WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.

FEELING ON M. DE LESSEPS' VIEWS.

An American Corporation and American Protection Necessary.

NO PRACTICAL SHAPE TO THE ENTERPRISE.

The Investigation of the Louisiana and Kansas Senatorships.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1879.

The observations of M. de Lesseps, cabled to yesterday's HERALD, concerning the resolution of General Burnside on the neutrality of the proposed Darien ship canal, have been read with interest here in influential quarters. The inchoate project of M. de Lesseps attracts close attention in political and administration circles in Washington. The neutrality of money, of which he speaks, is of course freely granted. Money has no nationality. But it is remarked that the corporation which collects, controls and expends money has and must have some nationality, because it must act under a charter from some government, and will naturally look to the protection of that government to which it owes its corporate existence.

No one here wishes that the canal, if built, shall be otherwise than neutral territory, but behind or outside of this arises another question—Who shall maintain its neutrality? What Power shall police it, so to speak? And on this point it may interest M. de Lesseps and others engaged with him in Europe to know that prominent men of both parties here agree that the United States, and such other American governments as may join with them, would insist on performing this duty and holding this authority to the entire and absolute exclusion of all European governments. To make the point clear to M. de Lesseps and other foreign capitalists the Panama Railroad may be taken as an illustration. That railroad, which, to the extent of its capacity, performs work similar to that of a ship canal across the Isthmus, uniting the two oceans, is largely owned in Germany and England, but it is an American enterprise from the fact that its charter was granted by the Legislature of New York. Its offices are in New York and its managers are Americans. It follows naturally that the United States government not only maintains a constant oversight over the safety of the railroad, sending naval vessels down to the Isthmus whenever the security of the road is threatened by revolutions in Central America, but what will, perhaps, appear to M. De Lesseps of greater consequence, the United States would not allow the interference of any European Power with the road, and no matter what party might be in power in Washington the government would insist upon the exclusion from all exercise of authority over the road by European Powers, no matter to what extent its securities might be owned by European capitalists.

What is thus true of the Panama Railroad would be equally true of the Panama Ship Canal. If it were built the American people would insist not only that it should be neutral, but that its neutrality should be protected or enforced exclusively by American Powers and not on any pretence by European Powers.

The example cited of the Panama Railroad may suggest to M. de Lesseps the advisability, whenever his plans are likely to assume a practical shape, of forming his company in the United States, and making it, as the Panama Railroad Company is, an American and not a foreign corporation. An American corporation, even though it should draw the larger part of its capital from Europe, would have the sympathy and be entitled to the protection of the United States. A foreign corporation would naturally not have the regard of the United States, and would, moreover, be without efficient protection from any source because this country would not tolerate the interference of European Powers.

An influential American capitalist remarked on this subject to-day that "whenever, if ever, M. de Lesseps is able to make a practical beginning with a Darien ship canal we in the United States are certain to know it at once, because he will hasten hither to secure a charter for his company, and to organize the enterprise on American soil and as an American adventure. To do otherwise would be to make it impossible for himself to obtain capital in Europe; for European capitalists will require first of all the security of protection at the hands of the United States. That M. de Lesseps has not so far taken steps to secure an American charter and to give to his adventure a distinctively American character is sufficient proof that he has not yet got to the beginning; that in fact the enterprise has so far taken no practical shape."

It is regarded as certain also that whenever such an enterprise, either in the hands of M. de Lesseps or in others, takes a practical shape there will be a careful re-examination of routes, because private capital will not consent to accept any line arbitrarily chosen without ascertaining that it is the best of all attainable.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1879.

THE LOUISIANA AND KANSAS SENATORIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have arranged to distribute themselves as follows for the prosecution of the inquiries authorized by the Senate in the Spofford-Kellogg case and the Ingalls investigation during the Congressional recess:—The Kansas subcommittee will consist of Senators Saulsbury, Bailey, Vance, Cameron (of Wisconsin) and Logan. They will commence their labors in Kansas during the latter part of September. The Louisiana subcommittee will be composed of Senators Hill, of Georgia, and Houston as its democratic members, and either Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, or Senator Logan as the representative of the republicans. Senator Hoar's engagements in Massachusetts making it impossible for him to serve on either of the sub-committees without great inconvenience.

The Louisiana investigation will not be resumed until about the 20th of November, when the subcommittee of three are to assemble in New Orleans.

LETTERS SENT ROUND THE WORLD—REMARKABLE TIME MADE.

Thomas W. Knox writes from the Lotos Club, New York, to Postmaster General Key, that he has received back two letters, mailed by him on the 12th of March, to go around the world in opposite directions. The eastward letter made the circuit in eighty-nine days, including a four days' detention in Yokohama, and the other in 110 days, thirteen of which were consumed by a detention at Yokohama, which would have been avoided by an arrival at that port two days sooner. The time made by the more rapidly transported of these letters, or by any other yet reported to the Post Office Department, has been very greatly surpassed recently by a letter mailed by a young lady clerk in the office of Superintendent Blackfan, which accomplished the circuit of the world westerly in seventy-one days.

The Navy Department to-day ordered out of commission the United States steamer Despatch, which has just arrived at the Navy Yard here from the European station. She will be laid up in ordinary.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS FOR THE SUMMER.

The President, Mrs. Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Thompson, Secretary McCrary, Attorney General Devens and others will leave here to-morrow morning on the Tallapoosa for Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, to remain several days. When the party returns the President will take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home. He will remain here the greater part of the summer, and will only be absent from the city for a few days at a time.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF SILVER.

The purchases of silver bullion by the Treasury Department this afternoon were larger than they have been for any one week for a considerable time. Information as to the prices paid and the aggregate amount is as usual withheld. It is learned, however, that every offer at or below the market rate to-day was accepted, and all others were declined. The offers from San Francisco and Carson City were all above the market rate. The purchases to-day were for the Philadelphia mint exclusively.

LEAKAGE OF EXPORT PACKAGES OF ALCOHOL—DRAWBACK ASSESSMENTS ORDERED COLLECTED.

Congress having adjourned without taking action on the bill authorizing allowance to be made for leaking on export packages of alcohol between the distilleries and the port of export, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the immediate collection of all drawback assessments for this cause which have been delayed pending the action of Congress. These assessments amount to $50,000 or $60,000.

PETITION FOR ALDERMAN KELLY'S PARDON.

Ex-Governor Young, M. C., of Ohio, to-day filed a petition with the President requesting the pardon of Alderman Kelly, of Cincinnati. Kelly is a democrat convicted of inducing a non-resident to vote at the last municipal election in Cincinnati. The petition is signed by all the judges of the Hamilton county courts, and among the signers is General Hickenlooper, the republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON MAGNATES ON THE WING—THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO AND THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The members of the two houses of Congress departed from Washington yesterday in a variety of directions. A few, it is understood, stayed behind, but the great majority took wings to themselves and left just as quick as steam could take them from the national capital. Many of them came this way to see the elephant, and, having seen it, went homeward it is to be hoped. They were in no mind for being interviewed, and the moment they deposited their bags and other impediments in the hotel they started abroad to investigate the animile. A HERALD reporter caught hold of ex-Senator Stanley Matthews at the Windsor Hotel, and the following colloquy ensued:—

"What chance has Ewing for carrying Ohio?"

"No chance at all."

"You mean to say Foster is going to sweep the deck?"

"I do. Foster is the most popular man in Ohio. Ewing is a cold, impassive man, and don't shake hands with the people. Charley Foster is just the other way."

"Then it is a sure thing for the republican ticket?"

"No; I wouldn't say it's cock sure, because it's going to be a close fight. But I believe Charley Foster is sure to win, and the republican party is determined that he shall."

"How will John Sherman run for President?"

"That's too much for me to answer, but I think he will run well if he be put in the field. You see I am out of politics now, and it don't do for me to say much."

"On the fence?"

"Not by a long shot. I am right into the fight, and I stand in the republican ranks to fight through thick and thin. No fence for me. We're going to win."

"A MERE COUNTRYMAN."

Precisely at two o'clock P. M. the centre door of the Astor House rotunda was thrown violently open and closed with a slam. Every rice and milk consumer in the restaurant looked up and gazed admiringly at the stalwart figure that approached the counter.

"By George, that's Washburne!" said one.

"You're right," said another.

The gentleman was dressed in a new shiny silk hat that sat far back on his head. His long silver gray hair fell in copious folds upon his shoulders, and a full suit of black prettily and pleasantly terminated in soiled fawn colored gloves on his hands and glossy patent leather boots upon his feet.

"Give me a lemonade," said he.

He was obeyed and the lemonade was drunk.

He turned to depart.

Instantly four keen visaged men pounced upon him.

"Is this Mr. Washburne?" said one.

"How are you, Mr. Washburne?" said another.

"Hello, Wash," ejaculated a third, and "Who'd have thought to see you here?" said the fourth.

Mr. E. B. Washburne struggled with his emotions and his friends for a brief moment. Then, raising his gloved hand to heaven, he protested that he was a mere countryman, knew nothing whatever of the Ohio campaign and, having had a partial lemonade, would be heartily glad if his friends would allow him to depart in peace.

Shaking hands all around, he gracefully raised his hat and *as received* through the Broadway door.

The names recorded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were Senators Burnside, of Rhode Island; Morrill, of Vermont; Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Kernan, of New York. All of these, except Morrill, left early in the evening, and the Vermont Senator felt too exhausted after his journey to indulge in conversation. Of members of the House of Representatives there were Hill, of Colorado, and Van Voorhees and Hammond, of New York, and these had gone abroad to see the elephant, so that the coteries of politicians discussing the affairs of the nation that one might otherwise expect to have met were nowhere to be found, and a chapter of wisdom is thus lost the prevailing generation. Secretary William M. Evarts put up at the Brevoort House, but was just as hard to find as any common Congressman, and was said to be engaged for half a dozen suppers with the prospect of twice as many more during the remainder of the week.

Senator George H. Pendleton, who was stopping yesterday at the New York Hotel, said he was not inclined to give expression to his political views, for the reason that in and out of Congress they had been misconstrued. He was willing to say that he thought General Grant would not allow himself to be a candidate for the Presidency, and the public thought little about his coming reception in a Presidential point of view. In his opinion the next Presidential election is only a matter of speculation at present, and no one can predict with certainty which party will win in the coming contest.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

AN UNKNOWN MAN LEAPS FROM A SOUND STEAMER AND IS DROWNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, July 2, 1879.

The steamer City of Boston left New York yesterday afternoon at half-past five on the Allyn Point or New York and New England line. During the evening a very well dressed man, evidently about thirty-five years of age, wearing a light suit of clothes, three diamond studs in his shirt bosom and a light hat, was noticed. He seemed to be a man of means, without any appearance of the fancy man or gambler. He was seen during the evening walking around the saloon, and attracted some attention owing to his dress and general appearance. About eleven o'clock, while the boat was hugging the Connecticut shore, he went up on the hurricane deck, and after pacing about for some time was seen to suddenly walk to the stern.

INTO THE SHINING WAVES.

Here he stayed for a few moments, seeming wrapped in thought. He then looked over the railing into the seething sea as it was ploughed by the rudder, and appeared to be fascinated by the phosphorous as it shone under the light of the moon. No special notice was taken of his movements, until one of the watchmen and a passenger heard a splash, and realized that the mysterious stranger had jumped overboard at the stern of the steamer. The alarm was sounded and the boat was stopped, but no trace of the man was discovered. After an hour's delay the boat proceeded on her course, having given up the search for the unfortunate man who had thus put an end to his existence.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST.

CAREER OF A MUCH-MARRIED MAN—TEMPORARY SAFETY IN A MULTIPLICITY OF NAMES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MACON, Ga., July 2, 1879.

Charles Norton, arrested here yesterday on a requisition from Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, charged with constructive larceny and bigamy, was before Judge Simmons, of the Circuit Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, this evening. Some commotion was created by the arrest of Norton, as he has had five wives in different parts of the Union. His aliases are Charles A. Carl, J. N. Swartz, Isaac Newton and E. D. Minor. He deserted a young wife in Harrisburg, Pa., where he embezzled $1,000. He recently married a lady here, where he is a well known directory man, having issued the "Atlanta" and other directories. Governor Colquitt issued a warrant on the requisition, which was dismissed by the Court, it being for the arrest of Swartz, alias Carl, and the law requiring the present name to be added. The Court ordered the detention of Norton till Saturday. The detectives will arrive to-morrow.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

REASONS FOR REJOICING.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Whig—rep.]

With Congress adjourned and the Fourth of July so close at hand the American citizen surely has great cause to rejoice.

THE LAST STRAW.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger—ind.]

It was engaged in mischief to the very last of its troublous hours—its final work being the removal of the duty on quinine.

A DEMOCRATIC QUATRE BRAS.

[From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express—rep.]

Altogether, it is not a great record—this of the extra session. It is the Democratic Quatre Bras—the skirmish preceding its Waterloo.

NO STAIN ON IT.

[From the Buffalo Courier—dem.]

There is no stain on the late session. For the failure of Congress to modify obnoxious laws the President and his party, and not the majority, are responsible.

ONLY THE MARSHALS DISAPPOINTED.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant—rep.]

Congress has adjourned. This fact will give such satisfaction to the country that it will be disposed to overlook the fact that the United States marshals are left without pay.

MR. HAYES BELIEVED.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post—dem.]

The adjournment of Congress lifts a heavy weight from the long depressed spirits of Mr. Hayes. A man in the possession of stolen goods can never feel quite at his ease while the agents of the owners are around in large numbers.

SAD, BUT TRUE.

[From the Baltimore Gazette—ind. dem.]

We may remark that Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, and that the solemn state of affairs which Mr. Hayes alleged to be true on Monday may be said to be equally true today. In fine, the poor marshals are still unprovided for.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican—ind. rep.]

Congress has adjourned at last—left the marshals and deputy marshals without an appropriation, passed the Quinine bill and adjourned. There was a dash of sense in thus reducing the price of the standard tonic. The majority will be sadly in need of it.

A VERY SMALL TROPHY.

[From the Providence Journal—rep.]

Congress finally adjourned at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The democrats, who opened the extra session with noisy declarations that they would repeal all the war legislation, retire with a very small trophy—a crippled judicial service, resulting chiefly in the impunity of law-breakers in the South.

AN END OF MISCHIEF MAKING.

[From the Philadelphia Press—rep.]

Never since free government began has there been a more studied defiance and disregard on the part of the majority of the accepted rules of "fair play" than this Congress has shown, and that it is, for a time, out of the sight of the people and incapable of continued mischief making is a source of much gratification.

A DEMOCRATIC SURRENDER.

[From the Brooklyn Union-Argus—rep.]

The first session of the Forty-sixth Congress is at an end. It can hardly be said to be an adjournment. Congress has oozed out, subsided, dropped away, as it were, "as dies a wave along the shore." The ignoble termination of this career is in singular contrast with the arrogant swash-buckler style in which the session commenced.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED.

[From the Boston Post—dem.]

The first session of the Forty-sixth Congress ended at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. In spite of the reckless demagogues who have led the obstructionists and procured vetoes from the President, the democrats have obtained the passage of laws which will prevent the use of troops and deputy marshals at the polls during the coming year and give the people of the Southern States impartial jurors.

USELESS, TIRESOME AND EXASPERATING.

[From the Boston Globe—dem.]

Congress adjourned yesterday afternoon, and the feeling of gratification at the relief will be general. The contest in which the legislative and executive branches of the government have been engaged has been useless, tiresome and exasperating. Had Congress adjourned at once after the first series of vetoes was received much expense would have been saved and the result would not have been vastly different from that which is now reached.

WIDER APART THAN EVER.

[From the Baltimore American—rep.]

The democratic party came out of the last campaign with the prestige of success in the election by the people, but what political capital it had left after the Potter Committee got through its operations this extra session has lost it. In every way its plans have failed. Instead of bringing forward new issues which would unite the party and keep differences on financial policy in the background the close of the session found the gulf between the hard and soft money factions wider than ever.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy—rep.]

The whole expense and turmoil of the extra session have been incurred for nothing, and the political result is the consolidation of the republican party everywhere, democratic dissension and defection and the conceded defeat of that party in every State hitherto considered doubtful. This is the result of democratic strategy. Dr. Franklin's parable of the statesman who knew how to make a great State smaller might be told of the democratic leaders, who have developed a remarkable capacity for making a party smaller and weaker.

A DEMOCRATIC CANAAN.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Journal—dem.]

In the extra session the democrats reached the promised land for which they had so long, so bravely and so heroically struggled, amid successive storms of calumny, slander, gross misrepresentation and shameless misuse of power on the part of the opposition. The House was democratic, the Senate was democratic. Truth, crushed to earth so long, had risen, grandly risen, while error writhed and died among his worshippers. If for no other reason than this fact of the restoration of democratic supremacy in the councils of the nation the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress would live forever in American political history.

A STALWART REPUBLICAN VIEW.

[From the Boston Journal—rep.]

If in three months a democratic Congress has revived and pushed to the front the State rights heresies; if it has assailed the constitutional powers of the Executive and undertaken to deprive him of them; if it has nullified a portion of the most important laws on the statute book and taken from the Executive the means of enforcing all the laws where the services of marshals are required—to what extent may not the laws be subverted, the constitution trodden under foot and the results of a long and costly war to maintain a national union be thrown away should every branch of the federal government fall into the hands of the democratic leaders?

SWEEPING AWAY THE WAR LEGISLATION.

[From the Baltimore Sun—ind. dem.]

In the late session the very haltings and delays, the apparent vacillation, and the slowness and deliberation with which the issues have been shaped and put, however trying to the public patience and exasperating to the souls of newspaper correspondents and readers, are illustrations in their way of the strength of our institutions and of the inherent capacity of our people for self-government. Nor are the results themselves in the end to be lightly estimated and despised. All the legislation which the majority in Congress have been seeking to repeal—every particle of it—is a relic of the arbitrary and oppressive rule which prevailed for some years after the war between the States.

GRATEFUL TO ALL.

[From the Philadelphia Times—ind.]

All that has been done after nearly four months of political wrangling at Washington and general unrest throughout the country could have been better done in a fortnight, and with infinite credit to all parties and all branches of power; but democratic coercion begot republican coercion; republican coercion begot Executive coercion, and when the democratic leaders were glad to retrace their steps and reform their lines within the proper limits of patriotism and just deference to the Executive prerogative, the republican revolutionary leaders had been made masters of their party and their President, and partisan passion and tricksy and violence ran riot even in the first councils of the Republic. After so much wanton wrong to a suffering country from the Executive and both parties in Congress it is a grateful day to all that records the departure of Congressmen to their homes, where they may breathe again the tranquillizing atmosphere that seems to be unknown in Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War Between the Allies and Chile.

DETAILS OF NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Chileans Preparing an Attack on Lima.

BLOCKADE OF IQUIQUE RESUMED.

PANAMA, June 24, 1879.

The news received by late arrivals from the South coast is uneventful. Active operations are confined to the mustering and marching of men by the allies at points near to the Atacama desert, while well defined rumors are current that the Chileans are preparing a grand *coup* which, if successful, will lay Lima and Callao at their mercy. They have fitted out about twelve transports, in which they propose carrying between ten and fifteen thousand men to Chorillos or some other convenient landing and fall upon Lima, which is practically undefended, while their iron-clads will occupy the attention of all the force at present in Callao. This they can easily do, and their success would probably bring the war to a termination. The main army of Peru is now at Pisagua, Iquique, Arica and Tacna, many miles from the capital, and with the transports securely hemmed in in Callao Bay relief for the beleagured city would be impossible for more than a month. The move would be a bold one, and if undertaken by sufficient force and well managed might be successful.

The blockade of Iquique continues.

The Chilean forces at Antofagasta have received strong additions lately, and transports are concentrating there as though a movement upon Iquique or Lima were in contemplation. The Huascar is at Callao undergoing repairs.

The Chalaco, a Peruvian transport, left Panama for Callao on the 19th inst., laden with arms, &c., for Peru. The Chilean Consul made a most emphatic protest but to no purpose.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRAFFIC OF ARMS.

Instructions have been received from the general government prohibiting local trade or shipments of arms, &c., to the belligerents, but declaring the transit by the railroads as absolutely free. The arms which arrive here are usually consigned to some one in Panama and consequently their embarkation here would bring them under the head of "local shipments," which, according to the instructions referred to, must not be permitted. The Oroya, another transport of Peru, is expected here every day, and it is conjectured that the authorities will refuse to permit the delivery of arms to her.

The German steamer Luxor, detained at Callao by the Peruvian government for having carried arms from Buenos Ayres to Chile, has been released on the friendly intervention of the English Legation acting in behalf of German interests.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The *North Pacific Times* contains the following:—The Prefect of Lima issued a decree on the 28th ordering the enrollment of all citizens capable of bearing arms in the National Guard within the space of forty-eight hours.

The government has issued its manifesto to foreign friendly Powers regarding the present war. This is a reply to the one issued by Chile, and is intended to refute the reasons adduced in that document as an excuse for the declaration of war.

A tax of two per cent ad valorem has been imposed on all sugar exported.

POSITION OF THE CHILEANS.

A correspondent of the Chilean journal *Patria in Cobja* says the most advanced Chilean post is at Toco, and a picket of twenty-five dragoons at Quillagua, a small township on the Peruvian side of the Loa. About eighteen leagues further, in the "miserable village" of Huayocondo, a corps of 150 of the enemy's cavalry is stationed.

A heavy shock of earthquake took place at Iquique on the 6th inst. It was felt on board the Chilean squadron with great violence.

AN "ON TO RICHMOND" FEELING IN CHILE—PROPOSED MOVEMENT ON THE PERUVIAN CAPITAL—BLOCKADE OF IQUIQUE—DETAILS OF NAVAL MOVEMENTS—WORK OF THE RAM HUASCAR.

LIMA, June 11, 1879.

Since the exciting events of the naval combats at Iquique we have had an interval of quiet. This tranquillity, however, does not promise to continue for any length of time. The government has received advices to the effect that the popular feeling in Chile is strongly in favor of some desperate move on the part of the fleet and army, and nothing less than an attack on Lima itself is suggested. In fact, it is a species of "On to Richmond!" cry, which is so general as to enforce obedience from the Santiago Cabinet. The authorities here are well prepared. The capital has an effective garrison of 8,000 well armed and disciplined soldiers, a respectable force of field artillery and plenty of supplies. Lima was captured once before by the Chileans, in 1838, aided by a strong revolutionary party within the city, and basing their calculations on that achievement, the present Chile generation imagine that a repetition of the exploit is an easy matter. There are several good landing places within the immediate vicinity of the capital, such as Chorrillos, Ancon, Lurin and others, but, as before remarked, the enemy will discover that ample preparations have been made for their proper reception.

THE BLOCKADE OF IQUIQUE.

The Chilean fleet has resumed the blockade of Iquique, although during the temporary absence of the ships on their fruitless voyage to Callao, the town was well provisioned by the Peruvian transports, and large stores of war material, together with strong divisions of troops, were landed. Four battalions of the Bolivian contingent were disembarked at Pisagua and Iquique. The remainder are still at Arica and Tacna with their Captain General and President Daza. General Prado, at last accounts, had returned from Iquique to Arica.

THE WORK OF THE HUASCAR.

The Huascar arrived in Callao on the 7th inst. from her excursion on the southern coast. After destroying the Esmeralda she proceeded to Tocopilla, a Bolivian port, held by the Chilean forces, and captured two merchant ships carrying the enemy's flag, burning or sinking all the launches she found in the port. In reply to a deputation from shore begging to be spared from the horrors of a bombardment Captain Grau replied that his vessel only used her guns against armed enemies, and that he left the amiable task of destroying undefended places to the Chilean squadron, as Admiral Williams Rebolledo had proved his prowess at Pabellon, Huanillos, Pisagua and Molliendo. The Huascar then steamed down to Antofagasta, where the Chileans have three 150-pounder Krupp guns in position, and after an action of a couple of hours completly silenced the fire of these pieces. The cable then was cut leading to Valparaiso, and the Huascar returned to Iquique. In Antofagasta she found the Covadonga, lying close in shore, and very badly handled her; so much so, it is said, that she will have to be rebuilt before entering into active service. These injuries were inflicted by the Huascar and Independencia in the Iquique fight.

It may be remarked here that Captain Condell, of the Covadonga, in his official report to his government, falls into a grave error in stating that when the Independencia struck on the sunken rock she hauled down her flag. Such was not the case. The flag was shot away, and while replacing it Lieutenant Garcia y Garcia was killed by balls from the Covadonga's Gatling gun. Condell denies that he fired upon the crew of the Independencia, who had thrown themselves into the water and were endeavoring to reach the shore.

THE HUASCAR CHASED.

Close to Iquique two of the enemy's vessels—the iron-clad frigate Blanco-Encalada and the Magallanes, wooden corvette—gave chase to the Huascar and opened fire at a distance of from six thousand to four thousand yards. The ram replied with her turret guns, but after firing a few shots the Chilean vessels were found to be out of range, and Captain Grau, having received orders not to risk his vessel in an unequal combat, continued his voyage quietly to Callao. During her southern campaign the Huascar received no further damage from the enemy than a number of rifle shots through her chimney and upper works, and only lost one man, Lieutenant Velarde, the signal officer. The prisoners taken from the Esmeralda were landed at Iquique and are well cared for. It now appears that no attempt was made by the gallant commander of the Esmeralda toward boarding the Huascar. When his ship was sinking Prato sprang on the deck of the ram, calling upon Captain Grau for assistance, but before Grau could reach him, the crew of the Huascar, mistaking the Chilean's errand, fell upon him and his four companions and killed them all. The occurrence is greatly deplored, but as Prat had his drawn sword in his hand the mistake is easily comprehended.

THE PERUVIAN FLEET.

What the next move will be is impossible to conjecture. The whole Peruvian fleet, composed of the two monitors, the Huascar, the wooden corvettes Union, Pilcomayo and Talisman, with the transports, are in Callao Bay. It is supposed that General Prado means to march soon toward the Bolivian frontier, where the Chilean outposts are, but it seems that the idea at headquarters is to let the Chileans wear themselves out at Antofagasta and Atacama, where they have massed their forces and where everything from water to firewood has to be brought from without.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The latest intelligence from the Argentine Republic is clearly favorable to the cause of the allies against Chile. President Avellaneda has emphatically refused to declare the strict neutrality in the contest officially asked for by the Chilean representative. Mass meetings were being held all over the country to express sympathy with Peru and Bolivia, and Don Felix Frias, a decided enemy of Chile, had been elected as president of Congress, where the proposed treaty regarding the arrangement of the vexed Patagonian question had to be determined. Some of the Buenos Ayres journals state that a large majority in the Legislature can be counted upon as antagonistic to the ratification of the treaty, and that the present moment is considered most opportune for the Republic to insist upon a recognition of its pretensions to the disputed territory. We have intelligence that Chile has despatched engineers to Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan to erect fortifications to be armed with heavy ordnance. This looks as though complications were feared with the Argentine Republic. Should the Argentine Confederation take part in the affair against Chile it would be more than difficult for the latter even to hold her ground. At all events one fact is certain, that the Bolivians are daily receiving arms and munitions from their Atlantic neighbor.

Commercial and financial matters in Lima are very dull. Exchange on London, ninety days sight for good paper, rules at 16½ pence per paper sol. Her Majesty's ship Turquoise arrived on the 6th inst. from Iquique and the southern ports. The iron-clad Triumph, flying the broad pennant of Admiral De Horsey, is shortly expected in Callao from Panama.

PANAMA.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CASORLA AND INSTALLATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR—THE COFFEE SUPPLY.

PANAMA, June 24, 1879.

José R. Casorla, President of the State of Panama, resigned on the 17th inst. He says he has endeavored to reconcile political parties in the interest of peace without avail. The situation is becoming more difficult, and he refuses to resort to measures repugnant to his republican creed. His resignation he declares irrevocable.

Jerard Ortega, as second substitute, was duly installed as President on the 18th for the unexpired time of the present term, which ends December 31.

Antonio Zubieta has been appointed prefect of the Department of Colon.

ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.

The total amount of coffee received from Central America from the month of December to the date of the last arrival from the coast was 296,938 sacks. The largest arrival in any month was that of March, when the figures reached 99,566 sacks. Only small amounts of coffee yet remain in Salvador and Guatemala, but in Costa Rica there are nearly one hundred thousand quintals, which can scarcely be brought down until the next dry season. This circumstance will involve serious losses to coffee speculators, some of whom have not been able to make good their contracts abroad, while the coffee remaining on their hands will materially deteriorate in value.

CUBA.

A NEW PROJECT TO FACILITATE THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES—PROPOSITION TO TURN THE TROOPS INTO FIELD HANDS—CUSTOM HOUSE FINES—AN ADVOCATE OF AUTONOMY.

HAVANA, June 28, 1879.

A most important project has been submitted, or will shortly be submitted, by the Cuban government to the authorities in Madrid, which is as follows:—To distribute about forty thousand men of the troops on the island among the greater part of the sugar plantations, for the purpose of working as field hands, at fixed wages per month, to be paid by the planters, under the supervision of their officers, with a view of securing various advantages of a most important nature. This measure would, in the first place, secure the tranquillity and protect the estates during the period of the gradual emancipation of the slaves, as slavery will not be abolished at a single stroke, which would endanger the very existence of the white population. In the second place, it would afford occupation to the soldiery, who, thereby getting accustomed to the field work on this soil, would form a nucleus for free labor on the day when slavery shall have entirely ceased; and lastly, it will enable the government to reduce taxes to a considerable degree.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a disposition of the Director of the Treasury declaring that the fine of sixteen per cent on goods imported and not entered in the Custom House forty-eight hours after the vessel entered port, is unlawful and only applicable to defective entries not stating the class of goods, weight, &c., and that the Custom House can only impose a fine of two per cent on the value of the goods in case the entries are not presented within twenty-four hours after the vessel has been in port for forty-eight hours.

On the first of next month a new daily newspaper will appear in this city, under the title of *El Autonomista Espanol*. The new journal, as its name implies and as its prospectus openly declares, will advocate the autonomy of the island of Cuba.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

AN EVENT OF WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE.

[From the Saratogian, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 1.]

The sailing of the steamer Jeannette in search of the North Pole is an event of no ordinary interest. The unknown, especially when it is also apparently the unattainable, always has a wonderful fascination for adventurous spirits, and those who do not care to incur the risks of the effort to penetrate such secrets as those locked in the icy grasp of the Polar circle are no less interested in the results of the labors of those who dare. The present expedition will possess additional interest from the fact that it will try a new route. That through Smith Sound and along the western coast of Greenland is already known from the voyages of Kane, Hayes, Hall and Nares. To the westward, in the Spitzbergen seas, Sir Edward Parry penetrated to within five hundred miles of the Pole more than fifty years ago, and the Austrian expedition a few years since advanced nearly as far. The route through Behring Strait is virtually untried, although in this direction Baron Wrangel reached a high latitude and discovered the land which bears his name, and whalers have frequently ventured some distance beyond this gate of the Arctic sea. Still, the Jeannette is the first vessel which has ever tried to reach the Pole on this line. She is ably officered and manned, and her equipment is as complete as science perfected by experience can make it. Her crew consists of eighteen men "between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, without a spot or blemish or immoral habits." The men chosen for this work were selected from over a thousand applicants, and are thought to have the courage and other necessary mental qualities as well as perfect physical health. All the world will follow the Jeannette with sincere and earnest wishes for a successful voyage and a safe return.

BON VOYAGE.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star, July 1.]

The expedition will push up through the ice floes to as high a latitude as possible with the Jeannette, and make the rest of the journey with dogs and sleds. Whether or not this is the attempt which is to lay bare the secrets of the frozen north, valuable scientific knowledge can hardly fail to be obtained as a result of the expedition. The enterprise will not be unrewarded if, reaching a higher latitude than any yet attained, the expedition shall nevertheless fail to sail over or around or into the water surface elevation or cavity which constitutes the one spot in the Polar regions where the explorer longs to be. We hope, however, that the Jeannette will reach the Pole and return in safety from her perilous journey.

WRESTING THE SECRET OF THE NORTH.

[From the Philadelphia Record, July 2.]

For two centuries and a half men have been seeking to penetrate the regions surrounding the North Pole, and, notwithstanding all their efforts, but comparatively little has yet been discovered there. The latest expedition is the one which is about to start in the bark-rigged steam yacht Jeannette from San Francisco. On several accounts this venture promises better than most of those which have preceded it. The vessel is especially designed for service among ice fields; her equipment is as perfect as time, opportunity and ample means can make it; her crew of about twenty-five men has been selected with great care from more than thirteen hundred applicants; Lieutenant George W. De Long, her commander, is in the United States service, and the strict discipline of the navy will be enforced on board. These are advantages which have not usually been enjoyed by Arctic exploring expeditions, and, as it is proposed to enter the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Strait, this party will have the additional novelty of an entirely untried field before them. The plan of Commander De Long is to push into the ice floes north of Cape Barrow as far as the Jeannette can possibly be worked this season, and from that point to continue the journey with dogs and sleds, using the vessel as a base of supplies. An important element in the ultimate success of the expedition is the distance the vessel can be carried toward the Pole. If she can get as far north as the eighty-second degree it will be regarded as a very favorable condition. Anything she can add to this distance will be looked upon as a good omen, while, if she fails to make that point, difficulties will increase in proportion as she falls behind it. The Jeannette will carry supplies for three years, which will allow ample time to experiment with over-ice means of locomotion after the vessel has reached the extreme limit of her northern journey. Should all go well it will not be surprising if Commander De Long reaches the Pole. That object is sure to be accomplished sooner or later. The scientific benefits of such a consummation would be considerable, and the satisfaction of knowing what the condition of things really is in that mysterious region is worth taking into the account. The hearty good wishes of all will accompany the Jeannette and her crew.

OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

Minister Zamacona on the Reported Revolution in Mexico.

CLAIM SPECULATORS.

Custom House Statistics Versus Irresponsible Rumor.

CALM AND PROSPEROUS.

Following closely after the various reports that have been in circulation in the States concerning the feverish condition of affairs in Mexico, the publication in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of June 23 of what claimed to be authoritative information concerning the States of the revolutionists there, has caused much comment among all classes of Americans. The contradiction of opinions among those who have newspaper reports as a sole source of data is to be accounted for by the beautiful variety of news concerning Mexico to which the world has been treated within the last month. The report from the Pacific slope, spoken of above and reproduced in the HERALD of Tuesday, seemed to finally settle the doubts concerning the revolution, giving, as it did, names and minute statistical information. The writer claimed to be in possession of "important documents," from which the facts published purported to have been gleaned.

Armed with this report and a number of facts obtained on the Rio Grande frontier during a recent visit, a HERALD reporter sought Minister Zamacona, who had left Washington a few days since for New York to make arrangements for the sojourn of his family at Orange, N. J. Being busy with the transportation of his lares and penates the Minister had not had time to read the clipping in question when he was encountered by the reporter. Without reading it Mr. Zamacona said he supposed it was much after the same pattern as many others he had observed during the past month. When, however, he read the article through he laughed outright, and declared it to be the most nonsensical of all the ridiculous stories with which the people of the States have lately been gulled. Its absurdity, he declared, must be patent at a glance to any one who had even the slightest knowledge of Mexican affairs. When Mr. Zamacona had enjoyed his genuine merriment over the article he was asked to specify what parts of it were false. This question seemed to be too big a one, and Mr. Zamacona, laughing again, said that the whole thing was false. "First and foremost, most of the names mentioned here identify nobody. I know no such persons, and from the sound of the names I am inclined to think that they have been invented," said the Minister. "The story is out of whole cloth, and how any one who is informed on Mexican affairs could for a moment entertain the statements in serious consideration I cannot understand."

THE NEGRETE PROCLAMATION.

"But, Mr. Zamacona, is it not true that a proclamation has been issued by General Negrete?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, such a proclamation was issued, but the circumstances of its issue point out its impotentiality. I will give you the history of the proclamation. General Negrete is not, as is stated in this article, a general in the army. He is without command and without following. Some time since General Negrete appeared in the city of Mexico and was much in the company of a certain Spaniard who was then editing a paper there. This man, it is said, induced General Negrete to issue a revolutionary manifesto that he might publish it. The manifesto was published and the Spaniard banished from Mexico. General Negrete, who asked those who were