CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

Heavy Taxes and Forced Loans on the Isthmus.

Marshal Castilla Heads a Revolt in Peru.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a large number of Passengers from California, and the following consignments of treasure:—

Panama RR. Co...	$15,275	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$104,000
Eureka Lake & Yuba Canal Co.....	17,000	Lees & Waller.....	301,616
Duncan, Sherman & Co...........	35,000	Order.............	25,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co...........	47,600	S. L. Marchant & Co	245
Eugene Kelly & Co	33,000	Solomon Lazarus & Son..........	500
H. A. Taylor......	28,578	Ribon & Munoz...	2,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co..............	46,391	Order.............	2,800
		Total..........	$659,006

A passenger by the Arizona reports the death of Mr. Prevost, Consul for the United States, at Guayaquil.

COLOMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Movements on the Isthmus for Independence—Miserable Failure of the Panamenos to Capture One of Mosquera's Ships—Increased Taxes and Forced Loans—Protest of Foreign Officials—Affairs in the Interior—Business Suspended on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, June 1, 1867.

Just as the last steamer for New York was preparing to leave the dock at Aspinwall it was announced in this place that the Governor and under officers of State had with due solemnity resolved to declare the Isthmus independent of federal rule, on receipt of confirmatory intelligence from the theatre of war in the interior. All reports of the rupture between the President and Congress have been authenticated by a late arrival, and we are now awaiting the proclamation of Olarte, announcing to the world the creation of a new government, free and independent of the confederation known as the United States of Colombia. Pending the arrival of the mails from Bogota the State government has been very active in perfecting its arrangements for a decided stand; but all its schemes have not met with that complete success which is said to frequently crown the efforts of the active and energetic.

About the first action of the Governor, after it was decided to oppose the vagaries of Mosquera, was to plan the capture of the federal war steamer Bolivar, then lying in this port, taking in coal preparatory to her departure for Buenaventura. This plan was formed and its execution attempted before an open declaration of war against the federal government had been made; but as the steamer was about to leave on a hostile errand—that of bringing troops to invade the State—the hasty action of the authorities is rather commendable than otherwise. The circumstances of the attempted capture of the Bolivar are briefly these:—Her commander, Captain Little, and agent, Victor Plise, of General Harney fame, were on the 25th inst. in consultation on shore. At the conclusion of their interview the two were proceeding to the landing for the purpose of embarking in a small boat and going on board the ship, when they were confronted by the Secretary of State, who informed them that their presence was urgently required at the government palace. As the Secretary was accompanied by a file of soldiers the accosted parties made no resistance, but quietly suffered themselves to be conducted to the President's chamber. The Captain here had an interview with the President, who assured him that he need fear no harm, but as he wished to send a communication of special importance to Colonel Mosquera—a son of General Mosquera, who was on board the Bolivar—he had required his attendance in order that he might accompany the messenger on board. This lame excuse did not lull the Captain into security, but, on the contrary, he was assured that foul play was intended towards his ship. It seems that he had learned of the contemplated attack just before he was arrested, and had found time to communicate this information to the first officer, with instructions to "heave short and get up steam." Late in the evening a company of soldiers numbering about seventy were embarked in four boats, under the leadership of the Secretary of State. In the first boat were placed Captain Little and Mr. Plise. At the word of command the boats shoved off in the direction of the Bolivar, and after pulling about two miles they found themselves within hailing distance of the latter. The Captain was ordered to hail the officer of the deck. He did so, but only to inform him of the character and purpose of the boats. He also ordered the chief officer to slip the cables and get underweigh. Before the hostile boats could approach the ship closely enough for the men to board her she was in motion, and an attempt to scale the ladder by the soldiers in the foremost boat was answered by a pistol shot which caused them to desist from their purpose. The ship ran outside the islands, leaving the boats behind. The latter after cruising around some time in the darkness put back to the city, with the assurance that they had failed to accomplish the purpose for which they had been armed and manned; Captain Little was released in the morning, but before he could reach his ship she was on her way to Buenaventura under the command of the chief officer, whom Colonel Mosquera has temporarily placed in charge. Her escape from this port will quicken the movements of the federalists with regard to their amiable designs on Panama.

The day following that of the attempted *coup de main* of the Panameños the government issued a bulletin, in which it was set forth that an attack on the Bolivar was not intended, but that the President merely wished to communicate with Colonel Mosquera regarding the revolution at Bogota. In the same paper it was announced that in the event of the confirmation of the news from the interior the government had decided to cut loose from the confederacy—in other words, "to secede." Accompanying this announcement was an order increasing the commercial taxes fifty per cent. Another order levied a forced loan of $60,000. The former applies to natives and foreigners, the latter to natives only.

The taxes levied on the foreign merchants of this city are already heavier than the trade justifies them in paying, and a meeting of importers was convened on the 28th ultimo, to consider whether they should submit to the imposition of the government or adopt the other alternative of closing their houses. It was decided first to address their consuls on the subject, and learn what course would be pursued in case the merchants resisted the collection of the contribution. Meantime, the President had addressed the following circular to the Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall:—

By the newspapers published in this city, you are already aware that for some days past news has been in circulation to the effect that the citizen President of the republic has declared the country in a state of war, after having dissolved Congress and ignored some of the acts of that body. This intelligence does not bear an official character, but is, nevertheless, generally credited. It is, then, very probable that in a short time the country will be involved in another revolution, as much more sanguinary than former ones as the passions of men are now more excited. The commercial world cannot but view with apprehension the interruption on this Isthmus of the peace it has enjoyed, under whose beneficent influence the elements of wealth, which it owes to its nature and position, have in a manner so visibly commenced to develop themselves. I have every confidence in the power I possess to preserve that peace, as long as no outside elements of perturbation come here. And even in such an event, I have also full assurance of my power to re-establish tranquillity. But I wish to avoid a war which would undoubtedly interfere with the transit and endanger so many interests of every kind connected herewith. It is generally believed that the citizen President of the Union will land troops on the Isthmus, both on the Pacific and Atlantic sides. Such troops are not necessary, neither for the preservation of tranquillity nor the guarantee of transit, since it is well known that the government of the State is provided with means more than sufficient for either of those objects. Considering the situation on which the country has just entered, it is rational to suppose, as all sensible persons do suppose, that these troops will not come here on a mission of peace. I am from the present moment determined to oppose, even by force, those who enter the territory of the State, unless the clouds which now darken the political horizon shall have disappeared. I have thought it my duty to give you notice beforehand of this my determination, so that when the threatened emergency arrives my conduct may cause you no surprise; and further, that from now you may be enabled to adopt such means as your prudence and good judgment may counsel. With sentiments of my most distinguished consideration. I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient servant,

VICENTE OLARTE.

In response to this circular and to the appeal of the foreign merchants the consuls of the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia and some of the lesser Powers of Europe and South America, as well as the senior naval officers of the British, French and American squadrons at anchor in the bay, met at the American consulate in this city on the 26th ult. At this meeting they agreed to protest against the increased taxation, on the ground that it is a contribution for war purposes, which existing treaties stipulate shall not be exacted of foreigners. No reply to this protest has yet been elicited from Olarte, and, despairing of a favorable response, the merchants, in a second meeting, have resolved to close their establishments if compliance with the late order is demanded by the authorities. The simple increase of the taxes is not the only objectionable feature of the new levy, but the most tyrannical part of the order is that which directs the payment of half a year's taxes in advance. It is thought that our consuls and men-of-war's men will follow up their protest by more energetic action if their former communication does not meet with early and favorable consideration.

The condition of affairs in the interior is even more deplorable than at Panama. The President of Antioquia has issued a proclamation against Mosquera, in which the latter was accused of high treason, and in which the people are called upon to resist the tyranny of the usurper. The State of Santander is in arms also, and its citizens seem to be united in opposing the dictatorship. Several thousand men have already been organized and equipped in these two wealthy States, and report says that a strong detachment has even been sent to Bogota for the purpose of giving battle to the forces of Mosquera. The Antioquians have already seized the town of Nare, which gives them entire control of the Magdalena river, and cuts off communication between the capital and coast. The State of Tolima stands by Mosquera, and is organizing troops for his relief. Magdalena, lately revolutionized by General de Goda, has thrown off the yoke, and General Riascos declares himself constitutional President of the State, temporarily vested with the executive power of the Union. The opinion now prevails that Mosquera, instead of establishing the "one man power" in this country, will be unable to overcome the difficulties which beset him on all sides. It is clear that he did not count upon meeting with such a general and determined opposition when he assumed the dictatorship; but now, finding that he has counted without his host, it is claimed that he will endeavor to make his way to the coast, giving up the interior to the full possession of the constitutional party. If he once succeeds in lodging himself in Panama, and Lopez is able to hold on at Carthagena, and at the same time carry out his plans with regard to Santa Martha, Mosquera can snap his fingers at the opposition in the interior States. The States bordering on the Pacific are said to be devoted to his interests, and the possession of Bolivar and Magdalena giving him control of the great river, without which the country is impenetrable, he can literally starve his enemies in Antioquia and Santander until they are ready to submit to his authority. Panama must be gained first, however, and there the great difficulty is to be overcome. There is no reliable intelligence from Bogota in consequence of the blockade of the river, so we are left entirely in the dark as to what the Dictator has been doing since the 20th of April.

Advices from Carthagena state that a Spanish rear-admiral arrived at that port on the 25th of May, and after consultation with the authorities on shore ordered the release of the Rayo, and the restoration of the machinery taken from her by the frigate Navas de Tolosa. The Rayo is now acknowledged to be a Colombian vessel by the Spaniards, and Mosquera's government is to be held responsible for her future acts if they at all savor of a piratical nature. The latest intelligence from Santa Martha states that the Colombia is now blockading that port under the orders of General Lopez, and thus far the blockade has been respected by the steamers and native coasters.

PANAMA, June 2—12 M.

The last twenty-four hours have produced nothing calculated to relieve the anxiety which we naturally feel in consequence of the gloomy state of affairs on the Isthmus, but on the contrary we are more at a loss than ever to find a solution of the questions now agitating the country. No farther intelligence has been received from the interior, but the Panama government seems inclined to persist in its oppressive policy towards the commercial interests of the State.

A meeting of the merchants was called by the President yesterday, but as the former had rested their cases in the hands of their respective consuls they declined to answer the summons of the Executive. A committee of two waited upon the latter, however, but he was so exceedingly wroth at the merchants because of their having declined to meet him, in compliance with his request, that he would not communicate his intentions to the delegation. The large importers, upon whom the taxes fall most heavily, have therefore closed their establishments, and almost an entire suspension of business for an indefinite length of time is consequently threatened. The President has been so discourteous to the foreign consuls as to neglect answering their protest, addressed to him on behalf of their mercantile friends and countrymen; although, at the same time, he expects the moral support of these officials in the collision between himself and Mosquera. The acting American consul at Panama, Mr. Hicks, has advised the American firms to go on with their business, resisting the collection of the extra tax; but although they have every assurance of protection and support, they have unanimously declined to break the agreement entered into with their less fortunate *compadres*.

I am reliably informed that in view of the unsettled state of affairs on the Isthmus the Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the Admiral of one of the Pacific squadrons shall hereafter make this station his headquarters. The orders are understood to have been directed to Admiral Thatcher, or in case the latter had sailed for San Francisco to Admiral Dahlgren, of the South Pacific squadron. The former is far on the way to California, and thus escapes the onerous duty. I believe the order provides that the two Admirals shall relieve each other at stated intervals. This order is all very well, as far as it goes; but would it not be better to take possession of the Isthmus outright than to expend two millions yearly in watching the native government of Panama, with the object of preventing the ill-usage of Americans and their property?

The steamer Guatemala, from Central America, arrived on the 31st ult. The news is unimportant.

The government of Guatemala has chartered a new banking company, who propose to establish their business at once. The Compania de Telegrafos are about to build their initial line between the city of Guatemala and San José.

The government of Salvador has contracted with responsible parties for the construction of an iron wharf at Libertad, the principal port of the country.

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Mercantile Chronicle, May 31.)

We have Santa Martha papers to the 24th of May, but owing to the reason already stated they contain no items of interior news, or convey any hints as to the situation of affairs in the capital or Mosquera's later doings.

General Riascos, lately first *designado*, is now fully installed in the position of constitutional President of the State of Magdalena, and is earnestly working to save the constitution and protect the State against any attack by the partisans of Mosquera.

RIASCOS DECLARED PRESIDENT OF THE UNION.

By a decree issued at Santa Martha, dated the 12th of May, the President of Magdalena State, disavowing Mosquera, proceeds to declare himself *pro tem.* and *de facto* President of the United States of Colombia. The decree and preamble are as follows:—

Joaquin Riascos, Constitutional President of the sovereign State of Magdalena, considering:—

1. That the government of the State has already official information that the President of Colombia, in violation of his oaths and betraying the trust reposed in him by the nation, did on the 29th of April last rebel against its institutions by imprisoning the Constitutional President of the sovereign State of Cundinamarca and investing himself with supreme power.

2. That it is necessary as soon as possible to re-establish the dominion of liberty and the constitution, trampled upon by the refractory Chief Magistrate.

3. That there is no official account of any one of these empowered to take charge of the national executive power having exercised it.

4. That the President of the sovereign State of Magdalena is, among all the State Presidents, the one designated in such emergency to assume the executive power of the Union, according to the first clause of the sixty-fifth article of the constitution.

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1 only. The President hereby declares himself accidentally in the exercise of the functions of President of the United States of Colombia. until a time when some one, under the constitution and with more right, is appointed to that position.

Let this be communicated to the Presidents of the other States, and to all whom it may concern.

JOAQUIN RIASCOS.

SANTA MARTHA, 12th May, 1867.

PROCLAMATION OF RIASCOS.

We append a translation of the proclamation issued by General Riascos, "constitutional President of the sovereign State of Magdalena, and accidentally charged with the Executive power of the Union":—

FELLOW CITIZENS!—On the unfortunate 29th day of last April the President of the republic changed his title of Constitutional Chief Magistrate to that of the usurper of the public powers; and from that day has been enthroned in the capital of the Union a dictatorship which, for the last eight months has been threatening all our liberties.

President Mosquera who by his turbulent, anti-republican, seditious conduct, had already blighted his laurels and cancelled his past glories, unable to restrain his unbridled ambition, has now registered his name in the roll of tyrants.

Colombians!—The most sacred of your duties is to sustain and defend the constitution and the laws; and in the present solemn moment I conjure you, in the name of our common country, not to think of President Mosquera as the man who, rising to the dignity of Washington, laid down before the convention of Rio Negro the discretional power with which he had been invested, but the man who, in the violation of his oath, has just trampled on all your institutions.

Colombians!—The disloyalty of the first Magistrate of the republic, has accidentally placed in my hands the national Executive power; and I call upon you to rally in haste around the constitutional standard. Let us be found grouped around it by the illustrious citizen who, with better right will yet direct the destinies of our country.

In a short time the first Vice President (Sr. Gutierrez, who is at present in Paris, Ed. M. C.), will arrive among us to assume the Executive power of the nation. You well know that his presence will be a guarantee of liberty and order, and that his sword threatens the usurper.

With your co-operation, the dictatorial edifice will soon be overthrown, because it has no foundation in public opinion, and is barely sustained by a small number of erring men. Let us have pity on their illusion; that is the proper and only sentiment for noble and generous natures to entertain. JOAQUIN RIASCOS.

SANTA MARTHA, May 12, 1867.

A WARLIKE PROCLAMATION.

We publish below a translation of a proclamation of a warlike tendency addressed to the nation by Pedro J. Berrio, Governor of Antioquia:—

ANTIOQUIANS!—The revolution which the President of the republic, ever since his elevation to power, has been maturing against the nation itself, that honored him with its confidence, has at last burst upon us. Vain have been the efforts of every honorable party in the republic, and of the Governors of the States in the Union, to maintain the preservation of peace. One man, who seeks to be superior to the laws; one man whom the nation covered with the highest honors it had to confer, now turns against the country the position and the sword which the republic entrusted in his hands because it considered him worthy of defending its institutions and liberties, and with his army commits the horrible crime which conscience and the laws denominate high treason. Well, then, if he wishes to subject the republic to new proof; if he plunges the country into war in spite of itself, and war ensues, the end is not doubtful! We shall triumph!

ANTIOQUIANS!—In vain have you resolutely co-operated with the most fervent desire of the government of your State to preserve peace. In vain the nation, struck on one cheek, turned the other to the aggressor. He, however, not content with such excessive toleration, wants to plunge the parricidal dagger into the bosom of the country; and, having committed the most flagrant and scandalous violation of the constitution, he sent the national forces to the coast to depose the legal President of Magdalena and substitute one of his own creatures in his stead. That is not all, however; he has buried in prison the President of the sovereign State of Cundinamarca, and the high office to which the people of Cundinamarca had elevated General Daniel Aldana is now occupied by one of the petty agents of tyranny; and lastly, on the 29th of last April he issued a decree declaring military dictatorship in force and dissolving the national Congress, at the same time reducing to prison several independent deputies, such as Plata Azuero, Arosemena, &c., &c. He has raised the standard of his own personality without the appearance of a single principle to sustain him. Our banner is the constitution, and let us raise it so high that those may be compelled to see it who wish to turn their eyes away.

The question about to be ventilated is very clear: to depose from power a man who has risen against the institutions which he himself helped to found, and against the nation that elected him; to provide that the destinies of the country may be directed by the constitutional procedures instead of being in the keeping of an absolute master during his life and pleasure. In this question there are no more than two parties—that is to say, the republicans, who are the nation itself, and the pretorians who seek to impose upon us the yoke of a lord and master. On questions of this class neutrality is a crime which egotism may pretend in vain to disguise from itself.

So every one in whose breast vibrates one pulsation of liberty will be with us. Every one who between the republic and one man prefers the latter will be for the dictatorship.

In the name of our liberty threatened, in the name of our country insulted, I appeal to every republican to join our example. To arms!

Presidents of other States, I well know that at this hour your hearts burn with enthusiasm in favor of the constitution, and that you are prepared to demolish tyranny. I promise you that Antioquia will not leave you alone in the struggle, or be the last to give the example. Let us work in unison—joined together, let us raise the national banner, which is the constitution, and the struggle will be very short.

Colombians all, you are a proud and warlike people, who have never bent the neck before the sabre of tyrants or dictators, whatever may have been their number. Once more with a little, but simultaneous effort, we shall triumph, without a doubt, against the dictatorship.

In respect to you, Antioquians, I do not believe that there exists on your soil one single partisan of the tyrant; but if there be one let him hasten to increase the thin ranks of the dictator. Let him come for his passport, and he shall receive it immediately, so that his poisoned breath may no longer continue to infect the pure atmosphere of our virgin mountains, which should never be breathed by any except freemen who are worthy of it. The land of Cordoza, Vea, Jirardot, Mejia, Uribe, Restrepo and Jiraldo cannot shelter the sons of servitude.

Our conduct is measured by the magnitude of our duty. We shall observe with loyalty the laws and usages of war and the right of nations; we shall give to the ninety-first article of the constitution, with relation to the enemy, the same sense and application as he gives to it with respect to ourselves, without ever descending to the perpetration of acts unworthy of a civilized people; but carry on the war with sufficient firmness to ensure the triumph of our cause. Schools and public establishments will not be closed.

We do not for one single moment entertain a doubt of victory; it is already guaranteed by the sanctity of the cause we have to defend. Religion, liberty, our institutions, homes, family, property, all, all our most sacred rights are compromised; and before we are robbed of these let us sell our lives at as dear a cost as possible to the usurpers.

But no; they are fools who submit to one man surrounded by a mere handful of unprincipled followers. We are the entire republic, and the entire republic has always triumphed, whatever may have been its precedents. Live the constitution! PEDRO J. BERRIO.

MEDELLIN, May 10, 1867.

PERU.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Peruvian Revolutionists on the Rampage—Marshal Castilla Commits an Outrage on the British Mail Steamer Limena—Indian Troubles—The Spanish Question—The Allied Fleet.

LIMA, May 22, 1867.

The revolution has taken a new start and begins to have a very serious aspect; but in taking the new start it has committed a very serious breach of international law, and about which, if England's corns are as tender as they were at the time of the Trent affair, there will be a great row. The facts of the case are as follows:—The English mail steamer Limena, Captain Boomfield, left Valparaiso on the 10th of May, after having taken on board, among the rest of her cargo, fifty cases, containing three thousand American rifles, which were embarked for Panama by the English house of Loring & Co.; and for their safe delivery in Panama the said house had given bonds to the amount of thirty thousand hard dollars. When the steamer arrived at Caldera Marshal Castilla, with about thirty more Peruvian ex-officers, came on board as passengers to Cobija. They did not disembark, however, when the vessel was at Cobija, but paid extra fare to Panama. When the steamer was off Iquique General Castilla went to the captain and showed him the bills of lading for the fifty cases of rifles, and demanded the delivery of them. The captain told him that as the cargo was embarked for Panama he could not deliver it in any other port. The General then said he should take other measures, as he was determined to have the boxes. While the steamer was stopping at a small port called Mejillones de Pisagua, one of the party went on shore, and soon returned with an armed force of about fifty men, who took possession of the vessel and locked the captain up in his stateroom. They then took out the cases of rifles, and left the vessel to proceed on her voyage. She arrived at Callao on the night of the 19th, and there was a good deal of excitement in this city when the news was known, and the general idea seems to be that it was an arranged affair between the revolutionists and the captain of the steamer, and was done, part for money and part for revenge, against Prado for establishing a national line of steamers in opposition. The steamer Meteor left Callao on the night of the 20th for Arica, with six hundred men and ten pieces of artillery, in hopes to get there before Castilla can get his army organized. Colonel Ugarteche has the command. Castilla boasted to one of the officers of the steamer that he would take Arica and be in Arequipa in less than two weeks.

The revolt of the Indians at Puño has not yet been quelled, and no doubt Castilla depends a good deal on their assistance; for he is an Indian himself and has a great deal of influence with them. Congress has passed an act authorizing the President to send a regular organized army of infantry, cavalry and artillery to Puño to put the thing down, and all Indians found in arms are to have their effects sold and themselves transported to the mountain districts of Carabaya. The leaders are to be brought to Lima and put in the penitentiary. The Indian race has always been shamefully oppressed in this country, and it is only strange that they have not revolted before. They have been made to pay all kinds of taxes, and if any one of them came to this city to sell any merchandise he was seized at once and placed in the army. The two regiments of regular troops that left here to quell the disturbance at Cuzco left that city on the 13th for Puño; so we may expect to hear something decisive from there soon.

The Spanish question is still being agitated in Congress, and even a direct proposition for a treaty with Spain was presented and put to vote, but was rejected. Senator Casos made a brilliant speech on the 18th inst., in which he stated, first, "that Peru, being the chief of the allied republics, ought to be the first to come to some decision on the Spanish question;" second, "the possibility of taking active measures to carry on the war, by means of privateers or otherwise, so as to make Spain anxious to obtain peace;" third, "recompense for damages done in the war, especially to Chile, by the bombardment of Valparaiso;" fourth, "the right of Congress to accept or refuse any treaty made by the Executive;" fifth, "the terms for making peace already offered, especially the truce, not admissible;" sixth, "the so-called Spanish debt being insufficient to repay Peru for the expenses of the war, not only the three millions of dollars paid to the Spanish Admiral by President Pezet, but the value of the captures made by England during the war of the independence, which, with capital and interest, will amount to over fifty-one millions of dollars, the said captures were delivered to Spain by the order of the English government."

The question between Prado and Congress seems to have entirely dropped, and Prado, having no Cabinet, will want all the help he can get from Congress to put down the revolution. For that reason they will probably be the best of friends for some time to come, and Prado will have to suspend his ambitious ideas of making himself Dictator again.

From Buenos Ayres we get the news that the cholera was decreasing in that city and Montevideo. There had been a small fight, between a few revolutionary troops under Colonel Varela and part of General Pannero's army; but the revolutionists, knowing that their cause was lost, did not fight well, and they were completely dispersed.

From Chile we have news to the 10th of May. The allied fleet was still in Valparaiso, though there was a rumor that they were going to sail shortly.

According to the Valparaiso papers the present state of the Chile fleet is as follows:—Corvette Abtao, finishing repairs begun on her when she first arrived at Valparaiso. Corvette Esmeralda, putting in boilers in place of the old ones—new ones no better. Steamer Arauco, on a voyage to the Strait of Magellan. Steamer Nuble, repairing and altering ever since her arrival at Valparaiso. Steamer Ancud, broke down on her first trip to the South and is not yet repaired. Steamer Concepcion, cannot make over a three day's voyage, having no room for coal. Steamer Valdina, about to go into dock. Steamer Covadongo, just finished fixing boilers. Steamer Maypic, serviceable.

BOLIVIA.

There was a military outbreak at Villa Grande, declaring in favor of General Acha, and at last accounts they had succeeded in taking the city of Santa Cruz. President Melgarejo was very sick.

Exchange—Ninety days bankers' bills on London, 45½d. to the hard dollar; thirty days ships' bills on United States from 10 to 12 per cent discount.

FIRE AT MEDOTA, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1867.

The City Mills and Canner's Union Warehouse, in Medota, Illinois, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $21,000; insured for $14,000.

FATAL SHELL EXPLOSION AT PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 11, 1867.

Charles Badger, an employé at the Robinson Iron Works, was killed this morning by the explosion of a shell for which he was weighing the powder. Another person was slightly wounded, and there were several narrow escapes from injury from flying pieces. The window glass in the vicinity of the mill was badly shattered.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE BAILING OF JEFF DAVIS.

On my return home from Virginia I find in the newspapers and correspondence lying upon my table much dissatisfaction with my having signed Jefferson Davis' bail bond. One and another inquire why I took this step. I readily admit the right of the public to know my reasons for any of my public acts. My first reason for signing the bond was that Mr. Davis was entitled either to his trial or to his liberty. That the prisoner should have a speedy trial is a general proposition which no one combats. There may have been sufficient reasons for unusual delay in trying Mr. Davis; hardly, however, for a delay of two years. But not even then was there willingness to try him; and this, too, notwithstanding Mr. Davis had, all this time, been urgent for his trial. My second reason for signing the bond was that the intelligent gentlemen who had the making up of the list of names to go upon it invited me to sign it. I am too little of a lawyer to argue the question whether it was legally right to admit Mr. Davis to bail. But I am enough of a man to know that I should have shown myself to be very little of a man if, after the Court had decided the case to be a bailable one, and after my name was among those selected to be the bail, I had refused to give it. Why my name was selected or why Mr. Greeley's was, has never been told me. But looking, as we both did, upon his long imprisonment without a trial to be a great cruelty to Mr. Davis and a great wrong to the millions imprisoned and wronged in him their representative, Mr. Greeley and I could not have been just men, and most emphatically not merciful men, had we withheld our names. I heard at Richmond, I cannot say how correctly, that it was desired to have persons sign the bond who would represent different sections of the country and its different kinds of politics. Perhaps I did not hear that the Court desired this. I certainly did not hear that it required this, or made it directly or indirectly a condition of admitting Mr. Davis to bail. And yet it is easy to conceive that in such a case as this the Court would and should allow itself to be more or less influenced by the public sentiment, and would and should feel more free to act as it did if persons of different parts of the country and different politics called for the action. Even a court, however single its aim to do justice should ever be, is not in every case to disregard the public sentiment and to be deaf to the public voice. Some of the newspapers which assail Mr. Greeley admit that they would have been willing to have Mr. Davis bailed exclusively by Southern men. But they do not show that he could have been bailed without a mixture of Northern names. I need not say another word to justify my signing the bond, nor to show that I was really under a moral obligation to sign it. I will, however, mention things that would have evidenced my great inconsistency—some of them, perhaps, my peculiar inconsistency—had I refused to sign it.

First.—From the time the South laid down her arms I had been writing and speaking to prove that she ought not to be charged with treason. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Davis was detained in prison under an indictment for treason, and for nothing else. This clamor against Mr. Greeley for bailing a man charged with the assassination of the President and the starvation of the prisoners is entirely unreasonable and unfair. For neither of these offences has Mr. Davis been indicted; and, instead of harping upon them in order to prejudice the public mind against the bailing of him, there should not have been the slightest reference to them in any of the strictures upon that bailing. Had Mr. Davis' detention in prison been under an indictment for either of these offences, instead of for treason, Mr. Greeley would, perhaps, have declined going bail for him. Though, even in that case, and prejudicial and revolting as would have been such an indictment, Mr. Greeley's characteristic humanity would have strongly sympathized with the prisoner, who had for two long and weary years been pleading in vain for his trial. Moreover, Mr. Greeley, like every just man, does not allow himself to feel sure that the accused is guilty until he is found to be guilty. And he thinks that they who are sure that Mr. Davis is guilty of one or both of these horrible offences, and yet are taking no steps to bring him into court and to prove his guilt, have no right to insist that others shall, like themselves, believe without proof and condemn without trial. But to return to my reference to certain of my writings and speeches. In these writings and speeches I admitted that had the North carried on the war under the constitution she would have had the right to hold the South guilty of treason. But I argued that, as she elected to carry it on under the law of war—under international instead of municipal law—she lost this right. By the way, it is easy to prove that, had she elected otherwise, our nation would in all probability have been permanently divided, if not, indeed, brought, from one end to the other, under Southern rule and the presence of Southern institutions. The masses of the South were in that low state of civilization which welcomes a "no quarter war"—a "black flag war"—and which makes its subjects very efficient for carrying on such a war. On the other hand, the more cultured masses of the North would have said:—"Let these barbarians go! Let these devils go! Rather than have such a war upon our hands let the nation be divided!" But, as I have already intimated, the end might not have been the division of the nation, but the Southern ruling and the Southernizing of the whole nation. The simple truth is, that we made a bargain with the South, however we may now be tempted to deny it or to break it. Our Generals, in the terms of the surrender of the Southern armies, recognized this bargain—this bargain that we should treat each other not as traitors under constitutional law, but as belligerents under the law of war. The Supreme Court of the United States unanimously held that this was the bargain. Alas, the ineffable meanness, the revolting infamy, of our breaking this bargain, now, when we have it in our power to break it! Alas, what a poor use is this to which to put the power of victory! How it dims the glory and reduces the value of victory! The shame of defeat is as nothing compared with the shame of abusing the power of success. The holding of Juarez or some other Mexican chief for treason, in case we should conquer Mexico, would be a no more gross, a no more immoral breach of faith than is our holding Jefferson Davis for it. No wonder that the enlightened and sensitive men of the South are stung to the quick by our perfidy. We may not recover so far from our passion and prejudice as to be ashamed of this perfidy, but our children will be ashamed of it. Who doubts, for even one moment, that the North, had she been conquered in this war, would have claimed at the hand of her conqueror the humanities of the law of war—of that law which knows no treason? Are we doing as we would be done by? I said the law of war knows no treason. I add that treason ceases just when and where the acknowledgment of belligerent rights begins. Reason teaches this. Humanity teaches this. The political liberalists of Europe beseech us to believe this. They tell us that they mean to undertake, from time to time, to overturn their despotic and oppressive governments, and that nothing could be worse for them than when, now and then, they shall be conquered, to have it in the power of the conqueror to plead the example of liberal America for charging them with treason.

Second.—I have ever held that a sufficient reason why we should not punish the conquered South is that the North was quite as responsible as the South for the chief cause of the war. The North did quite as much as the South to uphold slavery; and let me add that she did it more wickedly, because more calculatingly. Slavery was the evil inheritance of the South, but the wicked choice, the adopted policy of the North. The unfortunate South felt that she must take slavery for better or for worse, for gain or for loss. But the mercenary North coolly reckoned the political, commercial and ecclesiastical profits of slavery, and held to it.

Third.—Another thing to prove my inconsistency had I refused to sign Mr. Davis' bail bond I must not shrink from mentioning. I should be wanting in candor and frankness did I not admit that one of the strongest influences upon me when signing it was my deep conviction that the South had already suffered enough—yes, and quite too much. By the way, one of my long-cherished doctrines is that the sufferings of the conquered party in every civil war are quite enough without superadding punishments at the close of it. A sad mistake is it in the present conquering party in Mexico to hold the contrary of this doctrine. It is argued that such punishments will warn and intimidate, and thus serve to prevent wars. But a sounder philosophy teaches that they will exasperate and brutalize, and thus tend to multiply wars. The following of the present Mexican war with bloodshed will help to keep Mexico a land of frequent and almost incessant wars. On the other hand, the closing of it in the spirit of forgiveness would soften the nation's heart and prepare it to receive the seed of that higher civilization among whose fruits are the enduring peace and established order for the lack of which Mexico, though so favored by nature, is still so unprosperous and unhappy. There is but one legitimate and indeed but one peaceful way to prevent civil wars, and that is justice on the part of government. Had our government been just—ever just, entirely just, instead of being ever a flagrant oppressor of the poor—this horrid war would not have been. There would then have been no high-souled Garrisons and Phillipses to agitate, and no high-souled John Browns to feel the uncontrollable inspirations of their burning words. I add that justice, deep and loving justice, on the part of one nation toward another is a preventive of foreign wars no less sure than is such justice on the part of a government toward its people a preventive of civil wars. Holding, then, as I do, the doctrine that the conquered nation in every civil war has suffered enough in the war to make quite unnecessary her punishment on the return of peace, I would have had no punishment inflicted upon the South after her surrender—no punishment, however ingenious the arguments to prove that she was chargeable with treason—no punishment, even if she alone had been responsible for the war. The work, now, of the conquering North should be, not to punish, but to comfort; not to open wounds afresh, but to perfect their healing; not to repel the Southern heart, but to win it. It is true that we could do no less than kill slavery. But that was not punishing the South. To have left it alive would have been to fail of removing the occasion for another and a speedy war. And we could do no less than give the blacks the ballot. Nor did we in this punish the South. Not to have given it to them would have been to leave our magnanimous and indispensable allies in virtual slavery—a virtual slavery, too, which might, under this vital deprivation, have soon become literal slavery. But, having abolished slavery and enfranchised the negro, we should stop there and impose no other conditions of peace. In making peace the conqueror, as a general rule, is not to disturb the institutions and usages of the conquered people. Very seldom should there be any exceptions to this rule, save such as provide indispensable securities for himself or his allies. Such are the exceptions which we have made; and now we should leave the State governments of the South to supply the systems of education that their black and white constituencies call for. The very large landed estates of the South should be divided into small homes for the white and black poor of the South; and perhaps the State governments of the South might, by purchase and otherwise, lend a helping hand toward bringing about such division. The owners of many of these large estates would sell them very cheap. The policy of the federal government, in respect to lands for the landless, is very liberal. In the light of all this and of the fact that the whole South will soon see that the poor are made better, happier and safer citizens by owning homes, the acquisition of them by her homeless whites and blacks will be found much more easy and common than is now generally apprehended. The black man does not need confiscation; nor does he need the disfranchisement of any class of the whites. Perhaps I once thought that he would need both if he were denied the ballot. But now that he has the ballot, I feel sure that he needs neither. With the ballot in his hand he can protect his person and property; and, having this protection, it will be his own fault if he does not become the owner of a home and a happy sharer in the common comforts of life. I need not say that I should rejoice to see the black men of the South enjoying all that the most ardent abolitionists claim for them. But I would be very careful not to let my one-sided benevolence carry me too far in *compelling* the whites to do for the blacks. I would not unnecessarily set the whites against the blacks. I would not demoralize the blacks by encouraging them to expect what they do not fairly earn. Nor would I damage both blacks and whites by depriving any class of whites of rights enjoyed by the blacks. Great is my fear that this *demanding* of too much for the blacks, as conditions of "Reconstruction" and terms of peace between the North and South, will not only injuriously affect their spirit and character, but will, in the end, leave them in possession of less rights, less property, less advantages than would have been cheerfully conceded to more moderate demands for them.

Fourth.—Another reason for my signing the bond (though it can hardly be said that it would have stamped me with inconsistency for refusing to sign it) was my belief that the South would regard the bailing of Mr. Davis as an expression of Northern good feeling toward herself. The people of Richmond did hail it as such. Richmond, like "the city of Shushan, rejoiced and was glad." Her people, like the delivered Jews, "had light and gladness and joy." Often did I hear them say that now, for the first time, they had bright skies—that now, for the first time, they believed that there would be a true peace between the North and South. Some ascribed these happy effects to the great and good meeting held in Richmond the day after Mr. Davis was bailed. This meeting, which Mr. Greeley addressed with his characteristic philanthropy and sincerity, and with his unsurpassed power for communicating with the common mind, did indeed send out sweet and soothing influences, not only through Richmond, but through the whole South. It must be remembered, however, that it was the bailing of Mr. Davis which prepared the way for this meeting, and gave it its principal interest and effect. These sweet and soothing influences of which I have spoken—alas, how sad that any portion of the Northern press should lend itself to he bad work of arresting and wasting them! How much better that it should be augmenting and perpetuating these influences than be pouring out vials of wrath on Jefferson Davis, and be reviving angry feelings between the North and South! I trust, however, that the South will not put the most unfavorable construction on this mischievous course of so many of our newspapers. Their editors are not, after all, so hostile to the South, to Mr. Davis or to the bailing of him, as they may appear to be. They love to find, or, if they cannot find, to make an occasion for driving at the great American editor. A few of them have old grudges to feed. A few of them are moved by envy. But the great majority of them have, doubtless, no more unamiable purpose in this episode than to keep in the fashion and keep in with their party. I have now said all that was necessary, and, indeed, much more than was necessary, in defence of the bailing of Mr. Davis. But I cannot close this paper without adding that the road to a speedy and a sure peace between the North and South is, in my view, a very plain one. All that it is wise for us to require on the part of the South is that she shall give, in her laws, her press, her assemblies, and everywhere, abundant proof that she acquiesces in the abolition of slavery and in negro suffrage. The Northern democratic press, instead of hindering her from doing this, should encourage her to do it. Foolish as well as wicked is the editor, is the party, that, in this day of the rapid and resistless progress of the cause of human rights, both in Europe and America, attempts to stem it. There are still many discontented spirits in the South, who, instead of accepting the inevitable living present, are hugging the dead past and hoping for the return not only of negro disfranchisement, but even of negro slavery. These Northern words which daily minister to the vain hopes of those discontented spirits do more than all things else to keep the South from taking her true and necessary attitude. I spoke of what was to be required of the South. It is true that there will be much more for her to do. But we must trust her to do it, instead of requiring her to do it. I admit that she would not do it, were she to be still the slaveholding South. But a new and very different spirit will rule her in her new relations. She who was the enemy of freedom will now be the friend of freedom. She who was the enemy of human rights will now be the friend of human rights. She who crushed the lowly will now lift up the lowly. She who looked upon popular education as her greatest danger will now regard it as her greatest safety. She who cared not that her poor have homes will now, in all practicable ways, facilitate their acquisition of homes. I pass from what must be required of the South to what must be required of the North. I made but two requirements of the South. I make but two of the North. In the first place, she must relieve the disfranchised class of the Southern whites of their political disabilities. No possible good can come from this disfranchisement, and its effects on both blacks and whites are bad, very bad. Instead of diminishing the political influence of its subjects, it does, by means of the sympathy which it begets for them, increase it. It is true that the intent of the disfranchisement was not to set the blacks above the whites, but the loyal above the disloyal. Nevertheless, it does set the blacks above the whites; and, by thus irritating the one and inflating the other, it works evil to both. In the next place, the North must hasten to put an end to these threats of confiscation. Congress ought to say without one dissenting voice, and at the earliest day, that there should be no confiscation. The disfranchisement I have just referred to is galling, and, as the masses believe, insulting to its subjects. But these threats, paralyzing the industry of the South, and making even her bread uncertain, are infinitely less bearable. They are fatally in the way of her material prosperity. With the cloud they bring upon her titles she can neither sell her lands nor borrow upon them. What could be a more trying disability to an agricultural people who are destitute of money? That strong and patriotic man, Thaddeus Stevens, would have certain losses of loyal men repaired. I would myself be glad to see a liberal percentage paid upon them. He would provide the means out of confiscation and at the expense of the South; I out of the national treasury, and at the expense of the nation. There are three things which, in urging confiscation, Mr. Stevens seems to forget. First, that the North, as well as the South, was guilty of the war; second, that while the North is still very rich, the South, exhausted by that war, for which the North in common with herself was responsible, is exceedingly poor; third, that confiscation, once entered upon, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to set limits to the spread of its demoralizing power. The spirit of lawless greed engendered by confiscation will no more stop at State or other lines than will the flames of a prairie-fire at the word of command. Let there be confiscation in the South for the benefit of these, Mr. Stevens' loyal losers, and also for the benefit of the poor blacks, as he also proposes, and very soon, under its debauching influence, immense numbers at the North will be clamoring, in the name of "Agrarianism," "Equalization" and other taking names, for their neighbors' possessions. And these rich possessions, it must be remembered, will kindle the spirit of robbery, as can none of the poor possessions of the desolated South. These four requirements responded to, these four conditions of "reconstruction" exacted, and no others exacted, peace between the North and South will be sure to follow. But to make this peace more speedy and more cordial—in other words, to effect with the least delay an enduring heart union between the North and South—there must be one thing more. Our government is getting in the way of buying territory. There is a purchase it can make which would be immeasurably more important and profitable than the purchase of any territory. Let it buy the Southern heart, worth more to us than a thousand Alaskas, nay, than all Russia. There is one way, and only one way, by which it can be bought, and that is by proving to the South that the North loves her—that the North has a heart to give in exchange for her heart. Political concessions and liberal terms of "reconstruction" do not prove it. They pass for but the cold calculations of cold statesmanship. Let the government, in the light of the fact that the North is largely responsible for the war and is still rich, while her sister is impoverished, use ten or twenty millions in the ways most essential to relieve the sufferings of the South, and let it also exonerate her from direct federal taxes for a few years, and the South will then believe that we pity and love her, and our producing this belief in her will be our buying of her heart. One thing more in this connection—the streams of private charity from the North to the South should be deepened and multiplied. And how, too, could the government use fifty millions more in a wiser way than in lending it on a moderate interest, say five per cent, to the seceded States—to each of them its proportion of the loan, estimating that proportion by the amount of its population, and the amount of its material losses in the war? A condition of the loan should be that the State in each case shall wisely and humanely distribute its said proportion among owners of real estate in return for mortgages thereon, drawing, say, but very little if any more interest than the State has to pay. Would this be to overlook the landless poor, and to fall in with the bad maxim—"Let government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor?" Oh, no; this would be to make room for the labor of the landless poor and for their acquisition of means to become landholders themselves. Moreover, there are exceedingly few men in the South who remain rich. But it will be said that all this will cost a great deal of money. The greater the cost, the greater the proof of our love. But the cost will be little, compared with the gain that will come of it. This investment in the Southern heart will be unspeakably the best investment the nation ever made. Even in a more pecuniary view, no other will compare with it—the heart union between the North and South which it will produce having more effect than aught else to raise the credit of our nation with capitalists. Were the union of the North and South cemented by their mutual love, our government could borrow at an interest not exceeding four per cent. This problem of peace between the North and the South!—how difficult it is for our statesmen to solve it! But how easily could love solve it! Let the North and South love each other, and, as they then will, forgive and help and bless each other. This will be peace! and nothing short of it will deserve to be called peace! Into the enjoyment of this true peace the nation should have entered more than two years ago. From the time that the South surrendered, no man and no woman either in the North or in the South should any longer have known, in our political strifes and divisions, a North or a South. Hearts estranged from each other by the war and its antecedents should then have begun to flow together in so strong a love for the nation as would save it forever after from being broken asunder.

PETERBORO, June 6, 1867.

A SUICIDE FROM MISDIRECTION OF PROPERTY.

We learn from Troy, June 11, that Mr. David Clum, a prominent and wealthy resident of Sandlake, in that county, committed suicide on the evening of the 10th, by hanging himself in his own barn, while laboring under temporary insanity. His aberration of mind was induced by the fact that about a year and a half ago Mr. Clum voluntarily transferred his property, consisting of a farm, grist mills, saw mills and personal property, to Mrs. Clum, his wife, and recently desiring that it should be retransferred to him, the wife wholly and tenaciously declined the proposition. This act so operated upon his mind that he at once took to drinking heavily, which ultimately unsettled his reason and led to his taking his own life. Mr. Clum was fifty years of age and worth as many thousand dollars, gained by a hitherto temperate life and honest industry.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Fur Skins Taken from a Broadway Store.

Burglars are holding high carnival in this metropolis. The petty thieves are doing their small business on even a smaller scale than usual; the pickpockets do not seem to be getting rich over their spoils; the confidence men and pocketbook droppers are bitterly complaining, not of the police, but that their nice little games do not attract those whose greenbacks they covet. But the burglars are reaping rich harvests. Not a night passes by that some private dwelling is not entered, its silver and valuables carried off, and even the carpets of its floors untacked, packed and sent no one ever knows where; or, disdaining to invade private portals, the gentry boldly break into stores and depositories of costly goods, and coolly walk off with their plunder, while the police are asking one another questions as to who could have done the deed. In yesterday's HERALD a full account of the audacious robbery of the United States warehouse 393, 395 and 397 Greenwich street, was given, and yet, before the excitement and uneasiness created among down town business men in regard to it has even partially subsided, the police themselves are surprised by the announcement of a burglary of greater extent, showing more boldness of execution, and of a more "mysterious character" than any preceding it. The facts of this, the latest burglary, are that yesterday morning, when the porter of the building No. 41 Broadway, which is occupied by J. M. Oppenheim & Co., opened the place for the business of the day, he discovered that somebody had been there, and that that somebody or some bodies had taken from the ground floor, the doors of which face on Trinity place, five large casks of undressed otter skins—nineteen hundred skins in all—valued at $15,000.

It is not so very strange that the skins were taken for the burglars seem to do pretty much as they please just now; but it is strange that no clue whatever can be obtained as to the manner in which they were carried off. When the store was opened at seven o'clock yesterday morning, and the goods missed, no signs of a burglary having been committed could be discovered in any part of the building. The doors were all fastened as usual under lock and key as well as bars and bolts. Besides the missing casks were as large as ordinary tobacco casks, and each contained a large number of furs, tightly packed, and they could not, therefore, by any possible means, be taken away in a cart without the aid of several men, the noise of whose operations, in so quiet a neighborhood as is Trinity place by night, would necessarily have attracted attention. And yet the furs and casks were taken away. Detective Elder, whose services were called for to work up the case, employed his whole time yesterday in endeavoring to find a clue as to the manner in which the robbery was committed, but was evidently nonplussed by the undisturbed appearance of the windows and scuttles and doors, through either of which the goods must have been taken. He had interviews with the various officers of the Twenty-seventh precinct whose duty it was to patrol the post near the store on Monday night and early yesterday morning; but, although each protested that he had faithfully patrolled his beat and tried the doors of the store several times, no one man, with but one exception, had perceived anything out of the way. The man who did notice something that was unusual, says that at half-past five on Monday evening the private watchman on his post called his attention to the fact that one of the second story windows of the building was open, as was one of the windows of a bonded warehouse adjoining. When it is taken into consideration, however, that the second floor on Trinity place is the ground floor on Broadway, and that the goods carried off were on the ground floor on Trinity place, and that they could not be taken out of any Broadway entrance, it is difficult to be seen what that open window had to do with the exit of the burglars with their bulk of booty.

Two bunches of skins that were stored on the second floor on Monday, during the day, were found in the basement near the Trinity place door yesterday morning, and not a book was disturbed from the desks of the counting room, which are located near the window that was found open on the second floor.

The firm have offered $1,000 reward for any information that may throw some light on the mystery which now surrounds the robbery. That the goods were taken out of the building is a certainty, and that policemen faithfully patrolling their posts could not but see or hear five large casks full of furs carted off is another certainty. Strange to say the officers have not as yet charged the burglary to the spirits.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

FIRE DEPARTMENT PRESENTATION.—A special meeting of Liberty (No. 1) Company was held on Monday evening for the purpose of presenting Mr. James Coyle, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, with a cap, coat, trumpet and belt. Several speeches were made, after which the party enjoyed themselves at a comfortable supper.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club will come off on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Judge Quaife, Alderman Terry and Captain Grain have been selected judges. The flag boat off Coney Island point will be the limit for the first and second class yachts, and Fort Lafayette for the third class.

THE THISTLE CURLING CLUB.—At a special meeting of this club on Monday night the following members were appointed delegates to the national convention to be held in New York on the 26th instant:—James Stevens, Daniel Longbridge, R. A. McKnight, John B. Rae, Alexander Campbell, William Henry, Andrew McKnight, William Lyon and John Pringle.

ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY.—At a quarter to six last evening, as one of the ferryboats was entering the slip, a gentleman who was on board attempted to step off too soon, and slipped, when his foot was caught between the boat and the bridge, crushing it almost flat. He was speedily extricated and conveyed back to New York for medical treatment. He was about forty-five years of age, and seemed to be under the influence of liquor.

Newark.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Late Monday night detectives Brant and Smith succeeded in effecting the arrest of a man named John Dunham, and for whom they have been looking for some time. Dunham is charged with being implicated with James Van Winkle, in robbing the house of Mr. Isaac Learing, at Dover, of a gold watch and $450. Van Winkle was yesterday taken to Trenton, where he is now serving a term of confinement for highway robbery. The two men, it is alleged, had been hanging around Dover previous to the robbery, but left that section immediately after its occurrence. Mr. Learing yesterday made an affidavit against Dunham, and the prisoner will to-day be taken to Morris county, there to await trial at the next term of court. It is said that the accused has confessed his guilt.

MEETING IN AID OF ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the managers of St. Barnabas Hospital was held at Trinity (Episcopal) church last evening, a large number of persons being in attendance. The Right Rev. Wm. Henry Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey, presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Rahway, and others. The report of the institution for the past year shows that the hospital has flourished, but is at present in need of substantial aid. Although established and managed by members of the Episcopal Church, the needy are not refused admittance on account of religious profession. Some twenty-five patients are now inmates of the institution.

PRISONERS SENT TO TRENTON.—Yesterday morning Sheriff Ricord, accompanied by several of his deputies, took twenty-four prisoners to Trenton, where they are to be confined for various terms in the State Prison. The names and offences of the convicts have been noted heretofore in the HERALD.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The following prisoners were yesterday sentenced:—John M. Collins, grand larceny, three years State prison; Ann Taggart, grand larceny, three years State prison; Daniel Russell, grand larceny, one year State prison; Christian Krauss, larceny, six months State prison; Francis George, grand larceny, five years State prison.

Paterson.

A CASE OF CANNIBALISM.—At a wrestling match on Sunday, between Joseph Tinker and John Turner, at Little Falls, a general fight took place between the backers of the contestants in which a young man named William Hobsen had his thumb bitten off by a man named John Van Gieson.

LAYING A FOUNDATION STONE.—The members of the Paterson Curling Club enjoyed a gala day on Sunday, when the foundation stone of a new club house was laid on the grounds near the Squirrel Woods. A number of the fraternity from New York were in attendance.

Trenton.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of this Board on Monday evening the chairman of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Stevens, Engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, reported that that gentleman concurred in the proposal to drain the swamp, and offered to pay half the cost of the operation if the city would pay the other half—giving the city permission to draw off its surface drainage into a certain cut or channel. The Board entered into a discussion of this proposal, and it was rejected—first, because the plan would fill certain streets with filth; and second, that the city was not entitled to pay any of the cost. It was then resolved that the portion of the swamp above Hankinson's valley, between the feeder and canal, be declared a nuisance, and that notice of the action of this Board be served on the resident engineer of the canal company, with a request that they also drain the leakage in the canal from some point in Warren street to the junction of the canal and feeder. The present condition of Greene street market was also declared detrimental to the health of the city, and it was resolved that the Common Council be recommended to have it removed.

FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA STOCK OPERATOR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1867.

A prominent stock operator of this city failed this morning, and it is said for a large amount.

TWENTY BUILDINGS BURNED AT ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kansas, June 11, 1867.

Twenty frame buildings, nine on the north side and eleven on the south side of Commercial street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. Loss estimated at $50,000; insured for small amounts in the Hartford, Illinois Central and Ætna companies.