be drawn from the above extracts seem to be, that in case a Republican meeting is held at any time in the future the Chivalry will bring about a riot as a pretext, and then murder the prominent Republicans in the city, for no one can point out a case of riot or bloodshed in this city instigated or perpetrated by the Republicans. What they may have done in the late riot has been done in self-defence. There is organizing a reign of terror here. For some time the daily papers have been teeming with such incendiary appeals as are contained in the above extracts: and still no one of these cendiary appeals as are contained in the above extracts; and still no one of these

cendiary appeals as are contained in the above extracts; and still no one of these editors has been brought to task for inciting riot, and no one of them will be troubled by the authorities here, whatever may be written or published by these journals. There are a larger number of men here, who class themselves as Democrats, who did not vote in the late elections, and who do not indorse the incendiary articles of the Democratic press: but they cower like whipped hounds funder the lash of John Forsyth's diatribes, and do not dare speak or act in opposition to the dictates of their party leaders.

Is it not a singular fact that the only persons killed in the late riot are colored men? It is the same old story. It is regarded as a crime against the high-toned chivalry of the South to hold a Republican meeting. The Democracy can hold public meetings, fire caunon, denounce all white Republicans as villains, scoundrels and robbers, who should be summarily disposed of without trouble or riot, and the Register and the Tribune will go into ectacy over the reports of such glorious occasions; but to hold a Republican meeting, and to allow freedmen to congregate, is a srime against society (?) inciting to riot, and the to allow freedmen to congregate, is a crime against society (?) inciting to riot, and the heads of carpet haggers and seedly see ds of carpe pay the forfeit of all consequent disturbances!

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Pendleton and Vallaudigham. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 14.]
The acceptance of the Democratic nomina-

to Geo. H. Pendleton. He would have been as dead as a salt mackerel if he had not accepted. He could not afford to regard his broken ankle or his personal comfort, if he proposed to be in the notification. or his personal comfort, if he proposed to be, in the politician's sense, a live man. There is another man who has a solemn hour at hand in which to choose his destiny. We refer to Mr. Vallandigham. If he remains in his wig-Mr. Vallandigham. If he remains in his wigwam during this campaign, he will be, on the second Tuesday of October, no matter how the votes may count out, a scalped savage. He hasfor a long time been accused by the staunchest Democrats of the State of cussedness and selfishness. He announced some time ago that he would not speak during this campaign by he would not speak during this campaign, but he must reconsider that conclusion and reach another determination now. If he attends to his private business he will be called a sorehead. If he refuses to speak for Pendleton. his private dusiness ne will be called a sore-head. If he refuses to speak for Pendleton, he will be denounced as having a mean, per-sonal spite toward Ohio's favorite son. He inust become reconciled with Pendleton. In one sense, that is not a hard task. There are few men with whom it is more agreeable to become reconciled than it is more agreeable to become reconciled than it is with Mr. Pendleton. He would, we are sure, receive Val., with courtesy and kindness, and creature comforts. Though all this might be as honey in the mouth of Val., it would be bitter in the belly, no doubt; but he must take his medicine like a man. The pill may be coated with claborate sugar, but it must go down, or there will be no health in the patient.

The Pride of the Valley"... Asa Packer's

In Lancaster is published an outspoken Re-

In Lancaster is published an outspoken Republican weekly paper, by the rather singular title of Father Abraham. The editor, it will be seen from the following, is a good witness as to Packer's principles and associations in the days of Breckinridge and treason. That paper having asserted that Packer supported Breckinridge, the Reading Eagle denied it, whereupon it replies as follows:

"Father Abraham happens to be well posted in regard to the political record of Judge Packer. At the time of the Charleston Convention the senior editor of Father Abraham resided at Mauch Chunk, and published the Gazette, the office of which was in Packer's own building, on the corner of Susquehanna street and Broadway. When the news came to Mauch Chunk, whilst the Convention was yet in session, that Judge Packer had taken a decided stand for and with Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge, and opainst Douglas he was onenly and hitterly decement. Breckinridge, and against Douglas, he was openly and bitterly denounced by William R. Oris, A. G. Broadhead, Jack Taylor, and the other real and professing friends of Douglas in Mauch Chunk. And when, after Douglas in Mauch Chunk. And when, after Douglas had received the required majority of two-thirds, and became the regular Democratic nomines for President, Mr. Asa Packer bolted the nomination and joined the secessionists, and afterwards, at Baltimore, participated in the nomination and voted for John C. Breckinridge as the secession caudidate for President, he was yet more soverely denounced by a majority of the Democrats of Carbon county. And after his return home. Carbon county. And after his return home in conversation with the writer of this article in conversation with the writer of this article, Judge Packer openly and unconditionally denounced Douglas as a demagogue, and expressed his purpose to support Breckinridge, regardless of consequences. Very soon two of the gentlemen named—Messrs. Broadhead and Taylor—changed from Douglas to Breckinridge, whilst Wm. R. Otis, also a leading local politician of Mauch Chunk, remained firm. The Carbon Democrat, also, yielded to Packer, and changed from Douglas to Breckinridge.

"Neither Judge Packer nor any one of his home friends will deny a word we have stated

These devils have forfetted their lives to the majesty of a community, whose lives and property they have put in hourly peril. If they were all hanged to-day, justice would be vindicated and the safety of society secured. We do not wish to have a hair of the heads of the Nor will they deny that in 1855 he bolted the

nomination of Hon. George R. Barrett, the regular Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Court of the Carbon District, and his support of Bell, the independent Know Nothing candidate."

The South American War. NOTE OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS. ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

At date of Buenos Ayres, June 9, the Allied plenipotentiaries D. Mariano Varela, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic; Conselheiro D. Jose Maria da Silva Paranhoes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and D. Adolfo Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary on special mission of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, dictated the following:

following:
Swayed by the most friendly dispositions

Swayed by the most friendly dispositions, the allied governments have maturely considered those wishes and legitimate purposes of Paraguayan citizens which were expressed in the manifesto signed at Asuncion on the 31st of Match last, and communicated to the allied governments by a note dated 'April 29, addressed to them by the popular committee intrusted with the discharge of their mandate. The many Paraguayan citizens who signed the intrusted with the discharge of their mandate. The many Paraguayan citizens who signed the manifesto declared, in brief: That they are animated by the desire to see the horrid martyrdom of the Paraguayan people ended as soon as possible, and to organize a government which would be the expression of a legitimate popular sovereignty, establishing it in the territory liberated by the arms of the allies, and at present under their arms of the allies, and at present under their exclusive rule; that they consider it the duty

of every Paraguayan to contribute to the ending of the remains of Lopez's power; that they ofter to the allies their aid and that of their countrymen adhering to the same cause in any manner found necessary and proper to attain those ends; and they take God to witness attan those ends; and mey take God to witness to the sincerity of the intentions thus manifested to the ailied governments.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the allied governments, have now the honor and immost satisfaction to be able to communicate to the eforesaid commissioners that the allied

to the aforesaid commissioners that the allied governments have resolved to agree on their part to the wishes laid before them in the name of the unhappy Paraguayan people; and that, promising them the most benevolent cooperation, they declare at the same time they operation, they declare at the same time they will recognize and treat with the new Paraguayan Government that may be constituted in accordance with the terms resumed in the conditions laid down in the annexed proctocol of the agreement made for this purpose, which is accompanied with copies of the pacts of alliance referred to. As a more explicit enunciation of to. As a more explicit enunciation of the wishes of the allied governments that the new Paraguayan government may as much as possible cement the spirit of union among their countrymen, and so secure the more detheir countrymen, and so secure the more decided national support, the undersigned suggest to the Commissioners the convenience of the Provisional Government they undertake to establish being composed of three members, even though one of the members bear the title of President, and as such exercise special functions, the condition of concord and force will be satisfied once the suppreme authority reside in the collective body. reme authority reside in the collective body, he diffrent executive attributes of the governing board being distributed in the manner adged most reasonable among the three-mem-

ers composing it.

The committee to whom to whom the above The committee to whom to whom the above note refers, Messis. Bedoye, Egusquiza and Valiente, accept its terms, with the understanding that they leave the rights of Paraguay unmolested, and that they do not impose standing that they leave the rights of Para-guay unmolested, and that they do not impose on the Provisional Government now consti-tuted "any conditions but those to which its own loyalty counsels it."

THE POSITION OF LOPEZ.
The Buenos Ayres Standard of the 26th has news from Asuncion dated Jane 19, which gives a fair idea of the position of the Para-guayans. It says: Lopez is still at Ascurra, defended by the defiles and passes through which alone the front of his lines can be ap-proached. To attack his flanks or rear, a cirproached. To attack his flanks or rear, a circuit of 21 leagues will have to be made by the invading force. A squadron can at the same time be sent up the river Manduvira, and a corps damnée be thrown on the enemy's rear. A coup de main, though it might cost a number of lives, is the best way of bringing this weary war to a close for although. Tower beautiful. war to a close; for, although Lopez has full 8,000 infantry better armed than is generall supposed, passive obedience alone urges them on, and they are not equal in physique to the men who composed the Paraguayan ranks two years—ago.—Many prisoners—and deserters state that Lopez's soldiers are very badly of

for provisions. The number of women and children rescues The number of women and children rescued by Gen. Bareto was said originally to be nearly 12,000 souls, but he lost through the enemy's attack on his rear, during his retreat, no less than 80 carts filled with women, and three squadrons of light cavalry, which were cut off while endeavoring to cover the retreat. The number brought back to camp of the rescued families only amounts to 1000 and as usual families only amounts to 3,000, and, as usual there are reports that Lopez has put to death many of the wretched creatures he recap-tured.

CUBA.

General Jordan's Account of the Fight Near Holguin---Valmaseda Defeated. Slaves Joining the Cubans-Disorgan ization Among the Spaniards in Nue vitas---Quesada to Attack the City.

Washington, August 15,1869.—Letters from Cuba, giving advices to the 15th inst., were received here last evening. Gen. Jordan gives the following account of the action near Hol-

Valmaseda, being reinforced, determined to surprise the Cubans. His movements were promptly reported to General Jordan, who prepared to meet him. A small force was sent out to reconnoitre, and, if the enemy ap-peared, to lead them into an ambush which had been prepared, where General Jordan and one thousand men awaited them. General Valmaseda met the advanced party and attacked them. They retreated to the main body, who received the whole Spanish force body, who received the whole Spanish force (more than double their number) with such earnestness that they were thrown into disorder, and it was impossible to reorganize them. This success was followed by a charge which forced a disordered retreat. The success of General Jordan was complete. The colored militia, impressed into the service, broke on the first attack, and mearly all descrete to the standard of Gen. Jordan. The tight, it is asserted, lass destroyed the army of Valmaseda and given the Cubans control of the entire Holguin district. The Spanish loss is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded, and 700 in desertions and prisoners.

sestimated at 170 in killed and wounded, and 700 in desertions and prisoners.

It is reported that the slaves throughout the island are exhibiting symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the Cespedes government. They are joining the Oubans by hundreds and thousands, determined to secure the advantages of the decree of liberation issued by General Quesada at the compenent of the struggle for independence. mencement of the struggle for independence. These men, it is said, make good and efficient

General Quesada, in the Puerto Principe district, these letters state, is nearly ready for an attack on Nuevitas with a force sufficient to secure success. General Leson has been re-stored to command there, and the dissensions stored to command there, and the dissensions between the regulars and volunteers have increased to such an extent as to render his force almost entirely unreliable. Unless Gen. Lesea is reinforced it is not believed he will risk a contest. Vessels sufficient to remove his troops are concentrating in front of the city. THE COOKE EXPLORING PARTY

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILEDAD

SURVEY OF THE ROUTE

Graphic and Interesting Report

California, Oregon and the Newstawest

GIBRAETAR, PUT-IN-BAY, August 10,:1869 -Jay Cooke, Esq.: My DEAR SIR: The journey to our Pacific coast, which I have just made at your request, had, as I suppose, for its chief object the investigation of such facts as might bear upon the desirableness of advancing in the construction of the proposed Mortgern Pacific Railroad. My own point of view must be, of course, that which any intelligent traveler might take, leaving to men of practical science all questions as to the details which an engineer or a surveyor should carefully exam me.

To see for ourselves the characteristics of Western Oregon, we decided to go from Saa Francisco to Portland by land, instead of taking the steamer, on the ocean. A ride of tweentyeight miles by steamboat, to Valléjo, and of about one hundred and forty miles by rail; through Sacramento and Marysville, brought: us to Oroville, California, on the Feather river, where began our stage-coach ride of about six. hundred miles. We could not but notice in this region the rast injury done by hydranlic mining; farms and orchards, once under successful cultivation, being now completely buried under the sand and gravel brought down by the streams, from the mines in the higher lands. Over a great extent of country, mining has ceased to be profitable; and so all business connected with this branch of industry has been abandoned; but hundreds of thousands of acres have been rendered forever unfit for tillage, and present greed has caused lasting impoverishmment.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITION. Our staging began (June 20) in the midst of the wheat harvest, in lat. 30 deg. The snows

of winter and the rains of spring, in all this Pacific region, had been unusually light, and as they seldom have rain during the summer months, we saw the country, in our whole journey, under the disadvantages of drought. Yet the harvests were evidently abundant, and excellent in quality. Farming through this State and central Oregon is carried on on a large scale. Great numbers of reapins and threshing machines are employed to do the work for which the population is altogether too sparse to supply human sinews. A little north of the flourishing town of Chico, we passed a farm of 22,000 acres, under admirable cultivation, with steam-propelled machinery,

threshing the vast heaps of ripened grain. Steadily ascending the valley of the Sacramento river (or its tributaries), and passing hrough Red Bluff and Shasta City we crossed Trinity mountain on the afternoon of the 30th, and so came down into the valley of Trinity river, a branch of the Klamath, on the west of the great mountains, called, in California, the Coast range, and in Oregon the Cascade range, All this region abounds with fine timber, with excellent pasturage, and with plains and hillsides well adapted for grain. Yet there are also to be found wide areas which, under the present drought, seem burned up, and which, at all times, must have irrigation in order to productiveness.

OREGON. On Thursday, July 1st, crossing latitude 42 deg., we entered Oregon; going over the Liski-ony mountains and through the Rogue river valley to Jacksonville. We found, as we moved northward, new varieties of trees and of flowers; but the general characteristics of the country were not essentially different from those of California. There seemed to be every inducement for agricultural enterprise to occupy the land; and the valley of the Umpqua, and that of the Willamette, must certainly attract a large population just as soon as markets are opened for the productions of skill and of industry. The natural tendency of trade and travel from this section must be northward, towards the Columbia river, and the capitalists of Portland are beginning already to open the way by railroad communication through the beautiful and fertile Willamette valley.

PORTLAND, OREGON. Towns and embryo cities become more numerous as we advanced, and when I reached? Portland, on Monday, July, 5th, where the pea-ple were celebrating the National Anniversar 8. I found it hard to realize that so great a crowd! could be gathered in a city of 8,000 inhabitants. and, still more, that such results in agriculture, commerce and manufactures could have been attained whilst the whole population of the vest. State of Oregon is only about 120,000 ! scarcelyone-sixth of that of the city of Philadelphia leave to my fellow travelers more minutes statements as to the statistics of Portland usit of Oregon. But I must say that my feelings were those of continual astonishment, not only as to the delightfulness of the climate, the mildness of the winters, the coolness of the summers, the fertility of the soil, the size off the forests and the excellence of the timber, but, most of all, as to the energy displayed by the

The city of Portland, you are aware, is upon the Willamette river, a few miles above the entrance of that stream into the Columbia river. It is thus eighty or a hundred miles from the Ocean; and it is accessible by steamers and sailing vessels of large size and of considerable draught of water. Constant communication is kept up with San Francisco by a regular line of steamships, and yessels from

comparatively few workers who have been here

laying the foundation of a mighty empire.