

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**ROUT OF LOPEZ—ONE THOUSAND PARAGUAYANS KILLED—LOPEZ IN FLIGHT, AND DECLARED AN OUTLAW.**

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port to-day, bringing advices from the hostile armies in Paraguay up to the 23d of August. On the 18th of that month the Allied Army attacked the forces of President Lopez, which were entrenched at Corraquatty. The Paraguayans were entirely defeated, losing 1,000 killed and 300 prisoners. Twelve cannon were also captured by the Allies. Lopez, with the remainder of his army, fled to Ignacio, a short distance away. On the 21st he was again attacked by the Allies, and again defeated, losing in the engagement 25 cannon. Count D'Eu, the General commanding the Allies, at the last advices, was closely pursuing the fugitives. Owing to these victories the Paraguayans were compelled to abandon all their steamers. These subsequently fell into the hands of the Allies. Forty-four of the British subjects who had lately been held in confinement by Lopez were promptly liberated. The Provisional Government at Asuncion had declared Lopez an outlaw.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

Later advices have been received from the seat of war in South America. The news from Rio Janeiro is to the 7th inst., and fully confirms the flight of Lopez.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### SPECIE SHIPMENT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

The steamship Deutschland of the North German Lloyd's Line, which left this port yesterday for New-York, took out £24,000 in specie on American account.

## FRANCE.

### THIRTY VESSELS BURNED.

BORDEAUX, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

A fire broke out here last evening, among the shipping at the wharves. Before it was subdued 30 vessels laden with petroleum were entirely consumed. The loss, though heavy, is unascertained.

## FRANCE.

### THE LATE MURDER.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

Two accomplices in the recent murder of the Troppmann family have been arrested.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here to-day. They were received by the Emperor.

## SPAIN.

**THE DUKE OF GENOA AGREED UPON FOR KING BY THE REGANCY—REPUBLICAN BANDS CONCENTRATING.**

MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

At a council of the Ministers held here to-day, Marshal Serrano presiding, it was agreed to propose to the Cortes the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain. The press, without exception, have received with great enthusiasm the letter of the King of Portugal, declining to be a candidate for the Spanish throne. It is reported that formidable bands of Republicans are concentrating in Catalonia. The Government have dispatched troops there.

### GEN. SICKLES'S NOTE.

"An Occasional Correspondent" of *The London Times*, writing from Madrid on Sept. 15, says:

Gen. Sickles's note is a long document, and, though couched in the most respectful and considerate language, is full of remonstrances and appeals which are rarely seen in official communications between friendly Powers. With some people there is nothing like plain speaking, and the American Government seems to have thought so of the Spaniards, for the note is, in reality, a dressing such as Spanish pride never received before. I am not quite sure that it does not go a little too far in this respect, or whether the Government of Washington would have ventured a similar note to any other Power but Spain, which she knows is in no position to resent it, considering the work she has now on hand in Cuba, and the deplorable state of public affairs in the Peninsula. Gen. Sickles reminds the Spanish Government of the Federalism in which the Government of the United States have hitherto observed the laws of international neutrality, and of the pains they have taken to put down and prevent filibustering, as a proof of their reluctance to embarrass Spain in the effort to retain her ancient possession. He argues that if they had acted upon recent precedents laid down by some of the nations of Europe they would have recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents long ago, for the latter had managed to resist for over 18 months all the efforts of Spain to bring them to terms, and to reduce them to allegiance, and over which forces they had gained at times some considerable successes. He hints at the fact that, with the thousands of the island in the power of the revolution, they ought hardly to be styled rebels or insurgents, but that they ought to be looked upon as a people struggling for their independence. He alludes to the growing feeling of public opinion in the States in favor of recognition, and opinions of the Government in regard to it. He is, however, impossible to restrain, and the most serious part of his note is his allusion to the manner in which the war is and has for some time past been conducted. He condemns in strong language the cruelties and barbarities of the military executions, always summary, and often without due inquiry. He tells the Spanish Government that the Cubans, even though they be in revolt, are brave men struggling for freedom from 30 years of colonial misrule, and their treatment when the fortune of war throws them into the hands of the Governmental forces ought not to be such as to shock humanity, but such as be fitted the rulers of a great country. He cites the case of American citizens, frequently non-combatants, who on mere suspicion have been executed, and particularly two who were lately shot at Matanzas de Cuba without any form of trial whatever. He suggests to the Spanish Government that they should not be hard with a brave people, who are only trying to do what Spain herself did on the 23d of last September—namely, throw off a yoke which had become irksome to her, and for which the United States Government was the very kind of all the other Governments to recognize the revolution. He speaks of the paralyzation of the immense trade of the island of Cuba, in which there are so many American interests involved, and hints at the continuance of the war, with its waste and desolation, leading to its complete and utter destruction. All these considerations seem to be forcing public opinion in the States in the direction of a bestowal of belligerent rights on the Cubans which the Government may find themselves unable to resist. He concludes by telling them he speaks frankly "as a soldier to soldiers," and trusts his counsels will be taken into consideration.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

### A SATISFACTORY MEDIATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

The mediation of the great Powers of Europe in the matters at issue between Turkey and Egypt has been satisfactory. None of the points presented, gave one, offered any difficulty.

### THE GRAND VIZIER'S REJOINDER.

*The Levant Herald* of Sept. 8 says: "The publication of the text of the Grand Vizier's rejoinder to the Viceroy's defense is still withheld, but we are enabled to state, with more exactness than in our last, the conditions which it categorically imposed upon His Highness. Those were: 1. That the effective of the Egyptian army shall be reduced to the limits fixed by the firman of 1866, and that the uniform of the troops shall be in exact conformity with those of the Turkish army. 2. That the breach leaders ordered in Europe, or which have already been delivered in Egypt, shall be sold or be ceded to the Porte at their cost price. 3. That the Egyptian Budgets shall be submitted early for the approval of the Sultan. 4. That no negotiations whatever shall be carried on by the Viceroy with the European Powers except through the Embassadors of the Porte. 5. That the Khedive shall contract no further loan without a special firman from the Sultan. 6. The *Janissaries* shall receive its complete application and execution in Egypt; and 7. That His Highness shall reduce the taxes to the figure at which they stood upon his accession to power. The terms of this ultimatum, with urgent advice to accept them, were telegraphed to the Viceroy by M. Bourée even before Fialat Pasha left with the text of the document, and it was reported during the week that, humiliating as they are, His Highness had replied accepting the whole, and announcing his speedy coming to complete in person his peace at Dolmabahché and the Porte. This, however, turns out not to have been so. He takes objection to the two conditions respecting the Budgets and foreign loans, considering that they trench on his rights of independent administration, and postpones his visit accordingly till these points be settled. It remains to be seen whether the Porte will yield or stand firm on what are, for Egypt itself, the two most important of the conditions imposed. If the Viceroy be allowed to evade these, it matters little whether he nominally accepts the others or not, for, with practically limitless command of money, his power for mischief will remain just what it was when he last went to Europe."

### VICEREGAL INVITATION TO GERMAN SCHOLARS AND ARTISTS.

Twenty-five North German scholars and artists of distinction have been invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. They are to proceed to Paris, and from thence they will travel to Egypt with other guests at the expense of the Viceroy. The Profs. Mommsen, Dove, Drake, and Richter, have received invitations. Dr. Petermann of Gotha has also been invited.

## CUBA.

**HAVANA OPINION OF GEN. SICKLES—ATTEMPT AT OUTBREAK IN THE VUELTA ABAJO.**

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Gen. De La Torre arrived here to-night. He gives a flattering account of the progress of the Spaniards in suppressing the insurrection in the Eastern Department. The Havana Journals, in discussing the recent note of Gen. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, express the wish that the United States should send troops adapted to his abilities than the present one. An attempt was lately made to raise the insurgent standard in the Vuelta Abajo region, but it proved a failure. Several Cubans in that section are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for pardon.

REPORTS FROM LAS TUNAS—A MASSACRE OF THE SPANIARDS.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 23.—Advices from Nassau, N. P., have been received. Five Cubans arrived there on the 23d from Gen. Quesada's camp. Gen. Quesada sent by them \$30,000, to be expended for arms for the Cuban army. The attack on Las Tunas was a victory for the Cubans. All of the Spaniards who could not get into the stronghold were taken prisoners and killed. Fifteen Spanish officers were taken prisoners and immediately shot. Thousands of Camaguayans were around Puerto Principe without arms. The patriots were in good spirits. Important dispatches have been received here for the Cuban Junta in New-York.

### GEN. SICKLES'S NOTE.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—It is reported here in official circles to-day that the recent note of Mr. Sickles, the American Minister, has been withdrawn.

### SPAIN UNYIELDING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—*The Times* Paris correspondent asserts that there is but little hope of a compromise between Spain and the Cubans. The sentiments of both parties are heard here. The Spanish Government says in so many words: "Lay down your arms and send deputies to the Cortes. If you will be as Canada, we are willing; if you desire independence, we don't say 'No.' The matter may be arranged, but disarm. Spain's motto is: 'Nothing by compulsion.'"

### LETTER FROM A CUBAN OFFICER.

From a letter of a distinguished Cuban, dated Balre, Aug. 27, we extract the following: "Puerto Principe is hard pressed. Our soldiers entered the town last week. The Spaniards immediately ran into the churches and their quarters. But this was not the time to fight them. We stayed awhile and then retired. We shall soon fight them in earnest. A short time ago Gen. Modesto Duas arrived, charged with executing an important commission. Marmoles near Cuba, fighting the Spaniards upon every side."

## THE NEW DOMINION.

### PRINCE ARTHUR.

PORT DOVER, Ont., Sept. 23.—Prince Arthur and party dined at Simcoe yesterday. An elegant repast was furnished by the county officers. The Prince's party, consisting of sixty persons, left Simcoe and reached Dover at 4 o'clock, where they embarked for Long Point. They had a warm reception at Dover, and the town was nicely decorated.

### MARINE NEWS.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23.—H. M. S. Albatross has arrived here with yellow fever on board. She had two deaths at Bermuda, one, a doctor on his passage to Halifax.

QUEBEC, Ont., Sept. 23.—Capt. Armstrong, of Sherb, has arrived at Gaspe to select the landing place for the Canadian and European Atlantic Telegraph.

### EX-MINISTER ROSE.

MONTREAL, Ont., Sept. 23.—A farewell dinner was given to the Hon. John Rose at St. Lawrence Hall last night. It was a very successful affair, and was attended by gentlemen of all political shades. Mr. Dorr, the American Consul, was present and made a speech.