BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

Among the items in our last foreign exchanges, we notice the announcement that the great railway between Madrid and Alicante, in Spain, had been opened to the public throughout its whole length, and that the 10th of May, the birth-day of the King-Consort, had been appointed for its formal inauguration. We do not profess to be very familiar with the topography of the Peninsula, but a glance at the map informs us that the distance between Madrid and Alicante, in a direct line, is between two hundred and two hundred and fifty miles, by Colton's scale, and that the route, thus opened to transportation and travel, passes, in a south-easterly direction, from the centre of Spain to the Mediterranean, traversing the heart of New Castile, one of the finest grain growing countries in the world, and furnishing an outlet to other agricultural districts, of proverbial fertility, lying nearer to the sea. The region which it penetrates is very mountainous in many parts, and presents difficulties and obstructions throughout of no ordinary character. The success with which these have been surmounted, by the labors of not more than ten years—a period which would be regarded, even in America, as triumphantly brief for the consummation of so gigantic an enterprise—would seem to indicate that the good people of the Peninsula have been occupying themselves in something better than bull-fights and changes of ministry, which we are in the habit of believing to be their principal pursuits.

In connection with the line thus finished, a branch-road to the ancient port of Valencia, further up the Mediterranean coast, is announced as verging rapidly towards completion. Indeed the movement in favor of railway intercommunication seems to have enlisted both the people and their rulers so actively, that many important avenues, from the interior to the Atlantic and the French frontier, as well as between the cities of the interior itself, are already, as the press informs us, in the course of extensive and advanced construction. We may believe these things, now, to be somewhat more than speculation and flattering promise, in view of the substantial evidence of national energy and resource furnished by the completion of the great work which has particularly attracted our attention. From Alicante to Marseilles, a line of steamers will regularly ply, by means of which, in union with the railways at both ends of the route, the journey from Paris to the Spanish capital may be performed in less than three days. Such facilities must of course turn into this new channel, a largely increased proportion of European travel—over and above the extraordinary stimulus which they must afford to agricultural and commercial industry. Upon the consequences of this to the Peninsula, which has hitherto languished so painfully under the evil of national isolation, we have not space to dwell, nor indeed would the subject interest our readers. But still it may be worth the while of commercial and public men to know, that one of the most magnificent fields of cereal production on the earth is on the point of being opened, for the first time, to the access of foreign trade, and that a country, which we have regarded as doomed to political weakness and retrogradation, is already beginning to develope, with vigor and resource, and persistent purpose, its abounding territorial wealth.

National, however, as railways seem to us, in this land of practical and eager enterprise, and welcome harbingers as they may be, of civilization and freedom, everywhere, we can hardly realize the fact of their existence in the romantic country through which we are chronicling their progress. That the puffing of locomotives should startle the kingly echoes of old Toledo, or the sound of the steam-whistle break the lonely silence which broods over the plains of La Mancha, it seems impossible for us to reconcile with the things which ought to be. Can there be railway stations in Valencia of the Cid? Has the language of the Gods appropriate words for "extra-dividends" and "cow-catchers?" Our curiosity is of the keenest, to know whether railways, if such there be in Spain, are really railways like ours. Have they companies, and presidents, and directors, to log-roll and watch over them? Do they, perchance, furnish the "leading speculative?" "Bulls" there are in Spain, we know: are there railroad "bears" also? Have they "construction accounts," and "expense accounts," and "sinking funds," and "profit and loss," as we have; and do men grow mystified over such things, as we do, till they know not whether construction sinks, or sinking constructs, or profit is not loss, after all? Do Spanish railways affect, as with us, the capillary secretions of high functionaries who look after them, so that Corregidors and Alcaldes grow "prematurely gray" in financial travail concerning them? Have they "gentlemanly conductors" and "popular brakesmen" who are never to blame, though engines leap over open draw-bridges, and go gambolling down precipices and hunting out the bottoms of rivers?

We confess our anxiety to be better informed as to these interesting points of comparative railroad science, and should the scientific mind be allowed an accidental respite this week from supper, we shall probably avail ourselves of the opportunities which the season affords, to prosecute suitable inquiries on the subject.

A SUTDENTS' EMEUTE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Thursday evening, April 10th.—Some emotion has been produced in that part of Paris known as the Quartier Latin, by a sort of outbreak which took place in the Irish Ecclesiastical Seminary, in the Rue des Irlandais, not far from the Pantheon. This disturbance followed, or was occasioned by the expulsion by the Superior of the College of two of the Professors, with whom he had been on no friendly terms for some time previous. The professors received a letter announcing their dismissal on returning to the college after a short absence, and the porter, who was charged with the commission, received orders not to admit them within the gate. They managed, however, to gain access to their rooms by a wall in the rear which divides the grounds of the building from the garden of a private house in the neighborhood. As they refused to comply with the order of the Superior, whose sole authority to expel them they disputed, the police were sent to the spot by order of the Minister of Public Instruction. It was then that agitation commenced; and the students, about 70 or 80 in number, on being informed of what had occurred, revolted, and insisted that the professors should not be ejected from the house. The Commissary of Police and an employee from the office of the Minister of Public Instruction were called upon to enforce the order of expulsion. It was said that in the scuffle at the gate, one of the professors was roughly handled by the servants, who, the students allege, have incurred ecclesiastical censure for having laid hands on a priest, both professors being in holy orders.

The agitation was renewed on the following day, and the Archbishop of Paris had to proceed in person to restore calm. An appeal was made to the Minister of the Interior and the Cardinal Archbishop; and communications addressed by the students and professors to the board of Catholic bishops in Ireland, in whom the supreme spiritual authority is vested. In the meantime a commission has been named to examine into the organization of the college, and investigate the causes that have led to these disorders. The commission meets on Saturday; the professors are desirous of appearing before it to give the requisite explanations. They received, however, on Saturday last, an order from the Minister of the Interior to quit France instantly. They endeavored to obtain a respite till the Commission met, but they yesterday received a second official communication reiterating the order to quit the country. They leave Paris this evening for England. The servants deny having struck either of the professors.

Mr. Collins is in Washington, on business respecting the re-establishment of his steamship line. He claims a certain amount of arrears of pay, while the Department claims a balance against him, as fines and forfeitures for irregularity in the trips of his steamers. The pay is now by law $19,000 per voyage. It is understood that Mr. Collins proposed to apply to Congress for a change in the Eastern port of his line, from Liverpool to Southampton. The reason of the desired change, is said to be that the steamers will receive at Southampton large shipments of French goods, which pay heavy freights on dispatch.

On last Thursday night five coal boats were sunk in a storm, on the Ohio, near Hawesville. A dispatch, dated Louisville, Saturday, from John M'Closkey to Mr. Wm. H. Brown, of Pittsburg, stated that Henry Brown, pilot, William Brown, his brother, both Pittsburgers, and seven others, names not given, were lost. The names of those known to be saved are Thomas Flood, Charles Strain, James Rafferty, and John P. Kender. Henry Brown was but recently married, and leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely decease.

John Turnal, indicted for the murder of his sister at Wilmington, Delaware, was placed on trial last week. A Wilmington paper says:—"He was, as appeared by measurement, three feet seven and a half inches in height. He looked in the criminal dock more like a little monkey than a human being on trial for his life. It was evident that he did not appreciate the position in which he was placed. The first witness called proved that he saw the dead body of the sister of the prisoner; that her head was nearly severed from her body, and that one arm had been cut entirely off. The prisoner was evidently an idiot, and the Attorney General abandoned the prosecution.

Reported for the Daily Exchange.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The twelfth annual session of this Association commenced yesterday morning, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, which had been previously adapted to the purpose by the committee of our citizens having charge of the arrangements, as to be admirably adapted to the convenience of the Association.

Prof. Jeffries Wyman, the President, being unavoidably absent, the Association was called to order by Prof. Alexis Caswell, the Vice President on the occasion of their last meeting.

On motion of Prof. A. D. Bache, that gentleman was then requested to act as President until a presiding officer be chosen, and, after acknowledging the mark of favor thus done him, he introduced to the assemblage the Rev. A. C. Coxe, who delivered the following

PRAYER.

[*Compiled from an ancient author.*]

Oh! God of our fathers, and Lord of Mercy, who hast made all things with Thy Word, and ordained man through Thy Wisdom that he should have dominion over the creatures which Thou hast made, give us Wisdom that sitteth by Thy throne, and reject us not from among Thy children; for though man be never so perfect among the children of men, yet if thy Wisdom be not with him, he shall be nothing. And Wisdom was with Thee when Thou madest the world; oh! send her out of Thy Holy Heavens, and from the throne of Thy glory, that being present she may labor with us, and that we may know what is acceptable unto Thee. For we confess that the thoughts of sinful men are miserable, and that our devices are but uncertain, seeing that the corruptible body presseth down the soul that museth on many things. And hardly do we guess aright at things that are upon earth, and with labor do we find the things that are before us; but the things that are in Heaven, who can search out, or Thy counsel, who can know, except Thou give wisdom, and send thy Holy Spirit from above, that so the ways of them that live on earth may be reformed, and men may may be taught the things that are well-pleasing unto Thee. Grant us, therefore, to think as we should, and to conceive as is meet, for in Thy hands are both we and our words. Give us also certain knowledge of the things that are; to know how the world was made, and the operation of the elements; the beginning, ending and midst of the times; the alterations of the turnings of the sun, and the changes of seasons; the circuits of years and the positions of stars; the natures of living creatures, the powers of the winds, and the reasonings of men; the diversities of plants and their virtues, and all things that are either secret or manifest; and above all to know Thee, the only living and true God, and JESUS CHRIST whom thou has sent. Finally, for His merits and mediation, by whom we receive all things, we bless thy Holy Name; and through His glorious intercession we beseech the to grant unto us, and to our country, and to all mankind, whatever Thou seest to be necessary and expedient; saying in the perfect words which He himself hath taught us: OUR FATHER, who art in heaven, &c., &c.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer, His Honor, Mayor Swann, was introduced, and delivered the annexed:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I meet you here to-day, not in the relation in which your kindness has placed me—as chairman of your local committee—but as Chief Magistrate of the city of Baltimore to thank you in the name of our people for the compliment you have paid them, by your presence on this occasion. When I look at the character of this association—its varied and distinguished membership—its past contributions to science—its enlarged preparations for usefulness in the future, it seems to me proper and becoming, that I should recognize with whatever of official influence I may command, the dignity and importance of the labors in which you are embarked here. [Applause.]

You stand upon the soil of one of the old States of this Confederacy—a State whose past history is not without its incidents of proud and stirring reminiscence. It was in Maryland that the Father of his Country laid down his commission for those more congenial and peaceful pursuits in which you are engaged, and it was here, in the City of Baltimore, that the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, terminated, in the unobtrusive walks of an enlarged benevolence, a career devoted to liberty, and invoked with his expiring breath, the blessings of Almighty God upon those cherished institutions which he aided so largely in establishing.

The city of Baltimore occupies what may be called the geographical centre of the eastern confines of our Union. A system of improvements more stupendous than the works which signalized the bondage of the ancient Egyptians, proclaims its triumphs north and south of the point where you are now standing—stretching away to the waters of the St. Lawrence on the one side, and more distant shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the other. Looking westward—a spirit of restless enterprise, by an effort unparalleled in the progress of human labor, has penetrated the valley of the Mississippi, by a work of intercommunication more than one thousand miles in extent; and the day is not distant when you will be called to inaugurate the still grander achievement of a union between the great oceans that wash our eastern and western borders. [Applause.]

From this favorite point of observation you look out upon a field worthy your noblest efforts. Upon a people whom God has chosen to illustrate the great problem of self-government; upon institutions which have stimulated and called into being the most startling discoveries in science and philosophy; upon a territory boundless in extent—comprising every variety of climate, soil and production; in short, upon whatever is attractive and worthy of pursuit within the extended range of mental and physical energies.

The annual meetings of this association must continue to increase in interest and practical benefit to the whole Union. I trust it may go on with each succeeding year to expand wider and wider the circle of its influence. Coming from remote States urged on and sustained by a common impulse, co-engaged in the same great cause of human progress and development, your labors must soon be felt beyond the active sphere in which you move. In the midst of those fierce political conflicts which have sometimes separated State from State, and section from section, you have held in check, by your example of patient labor, and friendly co-operation, the threatening asperities of party rancor, and have pointed us to the only reliable source of virtuous and lasting renown. [Applause.]

Again, gentlemen, I bid you welcome to the city of Baltimore. May your labors be crowned with success, and may each returning anniversary of this noble institution add more and more to that national reputation which you have so richly earned, and which has contributed so largely to the credit of our people home and abroad. [Applause.]

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Mayor: Unexpectedly to me it has become my duty to respond to the eloquent words of welcome you have tendered us, and I heartily regret that I am not possessed of the power to do so in such appropriate and fitting terms as are justly due the citizens of Baltimore, who have become so remarkable in scientific advancement, as is attested by your Historical Society, Maryland Institute, Public Schools, and other similar institutions, and to which are soon to be added the Peabody and McDonogh Institutes. Such institutions as you have already established justly place Baltimore prominently before the world as a city devoted to the promulgation of science—and I rejoice to know that there exists in your citizens both the ability and spirit to perpetuate these and all other kindred objects. It needed not, sir, a welcome address to give us assurance that the proverbial hospitality of Baltimore would meet us upon our arrival, and attend us during our stay. Neither is there needed any testimony additional to our knowledge of your people to convince us that they are deeply interested in all that pertains to the Arts and Sciences.

As a body, sir, we rejoice to be assured that all your great lines of communication are in so rapidly growing a condition. I repeat, sir, that the evidences of your prosperity in every particular give us great joy.

The body of scientific men are a hard working class of your fellow-citizens. It is their especial duty—and for this purpose they annually meet together—to encourage each other in the pursuit of that knowledge which is calculated to improve, advance and elevate their fellow-men. Their enquiries are not confined to the starry heavens, nor to the strata beneath the earth—but all things that can, in any manner, advance man's prosperity and condition, are studied and developed to the world, and thus we minister to the good of the whole people. In conclusion, I invoke God's choicest blessings on those assembled here—for without Divine aid our labors must be fruitless. Accept, sir, our sincere acknowledgments for your words of welcome.

The President here announced that, owing to indisposition, the General Secretary of the Association was not only absent, but had been compelled to resign that position. He therefore suggested that some one be chosen to fill the vancancy.

Upon motion of Prof. Bache, the Standing Committee, through the President, who was chairman thereof, nominated Prof. Wm. Gillespie, of Union College, Schenectady, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed, *viva voce*.

The permanent Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, then read the list of papers registered for presentation to the association, as follows:

1.—On the Electrical Phenomena of Certain Houses in New York. By Elias Loomis.—Time 10 minutes.

2.—On the Electrical Phenomena of Certain Houses in New York. By Samuel St. John.—[5 m.]

3.—Researches in Analytic Morphology. Part first of a New Theory of Curves. By Benj. Peirce. [90 m.]

4.—Note on the Atlantic Cotidal Lines; derived from the Equilibrium Theory. By Benjamin Peirce. [30 m.]

5.—The Tides of Saturn's Rings; part 1. By Benj. Pierce.—[40 m.]

6.—Further Remarks on Systems of Co-ordinates in a Plane. By Thomas Hill.—[35 m.]

7.—On the Insensible Gradation of Words in Comparative Philology; illustrated by five charts. By J. P. Lesley.—[15 m.]

8.—On the General Laws of Topographical Denundation, and their special application to River Falls. By J. P. Lesley.—[15 m.]

9. Investigations in Reference to the Original Observation and Experiments of Galvani. (*a.*)—Different Conditions of the Experiment with Frictional and Galvanic Electricity. (*b.*)—Proof that the Muscle has no part in the Experiment, except as a Conductor; the most powerful contraction produced when the Current Spark is conducted directly through the Nerve. By P. A. Chadbourne.—[5 m.]

10.—Notes on the Geology of the Western Coast of New Foundland. By P. A. Chadbourne—[10 m.]

11.—Notes on the Flora and Faund of the Western Coast of New Foundland. By P. A. Chadbourne—[10 m.]

12.—Signs of Significance—like Symbols for a Language—in Fanciful Rock-work—the Stone Spear and Arrow Heads of the Catawbas. By J. H. Gibbon—[10 m.]

13.—Distinct Tones and Accents of Voices—with Special Signs—explain sensible emotions from Mute Animals to each other. By J. H. Gibbon—[10 m.]

14.—Certain Identities between Dead Languages and Existing Alphabets. By J. H. Gibbon—[15m.]

15.—Intimate Connection between the Forms of the Letters in the old Irish Alphabet and those of the Copes of Ancient Egypt. By J. H. Gibbon.—15 m.]

16.—A Method Suggested for Teaching Notes of Music to Negro Boys, not instructed to Read. By J. H. Gibbon—[5 m.]

17.—On Wethered's Application of Combined Steam. By C. A. Wethered.

18.—On the Australian Instrument, called the Boomerang. By Joseph Lovering—[40 m.]

The chair announced that the next business in order would be the electing of six persons, as members of the Standing Committee, when the following named gentlemen were chosen, by ballot:

Prof. Walter Gibbs, of New York.
Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.
Prof. John Leconte, of Philadelphia.
Prof. Lapham, of Wisconsin.
Prof. Dana, of Massachusetts.

Prof. Bache moved that the Association now proceed to organize itself into two sections—the first, or section A, to take into consideration the papers relating to Physics, including Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, General Physics, Technology and Civil Engineering. Section B.—The consideration of Natural History, including Geology, Zoology, Ethnology, Botany and Political Economy.

The motion was adopted, and the Convention then took a recess of half an hour to enable the Standing Committee to divide the business already introduced among the sections as organized by the preceding motion.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the Standing Committee reported that the papers already registered for presentation, from 1 to 6 inclusive, 9, 17 and 18, be referred to section A, and that numbers 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, be referred to section B, which report was adopted.

The committee also reported the following named gentlemen as candidates for admission into the Association, from this city, besides a number from other sections:

Hon. Thomas Swann, of Baltimore.
Hon. S. Owings Hoffman, "
Hon. Anthony Kimmell, of Frederick county, Md.
P. P. Uhler, Esq., of Baltimore.
Jonathan Meredith, Esq., of Baltimore.
Dr. Judson Gilman, "
Augustus J. Albert, Esq. "
Wm. H. Young, Esq. "
Rev. John G. Morris, "
Samuel Sands, Esq. "
Woodward Abrams, Esq. "
Lawrence Sangston, Esq. "
Philip T. Tyson, Esq. "
Dr. Thomas E. Baird, "
Prof. Charles H. Dupuy, "
Rev. James D. McCabe, D. D., of Mount Washington, Md.
Prof. George Lewis Staley, of Mount Washington, Md.
Charles E. Wethered, Esq., of Baltimore.
Dr. Christopher Johnson, "
Charles F. Mayer, Esq., "
L. F. Barry, Esq., "
Thomas J. Hand, Esq., "
Dr. James Higgins, "
Wm. H. Farquhar, Montgomery county, Md.

They were voted for *viva voce*, and all unanimously elected.

The name of Prof. J. F. C. Solomon, of this city, was also submitted, but upon its being reached upon the list it was, on motion, referred back to the committee.

A resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning, and providing for one session daily, was adopted.

On motion of Prof. Bache the standing committee was requested to present to the Association the name of a gentleman as president thereof, for the session, as there was but slight hope of the regular presiding officer being present at all.

The Association then adjourned, as a body, and divided into sections.

SECTION A.

This Section was organized by calling Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute to the Chair, and appointing Prof. J. D. Runkle, of Cambridge, Mass., Secretary. Profs. Ilgar, J. H. Coffin and Bledsoe, were named as the Standing Committee, and Profs. Pierce, of Cambridge; Smith, of Virginia; Coffin, of Annapolis, and Rogers, of Philadelphia, were appointed the Nominating Committee.

The papers Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6 were then read, by their authors, and by them described through the aid of the black-board. They were of that nature that an abstract thereof would only destroy their interest, and of such length as to preclude our giving them entire. Their contents were received with marked attention.

SECTION B.

Prof. Swallow, of Missouri, called the Section to order, and Dr. Christopher Johnson, of Baltimore, was unanimously chosen Secretary. A committee, consisting of Prof. Dana, and Drs. Morris and Jackson, was appointed to prepare and present the papers to the Section, when, after some informal conversation, the Section adjourned until to-morrow morning.

We learn that among the interesting subjects to be brought before the committee for its consideration, will be an inquiry into the case of the singular phenomenon presented by the extraordinary fact that the compound rails, forming a part of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, expand in contrary directions,—a circumstance that has puzzled the Civil Engineers and some of the ablest scientific minds of the country.

The following list comprises those members from abroad who had registered their names up to the adjournment yesterday:

Prof. Jos. Lovejoy, Harvard College; F. H. Baldwin, N. Y.; J. D. Runkle, D. F. Weinland, Mass.; H. G. Warner, J. A. Thompson, N. Y.; Prof. Geo. W. Coakley, St. James' College; Clinton Rosewelt, N. Y.; Prof. James H. Coffin, Pa.; Samuel S. Garrignes, J. H. Slack, Phil.; Prof. Jno. S. Woodinau, N. H.; Maj. Lacklan, Cinn.; Prof. W. G. Martin, N.C.; George Apdyke, New York; Prof. Ed. Hitchcock, Mass.; Prof. Chas. H. Hitchcock, Mass.; Professor Alexis Caswell, R. I.; Franklin Tuthill, N. Y.; Prof. R. La Roche, Philadelphia; Prof. C. P. La Roche, do.; Prof. A. F. Engshrom, N. J.; Prof. Chas. T. Jackson, Boston; Prof. U. C. Wilson, Pa.; Prof. J. H. Gibbon, North Carolina; Professor John Le Conte, S. C.; Prof. Francis H. Smith, Virginia; Prof. Wm. M. Gillespie, N. Y.; Thos. C. Porter, Pa.; A. T. Bledsoe, Va.; Eug. Albert M. Lea, Texas; Prof. Benj. Pierce, Mass.; Prof. G. C. Swallow, Mo.; J. E. Hilyard, Coast Survey; L. F. Powtales, Coast Survey; James Haywood, Boston; H. Mitchell, Coast Survey; Rev. Dr. Lynch, Charleston; Prof. James D. Dana, Yale College; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute; Rev. Thos. Hill, Massachusetts; Prof. F. Rogers, Penna. University; Prof. Alvin Clark, Cambridge; Prof. Stephen Alexander, N. J.; Prof. Philip Scnaff, Pa.; Prof. Richard Ford, S. C.; D. M. Barringer, N. C.; H. W. Field; N. Y.; Prof. J. C. Van Benschoten, N. Y.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT BATTLE IN PERU—OVER 3,500 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED—AREQUIPA TAKEN BY ASSAULT—FLIGHT OF VIVANCO INTO BOLIVIA—SURRENDER OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE APURIMAC AND OTHER WAR STEAMERS TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE REVOLUTION ENDED—EXCITEMENT IN CHILI.

PANAMA, April 18, 1858—The regular British steamer arrived at this port on the 6th inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to March 15, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Ecuador to the 1st inst. The news from Peru is most important, and is principally embodied in the following letters from correspondents in the Peruvian army and from Lima.

From Ecuador we have nothing important, save that Alvarez, the Venezuelan Minister, had cleared out, in high dudgeon at the final refusal of the Government to deliver up the confiscated property of Flores.

[*Correspondence of the New York Times.*]

GREAT BATTLE AND END OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

CITY OF AREQUIPA, Sunday March 21, 1858.

My last, dated the 6th inst., was written in a moment snatched from the heat of the great battle, and informed you that we had gained the outer fortresses, and occupied the dominant position of San Pedro. I also told you that we had yet a hard fight before us, but that, without doubt, the next day would find us encamped in the Grand Plaza, then occupied by the main force of the Revolutionists, under Vivanco. But, although on the 6th we had lost more than 400 men, I had no idea of the immense sacrifice we must submit to, before we should finally plant our banners over the whole extent of the city. The night of the 6th was a horrible one for us. With the dead and dying all around, our force almost without water or provisions, the enemy attacking the positions we had gained on all sides, we waited for the light of day, which it seemed to us God in his wrath had deprived us of forever, so slowly passed the hours.

At an early hour on the morning of the 7th, our decimated battalions renewed the attack against the redoubts and barricades, which we gained one by one, walking over the bodies of our dead and wounded, until more than two hundred strong stone defences were overcome. Our loss was terrible.—We went into battle with 4,500 men, and came out of it with scarcely a thousand fit for duty. Our dead is calculated at over 1,300 men and our wounded at 2,000. Vivanco, who had 1,600 men, besides a great number of the citizens enrolled, lost nearly five hundred killed and several hundred wounded.

The battle, which had raged for thirty-three hours, ended at about noon on the 7th, and for hours after the blood literally ran down in rivulets in the gutters of one of the streets, in the quarter of Santa Maria, which was a point contested the most obstinately. Every house, almost, is a hospital, and the few surgeons we have in camp have been working day and night, until nature is almost exhausted, and they can work no more. An order has been sent to Lima for surgical assistance, and we hope to have down in a day or two fifteen or twenty more doctors and surgeons.

Vivanco, in company with Jose Cardenas, and his physician, and two or three others, have gone to the Bolivian frontier. It is said he will raise a force of discontented Bolivians to recommence the war, but I doubt if he gets any more support in Peru, and, without it, he can do nothing. A report prevailed a few days ago in camp that Bolivia had disbanded two regiments of her regular force, with the understanding that the men should join Vivanco. If this be so, we may, after recruiting, be obliged to march into Bolivia, and make a diversion in favor of Cordova, who was so lately overthrown by Linares. But I doubt if Bolivia will endeavor to provoke a war with Peru, however strongly she may be impressed with our indisposition to do any more fighting.

The *Apurimac* will be delivered over to Castilla's Government, now that the revolutionists are beaten.

Since writing the foregoing, I have visited the temporary hospitals, and find that the wounded are dying in great numbers. It is now said our dead will amount to nearly 2,000.

The Masquerade Ball bill received Gov. King's signature on Friday, it is said, and is now a law of the State. The new law makes the giving such ball a misdemeanor, liable to be punished by imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

SENATE.

The special order, the Kansas bill, was taken up. Mr. Stuart having the floor proceeded to address the Senate on the general question, making many facetious hits. There is a probability of the debate lasting all day.

Mr. Stuart favored Mr. Crittenden's amendment to the original Senate bill in preference to this miserable Conference proposition. He spoke till nearly 3 o'clock. Only 22 Senators were present.

Mr. Pugh replied at great length to Mr. Stuart, closely following the various arguments he adduced. He also examined the provisions of the Leavenworth Constitution, and the attempt to adopt that instrument by means of negro suffrage, showing that all those proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal Constitution in Kansas beside the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Pugh spoke till after 4 o'clock, when Mr. Doolittle replied to him, asserting that the issue raised by that Senator as to free negroes voting under the Leavenworth Constitution, was a false one, whose only object could be to raise prejudice in the minds of the slave-holding States and thus embarrass the action of the free people of Kansas. He illustrated the case of Kansas and the Conference proposal by the simile of a family of fair daughters, all of whom, Samuel, their father, has richly endowed, excepting young Kansas, whom he insists shall either marry "John" with a dower of lands equal to her sisters, or continue single without a dower until she pass the certain age which ladies dislike to pass unmarried. At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn and finish the subject to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Nichols, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report of 1847, or one-third less than formerly. He remarked that a general distribution could not be effected unless the system was carried to excess. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. English, from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution in effect that the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury make such arrangements for the accommodation of the Post Office, Custom House and Court of Philadelphia, as will best conduce to the public service. It prohibits any increase of the appropriation and authorizes the President to sell any of the buildings or grounds not necessary to the public service.

Mr. Florence said the Philadelphia delegation had consulted with the Post Office Committee and had come to the conclusion that this was the most feasible plan to relieve the subject of difficulty. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Goode, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill to incorporate the Benevolent Christian Association of Washington city, and the bill to incorporate the Gonzaga College in the District of Columbia, for educational and charitable purposes, which were passed.

After other reports had been made, the House resumed the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Howard stated his opposition to the bill, saying it proposed conditions on the admission of the new State to which the North never would consent, nor would the people of Kansas agree to the ordinance which is to be submitted for their vote.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, opposed the report, because of the condition attached to the admission of Kansas, and because of its interference wi h State rights.

Mr. Stephens replied, showing that Iowa was admitted into the Union with a constitution similar to that now proposed in the case of Kansas. He characterised Mr. Davis' objection as founded on a mere pretext.

Mr. Keitt dissented from Mr. Davis' views of state rights, and gave the reasons why he should support the report.

Mr. Bingham earnestly denounced the report as proposing a fraud and a bribe to the people of Kansas.

The subject was then postponed till to-morrow, without a vote, and the House adjourned.

FIRES IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., April 27.—The West Troy Exchange, a large building, the principal hotel in the village, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It was owned and occupied by E. H. Powell, and had been recently repaired and enlarged. The building was valued at $9,000, and was insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and $2,000 in the Excelsior Company. The furniture was also insured.

The building adjoining, owned by Peter Long, was also burned; loss $800—insured for $600, in the Merchants' Company, Philadelphia. All the boarders at the hotel escaped in safety. The fire was the work of the incendiary.

About 4 o'clock, while this fire was burning, another fire was discovered in a row of frame tenement houses on Hoosick street, near North Second. One was destroyed, and others damaged. Loss about $1,500; insured for $800 in the Beekman County Company; this was also set on fire.

FROM HAVANA—FROST AT THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana. It was rumored Gov. General Concha had resigned, and that his successor was Conde Marmoral.

Arrived at Havana bark Justice Story, from New York, and at Cardenas the bark Martha Ann, from Portland.

There was ice formed in the neighborhood of Charleston and Augusta this morning.

Sugar was dull. Fine qualities declined most. Molasses was steady. Prime was advancing.—Freights lower.

MOVEMENTS OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—The screw steamship Memphis, of Cromwell's line, arrived here this morning, from New York, after a run of 59 hours to wharf.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—The United States mail steamship Alabama from New York, arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning—all well.

The screw steamship Thomas Swann, of Cromwell's line, from New York, arrived at her wharf this mornlng.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is said that both of the new regiments of volunteers will be mounted. Probably the riflemen cannot be called out nor can any other military operations be pushed forward until the passage of the deficiency appropriation bill, upon which depends the operations in Utah and the trains and supplies for the army.

The indications are that both Houses will vote on the Kansas report to-morrow.

SURVEY OF ATRATO RIVER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Advices by the last steamer from California state that the expedition for the survey of the Atrato river in South America has been completely successful. Lieut. Craven expected to sail with his party for New York on the 7th inst. Although much toil and privation has been undergone, all were in the best health and spirits.

FORGING GOVERNMENT DRAFTS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Wm. Fuller has been arrested here, charged with forging a Government draft for $5,000, purporting to be drawn by James Reeside, and accepted by O. P. Brown, Treasurer of the Post Office Department. Four drafts of a similar nature have been already paid at various periods.

CHARLES MACKAY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, C. W., April 27.—A dinner was given to Charles Mackay last night, at the Rossini House. There was a large attendance of members of Parliament and others. He leaves for England to-day via Quebec.

FROST AT THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 27.—Private dispatches from different portions of this State and Alabama report a heavy frost last night, causing serious injury to the Cotton plants.

COURT MARTIAL.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The Court Martial for the trial of Gen. Twiggs, assembled at Newport Barracks this morning, but did not organize in consequence of the absence of Gen. Jessup, who is expected to-night.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, April 27.—Water is in all the canals. Reports from all points indicate that the entire line of the Erie is in a better condition now than for many years past, and nothing appears likely to interfere with the clearing of boats to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE MERRIMAC AT PANAMA.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The United States frigate Merrimac arrived at Panama on the 19th inst.

MARINE DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The schooner Rachel Jones, hence for New York, 23d inst., lost part of her deck load, and had her rigging damaged; has put back for repairs.

THE WEATHER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27.—Weather very boisterous.—We have had snow, hail and rain here all day.

SHIP NEWS.

NORFOLK, April 28.—Arrived sch'r. Eliza Lawten from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, with Naval Stores—with loss of deck load.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton is buoyant—sales of 3,000 bales to-day. Four is firm—sales of 14,000 bbls.; common to good State $4.25@4.35; Ohio $4,-55@4.70; Southern $4.50@4.75. Wheat is heavy—sales of 15,000 bushels at 110@116 cts. for Southern red, and 120@130 cts. for white. Corn is heavy—sales 27,000 bushels. White 70@73 cts. Beef generally closed buoyant. Pork is heavy, at a decline of 40 cts. for Mess. Sales at $18.50. Prime $15,40@15.50. Lard is firm—sales of 2,000 kegs at 11¾@12 cts. Whiskey has advanced ½ ct.—sales at 21½ cts. Sugar is steady. Muscovado 5⅞@6¼ cts. Coffee is quiet. Molasses is firm but quiet.—Turpentine Spirits closed firm at 48½@50 cts. Rosis steady, at $1.50 afloat. Rice is firm, at 3¾@4¼ cts. Freights are firmer. Cotton rates generally unchanged. Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d.; Grain 5d. @5¼d.

Gov. Packer has pardoned Henry L. Acker, Esq., editor of the Pottsville *Standard*, recently convicted of libel, and sentenced to pay $100 fine and costs of prosecution. The libel consisted in the publication of a communication in reference to the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county.

A "confidence" woman in Boston last week fleeced the treasurers and selling agents of fourteen of the large corporations, by representing that her husband was sick, and that her purse had been stolen in the cars on her way to see him, stating that he was at work for the company. The money was to be returned next day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The annual meeting of the American State Convention was held yesterday at Temperance Temple. An organization was effected by calling Wm. H. Travers, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. W. Clayton, secretary.

Among the objects of the meeting as stated by J. Bond Chaplain, was the appointment of delegates to the American State Council, which meets in this city in June next.

A quorum being present, a motion was made by Grafton Duvall, of Harford, to proceed to business.

On motion of F. Suppler, Col. Anthony Kimmel, J. W. Clayton, and F. Suppler, were appointed a committee to examine credentials.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Gordon, F. Suppler and J. A. Lynch, was appointed to procure the books belonging to the State Convention, which are held by the former secretary in opposition to that body.

Col. Kimmel moved that from those counties not represented, the delegates holding over should be entitled to seats in the Convention. Carried.

The Committee on Credentials reported through J. W. Clayton the names of delegates present from those counties. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

John Showacre moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A motion to adjourn was then carried.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Helen Jackson was elected an assistant teacher in Female Primary School No. 22.

A notice was received by the Board from the Trustees of Emory Chapel, on Pennsylvania avenue, desiring the Commissioners to vacate the basement of that building, which is now occupied by the Male and Female Primary Schools No. 18.

The Board also passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in conjunction with the Treasurer, be and he is hereby requested to prepare and present a memorial to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, urging the propriety and necessity of making provision at an early day, for the erection of a new Central High School building.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Central High School, jointly with the Committee on Conference with the City Council, be directed to take such steps as may be necessary in order to secure the passage by the Councils of a resolution providing for the erection of a Central High School building.

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING.—Charles Neice and L