TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Foreigners to be Regarded as Natives—Another Conspiracy—Anticipated Trouble with England and France—British Smuggling—General Items.

HAVANA, April 5, 1868.

The British mail steamer Danube, Captain West, has arrived here from Vera Cruz with dates to April 2. She brings no newspapers. The Danube remained three hours at Vera Cruz and was not molested by the authorities on account of the alleged smuggling on her last trip. I have received the following telegram from the HERALD'S special correspondent in Mexico City:—

MEXICO, March 31, 1868.

An important bill has been presented in Congress making all resident foreigners, except Americans, citizens of the republic, and of course liable to all the responsibilities of natives.

Another conspiracy has been discovered. Secretary Lerandi and a wealthy American were mistakenly accused of having had a share in it.

The birthday of President Juarez was celebrated by a banquet on the 21st inst. There was quite a crowd in the hall, and plenty of hats were smashed. Señor Mata in his speech condemned the extravagance of government.

The trials of the late conspirators have not yet been concluded. General Zerman and some other foreigners have left the republic.

The press here speak as if they foresaw fresh troubles with England and France, and advise government to cultivate the friendship of the United States. The query is here will England collect the interest on her Mexican bonds? Foreigners here are not a little excited, and some demand retaliation for the firing on the Danube at Vera Cruz. Mexicans, on the other hand, demand the seizure of that vessel on her next trip, but Señor Lerdo de Tejada is noncommittal. Señor Romero has made a significant speech in Congress on the foreign indebtedness of Mexico.

The authorities here are adverse to Regules.

A new stage route has been established to Chihuahua, via San Luis de Potosi; thence by rail to Santa Fé and Paso del Norte.

A conducta of $3,000,000 of silver has left Yucatan. The new government on the peninsula is trying to harmonize parties there, but its labors have been so far unsatisfactory. The same is the case in Sinaloa.

Señor Vallarte, the new Minister of Gobernacon, has arrived here.

Congress has passed a bill granting to Señores Zangronis & Co. the concession for building a railroad from Vera Cruz to Puebla, via Jalapa, on conditions that render the concession valueless. It has also passed a bill forbidding British subjects from exporting gold and silver until John Bull apologizes for the smuggling by the mail steamer Danube.

Negrete is moving on Tulancingo for a forced loan of $60,000.

The discussion of the English railway concession is postponed till April 4.

JAMAICA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Seamen Ordered Home—Active Naval Preparations—The Alabama Claims the Alleged Cause.

HAVANA, April 5, 1868.

Our advices from Jamaica are to Sunday last, March 29. The Admiralty, in anticipation of trouble on account of the Alabama claims, had been calling home seamen from the colonies to serve in the ironclads. Orders had been received to fortify Port Royal. Great activity was displayed in all the docks. The gunboats Jason and Favorite had been testing their sailing abilities and the working of their batteries. Each commander is to make a full report of the result to the Admiralty.

The admiral of this station will remain at Bermuda till May next.

PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Terrible Havoc by the Vomito at Camuy.

HAVANA, April 5, 1868.

Our dates from Porto Rico are to March 29. The vomito was making great havoc at Camuy, even among the natives.

ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Disraeli Cabinet—A Resignation in Prospect.

LONDON, April 5, 1868.

An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

It is reported that the Ministers decided to resign in case the opposition should retain their large majority after the recess of Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War—The Situation of President Lopez at Humaita Not Desperate Yet.

PARIS, April 5, 1868.

The *Etendard* has advices from the Rio de la Plata to the 8th ult., which state that the situation of the Paraguayan President, General Lopez, is not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.

FIRES.

Disastrous Conflagration in Franklin, Tenn.—Twelve Buildings Burned—Loss $60,000—No Insurance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 5, 1868.

A disastrous fire occurred at Franklin, Tenn., at eleven o'clock last night, by which about twelve houses on and adjoining the public square were burned. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire was still burning at three o'clock this morning.

Large Fire in Detroit—Loss $70,000.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5, 1868.

The upper portion of Abbott's Block, on Woodbridge street, was burned last night. The loss on the building amounts to $15,000. H. P. Baldwin & Co., boot and shoe manufactory, lose $35,000, which is nearly covered by insurance; the Detroit Stove Works lose $15,000, which is fully insured; G. W. Balch & Co., produce and commission dealers, are damaged by water to the extent of $5,000, and are insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Coffee and Spice Mills in Syracuse Burned—Loss $42,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5, 1868.

The large four story brick building on James street, occupied by C. C. Loomis & Co.'s coffee and spice mills, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $42,000, on which there is an insurance of $24,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire at Mineola, L. I.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 5, 1868.

The building known as the Long Island Agricultural Works, occupied by Messrs. E. J. & A. W. Jerome, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and Thos. Burchels, carriage maker, at this place, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Burchels' loss is quite heavy, comprising stock, tools and unfinished work. The building was owned by Mr. George J. Downing, and was partially insured. The total loss is about $5,000.

Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 5, 1868.

The seven story granite building on Merchants' row, occupied by Messrs. Joel Nourse, Whittemore, Belcher & Co., as an agricultural warehouse, took fire last night, and the upper stories were burned out, causing damage to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000. In the lower portion of the building were the paper store of Messrs. I. S. Dillingham & Co., the flour store of Messrs. Gilman & Son, and Brown's eating house, all of which were damaged by water.

A fire also occurred at No. 20 Water street, which partially burned out Mr. Edward L. Day, paper ruler; Messrs. George Coleman, bookbinders, and Morrill & Son, printers and manufacturers of printers' ink. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Sentence of Engly for Conspiring to Rob an Express Company.

PROVIDENCE, April 5, 1868.

James C. Engley, who plead guilty to the indictment for conspiring to rob the Merchants' Union Express Company of $300,000, was yesterday sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1868.

The Alexandria City Officers.

The Mayor and all the other elective officers of Alexandria, Va., with the exception of four of the eight Aldermen, have been or will be summoned to the office of the Military Commissioner of Election and Registration for that district to answer whether or not they can take the oath that they have never given countenance, counsel and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States government. The Alexandria *Gazette* says the applicants for the various offices to be soon made vacant are numerous, but great difficulty will be experienced in filling them from among the white residents of the city who lived here previous to the war, because nearly all of that class voted for the ordinance of secession.

General Hancock's Command.

Major General Hancock has not yet announced the location of his headquarters in this city.

The President's Witnesses.

So far not more than six witnesses have been summoned by the President's counsel in the impeachment case.

Arrival of General Sherman.

General Sherman arrived here this evening.

GEORGIA.

Position of the Gubernatorial Candidates—General Meade Declares Judge Irwin Ineligible and Gordon Eligible to the Office.

ATLANTA, April 5, 1868.

The following is a correct statement of the position of the candidates for the Governorship of this State:—General Meade has declared that Judge Irwin is ineligible for the office of Governor, and the latter now declines to run. The Central Executive Committee of the democratic party of Georgia have recommended General Gordon in his place, and General Meade says Gordon is eligible.

A large meeting was held here last night, at which General Gordon made a speech. Judge Cabenise presided.

Panic at a Republican Meeting—Discovery of a Keg of Powder Under the Chairman's Desk.

SAVANNAH, April 5, 1868.

A republican meeting at Valdosta, Ga., last night, dispersed under considerable excitement on discovering a keg containing a small quantity of powder under the speaker's desk. Both parties accuse each other of complicity in the affair.

TENNESSEE.

Seizure of a Whiskey Establishment in Memphis and Arrest of the Proprietor for Alleged Frauds on the Revenue.

MEMPHIS, April 5, 1868.

D. H. Evans, a well known liquor dealer, has been arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Bingham, charged with internal revenue frauds in concealing whiskey on which the tax had not been paid. The establishment has been seized, including his stock, valued at $60,000.

Dr. Robert C. Howell, a distinguished Baptist divine, died to-day at his residence in Nashville, aged 67 years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAX OF ONE-EIGHTH OF A CENT.—Since the close of the rebellion (Congress imposing on the owners of city railroads one-eighth of a cent for each person who rode in a car) the people have been compelled to pay, in addition to the price to which they were limited in their charters, railroad companies an additional cent, or six instead of five cents, for each ride. This imposition was clearly illegal, and it was not until Congress amended the tax act in favor of the owners of the horse roads, backed by a decision of one of the courts, that the people submitted. On the 1st of the present month the law imposing the fractional tax ceased to have effect, and the continuation of any charge above five cents by the railroad companies in this city is illegal. Of course they will continue to collect six cents until the public take the matter in hand and compel them, not by remonstrance, but by due process of law, to abide by the terms of their charters.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Old winter, which every one thought was dead and almost buried, came back to us yesterday with all the heartlessness as if we were in the middle of December or January. An overcoat was by no means out of place when across one's shoulders. Is this the final struggle? A glance at the meteorological observations will not be without interest. The highest range of the barometer on the morning of March 30, seven A. M., was 30.332; the lowest, at two P. M. on the 2d instant, was 29.643, the week mean being 29.925. The thermometer at three P. M. on the 2d, highest range, showed 67.30; the lowest, March 30, at five A. M., 31.00; week mean, 44.85. Rain 1st, 2d and 4th instants, duration only one hour and twenty minutes. Snow on the 4th, wine east, commenced at thirty-six minutes past ten P. M. and continued until half-past three A. M. of the 5th; depth from commencement, three inches.

AT THE MORGUE.—On Saturday the body of an unrecognized man was found in the water at the foot of Seventy-fifth street and taken to the Morgue for identification. The deceased measures, in height, five feet eight inches, has brown curly hair, mustache and goatee and is of dark complexion. The body is attired in black frock coat, iron mixed cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, gray socks, blue cloth cap and brogans. Deceased had in his possession a hickory walking stick, spliced. He appears to have been about fifty years of age. Yesterday there was taken from the Sixth precinct station house the body of a man of about sixty years. It was clothed as follows:—Black sack coat, brown cassimere pants, brown mixed cloth vest, blue hickory shirt, gray woollen undershirt, white cotton socks and brogans. The body is five feet seven inches high; the hair is thin and of a light gray, goatee white. The body is placed for identification.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at 181 Elizabeth street, over the remains of Mary Garooney, a native of Ireland, twenty-two years of age, who committed suicide by taking poison. From the testimony of her husband, James Garooney, it appears that they had been married for two years, and that deceased was of very intemperate habits, so much so that he at one time left her, but was induced by her promises of reformation to live with her again. On returning from work on Saturday evening he found deceased lying on the bed, apparently ill, and noticed a glass and teacup on the table, containing a quantity of a greenish fluid. He asked his wife what it was, and she replied that it was medicine. On Sunday morning she became much worse and died at nine o'clock. Dr. Emil Wettengel made a post-mortem examination of the remains and found the liver and kidneys fatty, as in all intemperate people. In the stomach were found traces of Paris green, which in the doctor's opinion caused death. The jury empanelled in the case rendered a verdict of suicide by taking Paris green.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday morning a newly-born male infant was found by officer Frost, of the Fourteenth precinct, in the alleyway of premises No. 147 Baxter street. Dr. Emil Wettengel made an autopsy of the remains, and found that the infant had been born alive and had evidently been strangled after birth. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS STREET.—Shortly before twelve o'clock last night the officer patrolling on the south side of Chambers street, between Broadway and Church street, discovered smoke issuing from the third story and attic windows of No. 92 Chambers street, occupied by J. A. Humphrey & Brother, manufacturers of scarfs and neckties. An alarm was immediately given and promptly responded to, by which means the fire was checked before it had gained any considerable headway. The flames originated among a quantity of empty boxes in the workshop, on the upper floor, but from what cause is not known. Some of the boxes and workbenches and portions of a partition were destroyed, and the stock on the floor below was slightly injured by water. One thousand dollars will probably cover the entire damage to stock and building.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT—A MAN THROWN FROM A TRAIN.—On Thursday morning about two o'clock, as the Cincinnati express train from this city was passing Fairport, ten miles eastward, a gentleman from New York, who was a passenger, attempted to pass from one car to another, was thrown to the ground, and one of his feet got under the wheels. The side of the foot, including two toes and about one-half the foot up to the instep, was cut away by the wheels. Otherwise the man was not much injured. No one saw him fall from the train, and no one was near him when he fell. He managed to cross the creek near the village on two poles, climbed up a steep bank and made his way to the house of Mr. Harwood, and aroused the inmates. Mr. Harwood took the injured man on a hand cart, and drew him to the hotel. The village surgeons were summoned, who fixed up his foot, and on the following morning at his request, he was put on a train and sent to New York. This was indeed a strange accident, and the man who went through with it may regard himself fortunate that he did not lose his life.—*Rochester Union, April 4.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The following is the order of Judge Underwood postponing the trial of ex-President Davis until the 2d of May next:—

The United States vs. Jefferson Davis.—Counsel having been heard in this cause for the United States and for the defendant, it is now ordered that the defendant have leave to depart hence until Saturday, the 2d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which day and hour he is required to be and appear personally before this court, according to the condition of his recognizance.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge.

APRIL 2, 1868.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Origin and Progress of the Struggle—Brazilian Plots for the Destruction of Republican Governments.

INTEREST OF BRAZIL IN THE MOUTH OF THE PLATA.

A glance at the map of South America will convince any one who bears in mind the fact that the great commercial centres of the world can be established only north or south of the intertropical region, and at the mouth of great arteries, that the empire of Brazil has an interest in extending her southern frontier to the left bank of the Rio de la Plata. The accusation that she meant to do so has been oft brought against her by her neighboring republics, and in August, 1866, the Brazilian special envoy to Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, Senhor Octaviano, asked Señor Varela, of the latter republic, whether the moment had not then come for declaring Uruguay annexed to Brazil. When Señor Vareja expressed his surprise at such a remark, Senhor Octaviano replied that he thought Varela was aware of the engagement that existed between the Provisional President of Uruguay, General Venancio Flores, and the empire. Señor Varela signified his intention of making known to his government the substance of this interview, and received for answer that he might do so, for he would not be communicating anything new to his government in so doing. It is not necessary to enter into further explanations as to the interest of Brazil in gaining a foothold on the Rio de la Plata. It is proper, however, to remark that the notion held in certain circles that the object of Brazil in the Paraguayan war is to force open the Rio de la Plata and its tributaries and to secure their free navigation is erroneous. Even to this day the navigation of the rivers in the empire is not free. On September 7, 1867, the Amazon, Tocantins and San Francisco were opened, under certain restrictions for part of their courses, only to certain classes of trade. It will be noted that this took place three years and a half after the opening of the war against Paraguay.

THE FIRST BLOW AT URUGUAYAN INDEPENDENCE.

During the administration of President Bernardo Prudencio Berro, of Uruguay, who was elected to serve from March 1, 1860, to March 1, 1864, General Venancia Flores, chief of the *colorado* party, raised the standard of insurrection. He had been exiled and had taken service in the Argentine army. On learning of the revolt the Legislature of Uruguay declared General Flores guilty of high treason and sent a small force to drive him from the republic. This force proved inadequate, and Flores with his troops, composed of rebel Uruguayans, Argentines and Brazilians, recruited in the border provinces, advanced as far as three leagues from Montevideo, the capital. On August 16, 1863, he was defeated at Las Piedras by General Medina; but, soon after, he in turn defeated General Lamas. On March 1, 1864, Señor Atanasio Cruz Aguirre, Vice President, was chosen to fill the presidential chair, provisionally, until March 1, 1865, and negotiations for ending the war were unsuccessfully begun by the Brazilian Minister, Saravia, the Argentine Foreign Secretary, Elizaldo, and the British Minister to Buenos Ayres, Thornton. The terms which these last presented on behalf of General Flores consisted in a demand upon President Aguirre to change his cabinet to suit the views of General Flores; hence the failure of the negotiations.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN BY BRAZIL BEFORE ANY DECLARATION OF WAR.

At the beginning of the insurrection the Brazilian residents in Uruguay, as well as the people of the adjoining Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, openly supported the chief of the Uruguayan insurgents, General Flores. This naturally produced a great irritation on the part of the people of Uruguay against the Brazilians. The complaints of the latter induced the government of Brazil to ask for indemnification and guarantees as to the future. This matter was also taken in hands by the same commissioners as above for the purpose of obtaining an amicable adjustment; but they failed again, owing to the partial character of the commission. On August 5, 1864, the Brazilian envoy sent an ultimatum to the government at Montevideo; but President Aguirre refused to accede to its demands and proposed to submit the whole trouble to the arbitration of the foreign ministers at Montevideo. The Brazilian Minister rejected this fair offer, and gave orders to Vice Admiral the Baron de Tamandaré, commanding the Brazilian squadron in the Rio de la Plata, to at once make reprisals. Thereupon the Brazilian man-of-war Jequitinhonha attempted to seize the steamer Villa del Salto, but the crew of the latter set her on fire rather than witness her fall into Brazilian hands.

PARAGUAY RUSHES TO THE RESCUE OF URUGUAY.

When the news of this outrage reached Asuncion the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, on August 30, 1864, addressed a note to the Brazilian Minister resident there protesting against the ultimatum of Brazil to Uruguay and the threatened advance of Brazilian troops into that republic. Detachments of the latter, however, crossed at once into Uruguay. On September 3 the Paraguayan government renewed its protest of August 30. On the 11th of October, 1864, Vice Admiral Tamandaré addressed a circular to the representatives of the foreign Powers at Montevideo informing them that in consequence of the non-acceptance by Uruguay of the Brazilian ultimatum he would immediately exercise the right of reprisals by sea and the right of search on all foreign vessels. Against this the foreign ministers protested, denying the right of Brazil to declare a blockade without a previous declaration of war, and stated that they would not allow the right of search.

On the following day another corps of Brazilians, under General Barreto, moved from Rio Grande do Sul into the northern provinces of Uruguay, under pretext of protecting the Brazilian residents. On the 16th the ports of Salto and Paysandú, on the Rio de la Plata, were blockaded by the Brazilians.

PARAGUAY WILL GIVE TIT FOR TAT.

The sympathies shown by Brazil with the insurrection in Uruguay confirmed the suspicions entertained in Paraguay, as well as in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, that the intention of the empire was to annex Uruguay and thus obtain complete control of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The President of Paraguay, therefore, notified Brazil that an armed Brazilian intervention in Uruguay would be regarded by Paraguay as a *casus belli*. In assuming this attitude the government of Paraguay felt assured that its own interests, as well as those of the republics traversed or bordered by the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, demanded energetic measures to defeat the grasping policy of Brazil and a resort to just such means as the imperial government had used in its aggressions on Uruguay. Hence, on November 11, 1864, the mail steamer Marquez Olinda was seized on her way to Matto Grosso, near Asuncion, by a Paraguayan war steamer. She was condemned as a prize and the Brazilian passengers held as prisoners. On the following day the government of Paraguay declared in a note to the Brazilian Minister at Asuncion that, as the protest of August 30 had remained unheeded, the imperial flag should be regarded as that of an enemy, and the Rio Paraguay should be closed to the navy and merchant marine of Brazil. On the 14th the Minister received his passports and left Asuncion for home.

BRAZIL DESTROYS A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

November 26, 1864, the bulk of the imperial army entered Uruguay. December 6, after having captured Salto, the troops of General Flores, in concert with the Brazilian army and fleet, attacked the fortified town of Paysandú, and after four days of bloody fighting reduced the works of the place almost to ruins; but the garrison, only 700 strong, held out till January 2, 1865, when the insurgents and Brazilians, numbering 8,000, captured the place by a treacherous stratagem. General Leandro Gomez, the gallant defender of Paysandú, was brutally executed and the town abandoned to pillage. From Paysandú the combined force of insurgents and Brazilians moved against the capital of the republic of Uruguay, Montevideo. A blockade of the city was declared February 2, 1865, and seven days thereafter hostilities began. On the same day President Aguirre resigned; he was succeeded by Señor Villalba, who entered into negotiations with the besiegers. His envoy, Señor Manuel Herrera y Obes, signed a treaty of peace with General Flores at La Union, which treaty was approved by the Brazilian envoy, Senhor Paranhos. On the 22d General Flores made his entry into Montevideo at the head of his insurgents and a Brazilian brigade, and at once assumed power as Provisional President of Uruguay, which power he held by force until his recent untimely death. On February 22 he made an alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil against Paraguay.

Meanwhile hostilities were carried on against Brazil by the latter republic. On December 14, 1864, Paraguay commenced to move troops into the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso; they captured Nova Coimbra, Miranda, Durandos, Albuquerque, Corumba, and moved against Cuyaba, capital of the province, which was captured April 10, 1865.

HOW THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ENTANGLED ITSELF.

On the same day Vice Admiral Tamandaré declared the Upper Paraguay, from Tres Bocas, at the confluence with the Rio Paraná, in a state of blockade, and was preparing to enforce it, thus carrying on hostilities on Argentine soil. As the Argentine provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios were left by the Argentine government unable to resist the Brazilians, not even a protest having been made by the Argentine government against the Brazilian advances through the territory, the Paraguayan government rightly suspected that the Argentine government was siding Brazil, and ordered some war steamers to take the capital of Corrientes. This was done April 13, 14, and two Argentine men-of-war, with the mail steamer Salto, were captured. On the 16th the Argentine republic declared war against Paraguay.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC TO BE OVERTHROWN.

But on the 1st of May, 1865, a treaty was concluded at Buenos Ayres between the republic of Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation and Brazil, which unveils the intentions of the imperial government. The eighteenth article of said treaty stipulates that "it shall remain a secret until the principal object of the alliance be attained." What that object is article six particularly informs us:—"The allies solemnly bind themselves not to lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they have overthrown the actual government of Paraguay."

ALL WARLIKE MEANS IN PARAGUAY TO BE REMOVED.

The complement is found in the second clause of the protocol:—"It being one of the necessary measures to be concluded upon with the government which shall be established in Paraguay, that there be left within that republic, neither arms nor munitions of war, such as shall be found in Paraguay, shall be divided in equal shares among the allies." In face of these stipulations other articles of the treaty assert that the allies mean to "respect (1) the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic of Paraguay. * * * and that the people will not have to submit, as a result of the war, to incorporation with any of the allies or have to accept the protectorate of any of them." Article twelve states that "the allies reserve to themselves the right of concerting the most suitable measures to guarantee peace with the republic of Paraguay after the overthrow of its present government." By article fourteen "the allies shall exact from the new government of Paraguay, when established, payment of all the expenses caused by this war."

CONTEMPLATED USURPATION OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

But the most audacious article is the sixteenth. It reads as follows:—

In order to avoid the discussions and wars which arise out of questions relating to territorial boundaries, it is agreed that the allies shall require of the government of Paraguay to make a special treaty with each one to define their respective boundaries on the following bases:—

The Argentine Republic shall be separated from the republic of Paraguay by the Rios Paraná and Paraguay up to the points where said rivers touch Brazil, such point being, in the case of the Rio Paraguay, on its right bank at the Bahia Negra.

The empire of Brazil shall be separated from the republic of Paraguay on the Rio Paraná side by the first river above the falls called Seven Cataracts—the line to run from the mouth of said river, along its whole course, to its head waters. According to the new map of Mouchez said river is the Ygurey. On the left bank of the Rio Paraguay it shall be separated by the river Apa, from its mouth to its source. In the interior the boundary shall be the Maracayu range of mountains, the eastern slopes of which belong to Brazil and the western to Paraguay, between the two points at which the shortest straight lines can be drawn respectively from the said range to the sources of the Apa and Ygurey.

When this proviso became known to the world all the republics of South America protested against it, as the bases laid down constitute a usurpation of an immense tract of Bolivian territory and valuable water rights. By the arrangement the stolen territory is divided between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. This stipulation of the treaty is in direct violation of article 7 of the three treaties made July 10, 1853, with England, France and the United States by the Argentine Republic, in which the right of Bolivia to the territory to be thus usurped is acknowledged. Bolivia holds the territory by virtue of the treaty of 1777 between Spain and Portugal. The bases referred to also give Brazil about one-fifth of the actual territory of Paraguay, as laid down in the official maps and by the government of Brazil.

THE WAR FAIRLY UNDER WAY.

Such was the position of affairs at the beginning of May, 1865. On the 9th of June the Paraguayans crossed into the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul and compelled the evacuation of the garrison of San Francisco de Borja, and marched on towards the Uruguayan frontier; while, on the other hand, General Paunero's Argentine brigade, assisted by the Brazilian fleet, recaptured the capital of Corrientes. On July 11 the Paraguayans entered Itaquí, and on the 19th, 20th and 21st they crossed the Uruguay without opposition, and occupied Uruguayana, an important Brazilian town on the Rio Uruguay. August 17 the allies, under General Flores, defeated the Paraguayans under General Duarte. The latter were advancing to reinforce General Estigarribia at Uruguayana. In consequence of this defeat the Paraguayans were surrounded and besieged in the latter place, which they had to surrender on September 18. The capturers of Uruguayana advanced then to join the allied army near Corrientes, at Concordia. The Brazilians numbered 20,000 men, of whom 12,180 infantry, 3,000 cavalry and 756 artillery, with thirty-two pieces of rifled cannon. The forces that came from Uruguayana amounted to 9,000 infantry and cavalry and forty pieces of rifled cannon. In October the Paraguayans began to evacuate Argentine territory, and the rear guard left Corrientes October 24, 1865. The allies were unable to follow them in their retreat. They afterwards, however, crossed the Corrientes river and advanced towards the Paraná, intending to concentrate their forces at Paso de la Patria, on the frontier of Paraguay.

BEGINNING OF THE SIEGE OF HUMAITA.

On the 1st of November, 1865, the whole Brazilian fleet was at the mouth of the Rio Paraguay, ready to carry the allied troops up the Rio Paraná to the point selected for further hostile operations. At Humaitá the Paraguayans had made extensive preparations to stop the further progress of the Brazilian vessels. The garrison of the fortress numbered from 8,000 to 10,000 men; the works were of the strongest kind, and built by first class foreign engineers; they were admirably mounted, and the sunken obstructions and torpedoes were of the most formidable character. March 21, 1866, the Brazilian fleet commenced operations on the Upper Paraná by attacking Fort Itapirú. April 16 and 17, a Brazilian corps, commanded by Marshal Osorio, crossed the Rio Paraná and repulsed the Paraguayans under Marshal Lopez. On the 23d the latter began to fall back on Humaitá. May 2 and 22 and July 18 were days of carnage around Humaitá, which has for two years resisted the herculean efforts of the allied armies.

DELENDA EST HUMAITA.

Should it prove true that the latter have captured this formidable place, and not merely one of the outworks—as they did some time since at Curupaiti—then the first clause of the protocol to the secret treaty of May 1, 1865, will be carried out, viz.:—

That in execution of the treaty of alliance the fortifications of Humaitá shall be demolished, and it shall not be permitted to erect others of a like nature that might impede the faithful execution of said treaty.

The world is indebted to the present British Minister at Washington, the Hon. Edward Thornton, then Minister of her Majesty at Buenos Ayres, and to W. Garrow Lettson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, for the first knowledge of this iniquitous alliance and its object.

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION.

Several ineffectual attempts have been made by foreign governments, especially by the United States, to bring the war to an amicable arrangement; but they invariably failed, having been not a few times met with remarkable curtness on the part of the Brazilian and Argentine governments. Except as immediate cause of the war, the government of Uruguay has figured as a nonentity. How she can now resist the grasp of Brazil is a problem. She will never be able to pay her share of the expenses of the war, and the probability is that her account with Brazil and the Argentine Republic will have to be balanced by the loss of her independence. That General Flores, the betrayer of his country and the direct agent in getting up this war, has fallen by the hand of some patriotic and indignant Uruguayan is not at all improbable.

SCIENTIFIC RELIGION FOUNDED ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMTE.

A select, intelligent and quite numerous congregation assembled in the Music Hall, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, yesterday forenoon, in response to an invitation "to attend the first of a course of lectures on the scientific religion originally promulgated by August Comte," by Mr. Henry Edgar, one of the apostles designated by Comte. After referring to the nature and scope of the design had in view by these lectures, Mr. Edgar said:—No social institution, no custom, no opinion exists or is pronounded but it is called in question; nothing escapes the galling criticism of the nineteenth century. All mankind seem possessed with the spirit of change in the Eastern as well as in the Western hemisphere. Civilization is a continued progress with a certain definite goal. The whole existence of the human race is growth. Western civilization is to us matter of special inquiry. A peculiar agitation, deep and universal, pervades it differing from that existing anywhere else. The year 1789 was the outset of the modern or revolutionary era; and here it would be interesting to trace the connection which the events of this year had with those of 1776 and they with 1688—how each was but the deduction of the other. The French Revolution began the era of new societies, as the English Revolution began the era of new governments. Modern development seeks not new forms of government so much as new forms of society. The true historical significance of 1776 was the elimination of the idea of local independence as opposed to centralization and, above all, of foreign domination. It prepared the way for the great communist movement of Robert Owen among the British workmen the first step towards their social emancipation. The various forms of socialism in France, although crude and to a great extent impracticable, propounded social problems which can only be laid at rest by a thorough understanding of the laws regulating human existence. The improvement of the condition of the common people is fast coming to be the great question of the day. The present Emperor of the French owes his continued occupancy of his throne to his recognition of this. The great fault with most schemes inaugurated for the amelioration of the ills which affect the mass of mankind is that they have been generally limited to mere material happiness. "Man does not live by bread alone," and socialists have failed to take into account the wants of his moral and intellectual nature. A reconstruction of unity in opinion is needed. Religious scepticism is the main spirit of the present age. The infidelity or negatism of the eighteenth century is out of date now; but men do not believe. The idea of progress with many seems to be only to tear down; the idea of reverencing anything is hateful to them. We are to reach celestial beatitude by abolishing first one thing, then another, until nothing remains. One says abolish slavery, another abolish government, and a third abolish religion. No doubt there are some good aspirations here; but no genuine aspiration can be satisfied by mere negations. Nothing can be permanently abolished until it is replaced. It was possessed with this idea that August Comte gave his mind to the study of social and political problems. Comte set out with the proposition that it was one thing to desire the attainment of a certain end and another thing to accomplish it. The people know best what they wish for, but it is not so easy to determine what it is that by the inevitable laws of development would reach that desire. He met the greatest difficulty in his work of reconstruction in the intellectual disorder that prevailed, and soon found that the existing social ills were but the result of this mental anarchy. The teachings of theology and scientific conceptions being at variance was the cause of this divergence. He perceived that theologism was gradually gilding into metaphysical abstractions, antithetical and absurd, while scientific truths grew stronger; belief in the latter being coexistent with knowledge, unbelief simply ignorance. August Comte deduced from this that if the latter could absorb the whole range of human thought it would abolish both the others and secure the anarchy of opinions from which all the social disorder resulted. Are social phenomena amenable to immutable natural laws? became the grand question needing answer, and in its solution he propounded his doctrine of the three states that every human conception must necessarily pass through, these stages—first, the theological, or fictitious; second, the metaphysical, or abstract; and third, the scientific, or positive—this revolution taking place in inverse proportion to the complexity of the phenomenon. And this is the stage which positivism has now reached. It is destined to play a most important part in the intellectual development of the next generation. It cannot be pooh-poohed now, as was the custom to put down all new speculations when theologism ruled society; nor can the unfortunate incidents in the life of its author be urged against it. It must be admitted in all serious discussions, and on its own merits extend its influence or be exploded.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions on the Irish Church Question—Queen Victoria Asked to Cede Her Ecclesiastical Interests.

By the steamship Hansa, at this port, we have the verbatim text of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church question proposed to Parliament on the 23d of March. A telegraph synopsis of the resolutions reached us by the Atlantic cable, but it was of a very meagre character, particularly in the report of the third resolution.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons on the 23d of March Mr. Gladstone, who was received with opposition cheers, said:—The motion which I wish to make on the Irish Church will be in the form of three resolutions, to be moved in committee on acts relating to the Established Church in Ireland, and the terms of three resolutions will be these:—

1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment—(opposition cheers)—due regard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property. (Ironical Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

2. That, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the creation of new personal interests by the exercise of any public patronage—(cheers)—and to confine the operations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate necessity or involving individual rights pending the final decision of Parliament.

3. That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to pray that, with a view to the purposes aforesaid, her Majesty would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archbishoprics, bishoprics and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices in Ireland and in the custody thereof.

—(Opposition cheers.) The right honorable gentleman continued:—I gave notice on Friday that I would take the liberty of asking Her Majesty's government either to-day or to-morrow—whichever day might best suit them—whether it was compatible, in their views of the state of public business, to afford any assistance for the discussion of this motion; and perhaps the right honorable gentleman will now be pleased to say what view he takes of that matter. In case it should not be in the power of the right honorable gentleman to afford such assistance I should then feel it my duty to bring it on the first day I could regularly propose it, which, I believe, would be on Friday next, as an amendment on going into Committee of Supply.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Letter of Thanks to Mr. Seward—The General Declines Office.

The following letter from Garibaldi, dated Caprera, 16th, and addressed to the American Minister in Florence, was published:—

I hear from my friends that Mr. Seward has done me the honor to include my name among the agents of the government of the Great Republic. As I never had the honor I beg you to request him to cause my name to be removed.

G. GARIBALDI.

FINE ARTS.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of last week an important picture sale took place at the Leeds Art Galleries in Broadway. The collection had been selected with great care and imported by Mr. Beaumont, so long and well known to all connoisseurs. It embraced specimens of most of the principal foreign artists, and was, probably, as fair a representation of modern art on the other side of the water as any which has yet found its way to this country. Unfortunately, however, the general stagnation of all kinds of business seems to have extended also to the fine arts. None of the paintings brought what could be called high prices, and but few their actual value. The sale of the first evening was thinly attended, and the bidding consequently low and uneven. Friday night saw the rooms crowded to overflowing, and the bidding was much better. The best price realized was that obtained by the fine picture, "Une Scene du Carnival," by Carl Berher, $2,800. The two largest pieces after this were "A Night Market in Amsterdam," by Van Schendel, and "The Fern Gatherer—Scene in the Welsh Mountains," by E. J. Cobbett, of London, the one bringing $1,350 and the other $1,200. The noticeable sales after these were as follows:—"The Bashful Suitor," by Otto Erdman, $625; "Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice," by Ziem, $850; "October Sports," by C. F. Deiher, $450; "A Breeze at Sea" and "A Calm at Sea," by Riegen, $260; "Reverie," by H. Baron, $350; "A Rich Flower Piece," by J. Robie, $500; "A Russian Convoy Crossing the River Kurd, in Asia Minor," by P. Von Franken, $385; "Interior of a Stable," by Louis Robbe, $415; "Uncle Toby and the Widow," by Moritz Calisch, $430; "Landscape, with Sheep," by Eugene Verboeckhoven, $310; "Loitering by the Wayside," by William Thayer, $155; "The Guard Room," by Herman Ten Kate, $345; "The New Book," by H. Vautier, $390; "The Douceur," by W. Amberg, $350; "St. Agnes with the Lamb," by Madame Fanny Geefs and Verboeckhoven, $450.

In addition to his statue of "Eve and Abel," and the bust of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Mr. Jackson has also placed in the same room at Putnam's gallery "Cupid Stringing his Bow"—an ideal statue—and a bust entitled "Dawn."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 36	Moon rises	eve — —
Sun sets	6 30	High water	morn 7 40

**