

# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# VOL. V .--- No. 40.

# PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# THE CHILIAN CASE.

WATER OLD. CONTROL

Senor McHenna Answers to Arraignment-Waives his Privilege and puts Bimself on Trinl-Plea of Not Guilty-Object of his Mission to this Country-The Rights of Foreign Ministers and Members of Legalion-The Case of Boctor Rogers, the Oblitan Consul-His Exequatur Bevoked by the President, Etc.

UNITER STATES CHECUIT COURT-Before Judge Shipman. - The Case of the United States vs. senor B. Vicuna McKenna, charged with a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, in preparit g and fitting out a warlike ex-States, in prepari g and fitting out a warlike ex-pedition under the Chilian flag against the Spa-nish navy, came up yesterday in the United State Circuit Court before Judge Shipman. Senor McKenna, who was in court in company with his private secretary, Mr. Hunter, paid great attention to the proceedings, which, though of a preliminary character, were very interest-ing. Through his connset, Mr. F. W. Stoughton, he waived his privilege as a Scoretary of the Chilian Legation, which he otherwise chains. Chillan Legation, which he otherwise claims, though not presented as such at the time of his arrest, and put bioself on trui, pleading not not guilty to the arraignment. The trials of Senor McKenna and Estaban Rogers, Chillan Conful at this port, are fixed to come off early in March.

# ANEWER TO THE INDICTMENT.

Mr. Stoughton-May it please your Honor, it was understood that this motion would be made this morning, and the United States District Attorney had notice to discharge Mr. McKenna from arrest under the bench-warrant, on the ground that he was the accredited Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Chili to this country. On Saturday last I caused to be served on the learned District Attorney, now here, a copy of the papers on which the motion was to be made; and I here beg leave to read the papers to your Honor, when such disposition of the matter may be suggested as I think will not be disagreeable to my learned friend on the other side-

#### MR M'RENNA'S AFFIDAVIT.

The United States vs. Benjamin Vienna Mc-Kenna-Umied States of Americs, Southern Di-trice of New York-benjamin Vienna McKenna, being duly sworn, says that he was born in Santiago, the capital of the State of Chiti, that his family had been connected for many years with the public serbeen connected for many years with the public ser-vice of that country; his maternal grandlather, General McKenna, having been a member of the earlier executive Government when the country broke the yoke of Spain in 1810; and his paternal grandlather, a Tresident, some time after; that he is a lawyer and an author by profession, having pub-lished several volitical and historical works, and subsequently been a member of many learned so-cieties both in Europe and South America; that for the last two years he has teen a member of the Honse of Representatives of the republic of Chili, and Secretary of that budy, which office he yet retains; that when the Spanish Government sent a fleet to humiliate his Spanish Government sent a fleet to humiliate his country under the most soundaious pretexts, he was requested by the Secretary of State of the republic, Hon A van Coustralias, to come to this country in Hen A van Coustrains, to come to this country in the capacity of Secretary of the Ch ian Legation at Washington and as a confidentia a ent of the Gov-ernment, to awaken the public opinion of this country to the righteousness and jurice of the cause of Chill, and by this means to increase the feeling of friendship and matual interest existing between the two countries, which always, particularly since the war of the Rebellion broke out, were on the most amicable and intimate ter es. Chili inwing consented to pay the only claim made by this country upon her treasury, and which, before the Rec-illion, the Gov-ernment had refused to yield for more than thirty years. That he unhesitatingly consented to serve his country in those capacities, and sailed from Valparaiso on the next Monda , the 2d o October last, in an English steamer bound to Panama, and thouse to where he arrived on the 19th that previous to his departure to had only time to receive a few letters of introduction to this country, having been principally thus havored by the Hon. Thomas A. Nelson, Minister of the United States in Chi i, with whose warm and kind friendship depo-nent had been honored since his arrival in that country. This deponent having on several occasions been the channel of intercourse between Mi Nelson and the Government, that high-minde between Mr American representative being most sincerely esteemed and respected both by the Govern-ment and the people of Chili who had looked with general grief to his removal irom office at the while general relation in the distance of the diplomatic body of Chili, be exercised the whole of his influence to bring the Spanish to reason. Deponent has had no opportunity to deliver but a few of Mr. Nelson's letters—among them those addressed to the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Speaker Schuylor Colfax, Sena-tors Leas Summer and some others. Among the Montromery Biair, Speaker Schuylor Comks, Sena-tors Lane, Sumner, and some others. Among the letters written and delivered by the Hon. Mr. Nelson to deponent on the eve of his departure was an un-scaled one to the Hon. Wilmam H. Seward, Score-tary of State, which, as Mr. Nelson is no longer in office, deponent has not delivered, but a copy or which he annexed hereto, marked a, the original being we decount's presention and we and to be include being in deponent's possession and ready to be pro-duced under the direction of the Court. In me-diate y noon deponent's arrival in this country, as aroresaid, he had an interview with the Chilian Minister, and very soon therea.ter delivered several ectures and speeches in this city, for the vurpo e of presenting the war of Chih in its true light of bonor, patronism, and justice, against the atropity of the attack on the part of Spain; that those demonstrations were made in the presence of thousands of the citizens of New York at the Cooper thousands of the citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute, and at various other public places in said city. That for the same purpose, he has made several publications in pamphiet form and in the journals of the city, and has issued a newspaper in in the Spanish language under the tille of La Fox de America, of which several numbers have been published. Deponent was in Washington in the month of January last for several days, and during that time resided at the house of the Chilian Minis-ter as a member of his family. While deponent was so there, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, was absent from the country, and Mr. Hun-ter, who acted as such, was invited to dine with the Chilian Minister, who presented deponent to Mr. Hunter as Secretary of the Unilian Legation, to Mr. Hunter as Secretary or the Unilan Legation and deponent as such was also introduced to the President of the United States at a public reception and upon other occasions to Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-meneral Sherman, and to several other high official persons. Deponent further save he holds in his possession a document in the Spanish language, all in the handwriving of the Chilian Minister, and signed by him, and under the scal of the Chillan Embassy at Wasnington, an exact trans which document is hereto annexed. Deponent now holds and exercises the lation of marked B. to all the immunities and privileges thereof. Depo-nent further says he presents the foregoing facts. and claums his diplomatic priviloge. because he is advised and belleves he ought so to do in discharge of his duty to his Government, and not because he has in any manner violated the laws or institution of the United States, all of which he has respected and observed. BENJ. VICUNA MORHNNA. Sworn, etc. To this were annexed copies of a letter of intro duc ion from Mr. Nelson, and the following letter:-LEGATION OF CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. WASHINGTON, November 22, 1865 .- Sir :- The Honorable Sect tary of State of The informs me that, by order of the supreme Gov-ernment, your Excellency has been appointed Secre-tary of this Legation, with the salary asserbed by haw, and with the retention of the office of the Secre-tary of the Chamber of Deputes, according to the agreement of that body, the which I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency for your informa-tion.

tirely familiar to the Court and to my learned friend, that these privileges accorded to the Government which sends its representative here -a privilege which the Government has in its representative-that he shall not be accested or of State:representative—that he shall not be accested or subjected to the laws of the country to which he is sent; in view of this general principle I advised Mr. McKenna that it was his duty to put forward this privilege, and I thought this the proper course, as I deemed it his duty to his Government, which was entitled to his services here, in the relation in which he stood to us, free of all arrest and interference by the processes of our courts of law, and to put forward his title and claim the privilege to which I saw he was entitled. It is due to Mr. which I saw he was entitled. It is due to Mr. McKenna to say-and I know my learned friend the District Attorney will excuse me for making the statement-it is due to Mr. McKenna that I should say that from the moment he placed the case in my hands, asserting his entire inno-cence of any breach of the neutrality laws of this Government, he msisted that he would place himself on trial, and not permit any stain to rest upon him, such as it might be supposed would, it he permitted an indictment to repuse in our courts without submitting himself to their jurisdiction. This was his pur-pose from the first moment he pre-sented himself to me, and I believe has been from first to last his individual purpose. I am glad to be able to say that circumstances have occurred which make it proper, in my judgment, that Mr. McKenna should waive the privilege to which he is entitled and put himself on trial, to which he is entitled and put himself on trial, as an individual ordinarily does in the courts of the country. I have in my possession, and I am at liberty to say that I have shown it to my learned friend, the District Attorney, a leiter written by the Chilian Minister explanatory of a telegram which came to the District Attorney as an officer of this court. I propose, with your Honor's permission, to read this letter, after which I will make a suggestion which I have no doubt will meet with my learned friend's ready concurrence.

JAIOMANTI.

## concurrence. LETTER FROM THE CHILIAN MINISTER,

Mr. Stoughton also read the following letter:-NEW YORK, February 12 1865.-My Dear Sir:-As t may prove of interest in the case of Mr. B. V. Mo-Konna, in which you are consel, to establish his character as a man of honor and truth in its real light, I deem it my duty to state to you that I for-warded him at the proper time the appointment of Secretary of this Legation, according to instructions which I had received from my Government. But as Mr. Vieuna McKenna had not yet been officially presented to the State Department to was free the as Mr. Vicuna McKenna had not yet been officially presented to the State Department, he was free to assume or decline that position. This circumstance explains why the Hon. Secretary of State informed the District Attorney that Mr. McKenna was not recorded as such secretary at the State Department, and at the same time places in its true light the tele-erram which I sent to that functionary, stating that Mr. McKenna may not be considered as secretary, for which purpose I take pleasure in sending you this communication. I have the honor to, your obedient servant,

# obedient servant, F. S. ASTA BURUAGA, Chilian Minister.

Now, with this explanation and the reading of these papers, which I have thought it due to the position which Mr. McKenna holds, and the circumstances under which the proceedings in this Court have been instituted, I now, upon his behalt, withdraw all claim to the privilege, conceiving that he is justified in so doing in refer-ence to his Government; and we are desirous of pleading to the mdictment at as early a period as the Court may indicate, and as may be desired by my learned friend on the other side. Mr. MacKenna would suffer any sacrifice rather than in any manner implicate or prejudice his own Government in the eyes of this country, or the eyes of the world. At the same time he con siders it due to himself that he should vindicate his innocence of this charge in the only way which, by the laws of this country, a man is per-mitted to do. Therefore, may it piease your Honor, we are ready to plead to the indictment. UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S BEPLY. Mr. Dickinson-Your Honor, the course which the learned counsel proposes is entirely satisfactory to us-the Government, on its part, making the explanation of its course. A series of these questions arising out of the conflict between the Spanish and Chilian Governments were thrown on the office of the United States District-Attorney very suddenly and unpreparedly. Under these circumstances I had no opportunity to communicate with the Department of State, or with the President, and I, therefore, took such measures as I deemed due to the occasion and due to the dignity of the Government which I was permitted to represent in an humble Under my directions measures were at wav. once instituted in all these matters for the preservation of the neutral laws of the country, and in justice to the Government, to the President. and to the Secretary of State, I am very happy to say that when the whole matter came to their knowledge, at the very earliest moment thereafter I received for a response that my action was commended by the President and the Department of State, and the Government at Washington was determined, under all circumstances whatsoever, to execute impartially and firmly and in good taith the law, and insist on the ob servance of the neutrality laws of the country Circumstances last week came to the knowledge of the District Attorney that made it proper that Senor McKenna should be presented to the Grand Jury of the county. His case was accordingly presented, and the in-dictment which is presented and now under consideration was found. On the evening of the 6th instant I believe Mr. McKenna was arrested by a bench warrant issued from this Court on that indictment. Early on the morning of the 7th I learned from the Marshal that he had asserted a privilege as the Secretary of the Chilian Legation. Up to that time I had no knowledge or expectation, belief or suspicion, that he claimed any such relation. On the con-trary, the relation in which we had found him was executing the matters of the Chilian Government as agent-special or confidential agent of that Government. Early on the morning of the 7th, however, hearing that Mr. McKenne had asserted such a privilege, I sent a despatch to the State Department to Secretary Seward, inquiring somewhat in detail what relation he really occupied to the Chilian Government, if aby.

convocal in its character and tending to throw a doubt upon the true rela-tion in which Mr. McKenna stood to his Government. In view of these chroun-stances, and in view of the fact, which is en-tirch formular to the Court and to an low of the fact. Which is en-tirche formular to the Court and to an low of the fact. came at the same time to Mr. McKenna, which he showed me—one substantially as this—that he was not to be regarded as entitled to the privilege of a secretary of the Chilian Legation. Mr. Stoughton—That has been explained. Mr. Dickinson—That is all true. Shortly af-terwards, your Honor, I received the following despatch from Mr. Seward, from the Department of State:—

#### TELEGRAM FROM MR. SEWARD.

STATE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.-10 Daniei S. Dickinson. United States D s-trict Attorney: - Benjamin V. McKenna is not known to this Government as having any diploma-tic privilege. You will proceed accordingly. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

After our interview in Court the other day the learned counsel elected to serve these papers and make this motion. I sub-equently (on Saturday last) received the papers from my learned friend and immediately inclosed them to Secretary Seward, with a note stating that a motion would be made to-day, and urging that the papers be returned with an answer as speedily as possible, and yesterday I received a document as follows from the State Department. It is a certificate from the Secretary of State :--

CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE. United States of America. Department of State -to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting-I centify, That it appears from the records and files I certify, That it appears from the records and lines of this Department that de njamin Vicuna McKenna is not now and never has been secretary to the Chilan Legation in the United States, and that is is not and never has been accredited to the Govern-ment in any capacity which would entitle him to the privileges and immunities of a divionatic agent, pursuant to the law of mations and the act of Con-cress in such case provided.

pursuant to the law of harmas and the act of Con-press in such case provided. In restimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States have here-unto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 12'h day of February, 1866 and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineticith. WILLIAM H. SFWARD, This constitutes and crimes the shole bistory

This constitutes and gives the whole history

of the course of the Government in this matter. I have read the document, which justifies, as I suppose, with deterence, its action. We have no disposition to turn to the right hand or the left to do wrong or to bring oppression to this gentleman. But we simply treat him according to what we understand is due to the viola ion of the laws, if it shall be proved that he has vio-

lated them, as we are advised. We do not wish to hurry on the matter to his or his counsel's inconvenience. We do not wish to delay it to his inconvenience, or to the detri-ment of justice on the other hand. We wish to ment of justice on the other hand. We wish to take the usual course, and to deal with him as a stranger, and as bound to regard him as a gentleman until he is proved otherwise. We but regard him as the law regards all—ail are alike entitled to equal rights and privileges. This, your Honor, is our position, and we are content with the proposition of the learned counsel on the other side.

#### MR. STOUGHTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Stoughton replied:--May it please your Honor, in reference to the certificate just read learned friend, your Honor is perfectly by my aware that an act of Congress provides that any person concerned in the arrest of a minister of a foreign country to this Government—which is held to extendino a Secretary of Legation -provides that any person who shall arrest or cause the arrest of a minister so accredited, whether he may have been at the time received or not, coming to this country in that capacity, is re-garded as a disturber of the repose and public peace of the country, and is punishable by heavy fine and by imprisonment, I mention this, because my learned

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE FENIAN STEPHENS. ANOTHER REWARD OFFERED FOR HIS CAPIURE. CHILIAN PRIVATEERS OFF THE SPANISH COAST. Commercial and Shipping News. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., NEW YORK, February 15 .- The steamer Bre-

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men has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. The Canada arrived out on the 29th ult. The ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia, and the Monarch of the Sea, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The Haversham, from New York for Ade laide, was spoken December 30 in latitude 5 N., longitude 29 W. The mails and seamen of the Roscoe, from New Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Islay, and report the ship fast breaking up; most of the cargo saved.

The Sunday Gazette says the first reading of the Reform bill will not be moved before Easter, and more probably not before the reassembling of the House after the Holidays.

The Government has issued another proclamation, offering £2300 for Stephens' capture. An additional seizure of fifty rifles and bayonets has been made at Dundalk.

The intelligence that Mr. Chaudler's motion was negatived in the United States Senate in reference to the Alabama claims and the recall of the American Minister had no effect on 'Change.

The French ye'low book, containing despatches to the Washington Cabinet on the Mexican question, has been published.

Several vessels bearing Chilian colors appeared off Valencia, menacing Spanish shipping, suppesed to be privateers.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria had been visiting Pesth, and were enthusiastically received.

The Spanish Ministry had assented to the introduction of a bill in the Senate in favor of the Pope's temporal power.

The Spanish Minister and Consul to Peru had returned to St. Nazaire.

Intelligence from Lima announces that diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru had been interrupted.

# WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 15.

Newspaper Suppression. The order emanating from General Grant for the suppression of the Richmond Examiner, it is said, will not be the only one of similar character if the present course of Rebel journals is not changed. It is notorious that many journals in the South are as bold and defant in treasonable

utterances as before or during the war. General

## Grant is said to be determined to put a stop to this firing of the Southern heart.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Heinrich Moser as Consul of Hesse Darmstadt for the State of West Virginia, and Frederick John Cridland as Consul of H. B. M. for the States of Alabama and Florida, to reside at Mobile.

Decision of the Court of Claims, The United States Court of Claims has decided the case of Thomas W. Pierce vs. The United States. The claimant sought to recover from the Government the sum of \$30,000 on certain bills of exchange drawn by Russell, Majors & Waddell on John B. Floyd, Secretary of War during Buchanan's Administration, on account of a contract executed by the above named to transport supplies to the army in Utah. These bills are marked "accepted" by Floyd, and are of the class familiarly kno yn as the "Floyd ac ceptances."

The Court is of the opinion that Floyd had no rightful power or authority to bind the United States by the acceptances in suits, and that even it he had, there is such knowledge of the want and failure of consideration, and the illegal character of the acceptances brought home to the claimant before he became the holder, as to render them unavailable and irrecoverable in his hands; and being of this opinion, the Court find for the defendant, and direct the petition to be dismissed. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court for a decision.

The Union Pacific Ratiroad Company having filed a map in the Interior Department of the permanent location of the road west of Omaha, Nebraska, for the second one hundred miles, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has instructed the local land officers to withhold from sale the odd sections within twenty miles on each side of the road. Connecticut.

Much satisfaction is expressed here by New-England men over the nomination of Major-General Hawley to-day as the Union candidate for Covernor of Connecticut. Lands in Iowa.

The General Land Office has just prepared a patent in favor of the State of Iowa, for 12,000 acres of swamp land, under the grant by act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, the same being selected in the former Iowa City, now Des Moines, land district. There has just been prepared and submitted to the list No. 4 of tracts, containing in the aggregate 528,140 acres, selected by the State for internal improvements through the instrumentality of State warrants. the lands being situated in former Benicia, now Humboldt, District. By said list, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title for these lands is invested in the State.

# PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate,

HARRISBURG, February 15.-Mr. Ridgway pre-ented a petition in favor of Sunday travel signed, by sixty five hundred persons.

Mr. Donovan presented two petitions favora-ble to Sunday travel. Messis. Donovan and Connell presented peti-tion against the extension of the Lombard and South Streets Railroad.

Mr. Conneti read a petition against Sunday travel from the Baptist Church at Chesnut H II. The joint resolution of the House to adjourn from to-morrow until Tuesday week was passed. Mr. Connell read a bill enabling joint tenants to sell bonds below par; also one legalizing the acknowledgment of deeds in territories; also one relative to the sale and conveyance of real estate.

At a meeting of Philadelphia Senators it was agreed to allow the city to sell loans below par to the extent of five millions, but no more. Mr. Hidgway opposed [selling any of them below par, and has taken strong grounds on that position.

#### Bouse of Representatives.

The act regulating marriages was considered The act regulating marriages was considered and passed, the main feature or which is to impose two hundred dollars fine on bersons per-forming the ceremony, except Aldermen, Jus-tices, Clergymen, Mayors, and Reporders. The Act allowing claims to be presented for personal property destroyed by our own multitary during the war, was passed.

Mr. Sterner this mora ng received a petition nincty test long, signed by sixty-five hundred citizens of Philadelphia, lavoring running of cars on Sunday The petition was brought up by a committee composed of Germans, ap-pointed at a meeting lately held in that city.

# CANADA.

The Faror for Union, Arnexation, Etc .-The Failure, of Reciprocity, Etc. MONTTEAL, February 12.-Le Pays of Mon-

tteal, February 8, has drawe upon it the anger of the Government by the following article:---Of all the nations of Europe there is probably not one which merits less the title of a civilized nation than England. The whip in the army, the traffic in opium, the manufacture of idols for Asia and Africa, the horrible hecatombs of is colonists, all go to show the barbarism of England.

Canada, by not joing its interests to those of its powerful neighbor, will be condemned to miserably vegetate under the tutelage of a foreign power, and to be loaded with taxes, debts, and beggars. Think well of this.

# The Reciprocity Negotiations.

CANNADIAN OFINION OF THE CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY THE DELEGATES.

From the Toronto Globe, February 13.

All these humiliating concessions, be it rememtered, offered by the representatives of the Provinces-thrown at the Americans-at the very commencement of the negotiations, and all for the precious consideration of "reciprocal legislation," terminable any day on the will of

Congress ! Permit the Americans to remodel our whole fiscal system, repeal duties, change duties, and impose enormous customs and excise duties; adopt their patent laws, build canals for them to the tune of differen million dollars, and surren-der to them the priceless fisheries of Britash America! And 211 for what? Why, for this one consideration—that such articles coming from the United States as we admit into the Provinces tree of duty the States will be graciously pleased to permit to pass from the Provinces into the payment of such internal revenue taxes as they may choose to impose upon their people. And the whole arrangement llable to be swept away without one day's notice. We wonder no longer at the audacity of the counter-propositions of the Americans. They must have thought the Provinces on the verge of desperation at the loss of the treaty, when such proposals could have been made to them by our delegates at the very opening of the negotiations. They must have thought that we were entirely at their mercy, and that they had but to name their conditions to have us greedily accept of them. Truly the conservative press have cause to talicilitate themselves on the manner in which Mr. Galt maintained the dignity of the country.

 ton. May God preserve your Excellency. F. S. Asta BURUAGA.
S. B. BENJAMIN VICUNA MCKENNA, Secretary of the Legation of Chili in the United States of MAmerica.

Now, if your Honor please, when that affidavit was made it was made under these circum-stances .-- When Mr. McKenna applied to me to act as his counsel in the matter, I lesrned that on the evening of his arrest he had stated to the United States Marshal that he occupied this relation to the Chilian Government. Some state ments had been made in the public press preju dicial to his character, and impugning the state-ment which he then made. Subsequently a telegram was received from Washington by my learned friend, the District Attorney, somewhat

The following is a copy of the letter I despatched to the Secretary of State:-

MR. DICKINSON'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF

MR. DICKINSON'S LETTRE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. [Official] Totherary 7, 1866 - Hon. W. H. Soward, Secre-try of state. Washington, D. C.: Benjamin V. Action of the lepublic or child, in contrare s made with parties here to fit out torpedo boats in this dry, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for violations to operate against vessels of the Spanish navy, his been indicted by the Grand Jury for violations the sixth section of the neutrahity set, and a bench warman issued for his arrest, and he has been taken to Marshal Murray that he is privileged from arrest by his connections with the Chilan Legation at whis connections. Is McKenna the degate to determine the Secretary to the Chilan Legator. "Please answer immediates" is the Spanish of the particular of the secretary to the Chilan Legator. "Please answer immediates" is the Spanish of the secretary to the contrast of the secretary to the Chilan Legator. "Please answer immediates" is the Spanish of the secretary to the Chilan Legator. "Ditted States District Attorney."

# United States District Attorney.

Before receiving this despatch from Mr. Minister at Washington, Senor F. S. Asta Bu-ruaga, in the words and figures following, directed to myself officially:-

TELEGRAM FROM THE CHILIAN MINISTER. WASHINGTON, February 7, 1866.—To the United States District Attorney:.—Mr. B. V. McKenna may not be considered to belong to the Chilian Lo-gation. F. S. ASTA BURUAGA, Chilian Minister. Mr. McKenns and the learned counsel were together in the office when the despatch came,

friend has read a certificate from Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, which certificate accords entirely with the statement of Mr. McKenna, that he has not been presented in that character here. My learned triend argues that from the whole inference to be drawn from this circumstance he would not be entitled to the privilege. It is held that a person who comes to this country in that capacity comes within the provisions of the act of Congress. do not wish to appear here as waiving or pre-tending to waive something which I have not the best reason to suppose exists, or that I make this explanation on account of the Secretary of

State's certificate. Mr. Dickinson-The certificate is part of the history of this case as to the course the Government feels bound to take, and as showing that the Government is acting in good faith, and according to the record. I do not understand any other rule than this, that the Government is justified in its course. What its relations are to the representative of a foreign country does not come under discussion here.

Mr. Stoughton-It relates to the privileges of a minister or other privileged person passing through to the seat of Government.

Mr. Dickinson-No person is recognized as a minister till he is accredited and accepted as such. I am prepared to accept such disposition the case as may be most convenient to Mr. McKenna and the learned counsel. Mr. McKenna returns a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Stoughton-You do not want to go through the formality of an indictment.

THE EXEQUATUR TO DR. ROGERS, CHILIAN CONSUL BEVOKED.

The exequatur issued on the 13th day of Octo ber, 1864, recognizing Estavan Rogers as Consul ad interim of the Republic of Chill for the port of New York and its dependencies, and declar ing him free to exercise and enjoy such func tions and privileges as are allowed to consuls has been revoked by the President.

-Lowell has thirty six thousand eight hun dred and seventy-six inhabitants, and five thou-sand five hundred and fifty-six legal voters. There are forty-nine more inhabitants than there were in 1860.

-The Supreme Court of New Haven has just decided an interesting case involving fify thou-sand dollars. Twenty-five years ago Charles J. Russ, of Hartford, was appointed administrator of the estate of his sister, Cornelia Russ. The estate included a large number of shares the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which were appraised at five dollars per share, their full market value at that time. To close the estate Mr. Russ took the stock at the appraised value and sold it. When the stock became valu-able an action was brought against the heirs of Mr. Russ by the heirs of his sister, and an attempt was made to show that the sale of the stock was invalid. But the court has decided that the sale was valid, and that Mr. Russ acted properly, and without any intention of fraud in taking the stock at its appraised and market value.

-The London Orchestra closes its record of the loss of Mr. Brooke, the tragedian, on the ill-fated London, with these words:-

London, with these words:— "He was by birth a gentleman, by position a good actor. From 1833, when he appeared in William Tell, to this for him Ill-fated year, his fortunes had fluctuated with more or less variance according to his own exertions: for G. V. Brooke had, in common with the clevere t men, a besetting fault. He loved, too well, good cheer. It would sound like detraction from the cheer. It would sound like detraction from the high renown of his life's close to enter into parculars as to this weakness; and his death atone for every fault; but he would have stood yet higher in his profession had he been more temperate. His name is known in the three English continents; here, from 1848, when he played 'Othello' at the Olympic; in the provinces from many a triumph; in New York from 1850, when he camed a merited reputation in Australia and California grant and compared and California over and over again. In every bosom of the thousands who kindly remember his admitted abilitles a sorrow has arisen, mad sacred by the tidings of that sad but noble hour when G. V. Brooke's brave spirit went over to the Majority.

The Norway Chamber had rejected, by a maority of two, an amendment to the Constitution

## proposing an annual Parliament. The Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, January 31. - The steamer Edinburgh, from New York, arrived out on the 29th ult. The steamer Moravian, from Portland, arrived out on the 30th ult.

Cotton-Sales for four days 17,000 bales, including 6000 bales to speculators. The market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. The Manchester market was quiet and steady. Breadstuffs-Flour very dull, and declined 6d per barrel. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn easier, and declined 3d.; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s. Provisions-Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Cotton downward. Lard has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 67s. Tallow dull.

Produce-Ashes quict and steady. Sugar dull. Conce steady. Rosin mactive. Spirits Turpen-tine no sales. Petroleum steady at 2s. 34. @2s. 6d. LONDON, January 31.-Consols closed at 861@ 87; U. S. 5-20s. 66@664; Illinois Central, 751@ 754; Erie, 564@564.

# FROM LOUISIANA.

Sale of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad-The New Orleans Municipal Bill Ratified by the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14 .- The Louisiana Legislature passed the City Municipal Election Bill by an almost unanimous vote, on the 10th inst.

The Ouchita River at Monroe, Louisiana, is low. Cotton continued to come in there and at Newton and Shreveport.

The Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad was sold by the Sheriff at Monroe, under a mortgage sale, and was bought in for \$50,000 by a company of speculators to whom large debts were due, and by a number of old stockholders. The road will be immediately put in running order from Vicksburg to Monroe. The railroad from Shreveport to Marshall, Texas, will soon be

#### Marine Disasters.

finished.

rehef.

Boston, February 15 .- The ship Herald of the Morning, from Shields, with a cargo of coal and chemicals, while entering the harbor during a southeast rain-storm last night, got ashore on the false spit half a mile inside of Boston light, staving a hole in her bottom. She remains in the same position to-day with ten feet of water in her hold, and will probably be got off after a

The ship Hamlet, ashore on Nanset Beach, was badly shaken up by a violent southeast gale last night, and to-day the sea is breaking over

NEW YORK, February 15 .- The Superior Court of this city has denied the application in behalf of the female sufferers by the Mercer frauds for an injunction against the owners of the steamship Continental. Messrs. Buck and Chittenden, the counsel, will take, further steps for their

# From Havana.

NEW OBLEANS, February 15 .- Havana advices to the 9th instant have been received. There is no later news from Mexico. No. 12 sugar for export is quoted at 7% to 7%c. Coffee, 16@16%. New York Exchange, 25@26 discount. On London, 161@161 premium. Paris, 31 premium.

### Equalization of Sounties.

There are two or three propositions pending before Congress for the equalization of bounties of soldiers, and the parties who are arging the measure are industriously at work in the lobby endeavoring to make votes for either of the propositions. From present indications it will require more industry from the lobbyists, and the payment of a much greater sum to them than was calculated upon by the real parties interested, in order to get even one-fourth, to say nothing of a majority of the members of Corgress, to vote for a bill such as is contemplated. So far there are not probably twenty members of the House in favor of the measure, and when it comes to be known that after all the soldiers would not be in one case out of every twenty the recipient of the bounty money, should such an act be passed, and that about four-fifths of all bounties would go to speculators and claim agents, who have long since bought the soldiers' certificates, which entitles the holder to the bounty, we imagine that upon a vote being taken there would not be tound a half-dozen members in favor of the bill. It has already been shown by statesmen, and from the Paymaster-General and Provost Marshal-General, that to equalize bounties it would require an appropriation of over six hundred million dollars.

# The Weather.

Sr. Louis, February 14 .- About four inches of snow fell last night. To day the mercury stands at 10 degrees above zero, and is falling.

There have been heavy storms in Kansas and the West. The mercury at Leavenworth at daylight stood at 16 degrees below zero.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Coiton steady; saies of 5000 bales at 45c. Exports to-day. 2100 bales. Sugar fully fair, 15c. Tobacco active; icat, 14(20c. Sierling. 49. Goid, 1883. New York, February 15.—Coiton is quiet at 45 cents for middlings. Frour has declined 10 cects for State. Sales of 6500 bbis, at 86 90:08 20 for State; \$8.46:010.75 for Ohio; \$6.75:08.35 for Western; and \$7.90:011.50 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant Heef quiet. Pork heavy at \$25.87:028 50 for Mess. Whisky dull.

-The village of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, N. Y., has become the scene of incendi ary fires, which seem to indicate a plot to burn ary nres, which seem to indicate a plot to birrh the place up. A few days ago the Academy was destroyed, and on Sunday morning there were other large fres, involving losses to the amount of nearly \$200,000. The agricultural implement storehouse of Craw & Denni<sup>\*</sup>, and the large storehouse of the Saratoga Victory Manufac-turing Company, outside of the village, were dis-cessered to be in fermes at the same time. One covered to be in flames at the same time. Оп man 18 under arrest.

-Mrs. Lucy Cooper, a colored woman, aged about one hundred and ten years, died at Nan-tucket, Mass., on the 3d instant. She was brought from Africa, a slave, to South Carolina, where she toiled as a field hand. In 1811 she was brought by her owner to Newport, R. I., where she resided for some time, and was con verted under the preaching of Father Webb. Her mistress was exceedingly cruel, and the slave at length escaped to Nantucket, where she was twice married, and during her long hie was respected for her simple and genuine Christian worth,

CONFEDERATION MORE NECESSARY NOW THAN EVER. From the Loronto Leasar, February 18.

Great political and commercial questions are thrown upon the surface by the re-usal of the United States to extend the treaty of the reci-procity. These questions will best be brought to a desirable consummation by earnest action on the part of British America. The time has come for united and vigorous action. Now is the tide in our affairs which, to lead to good, must be taken at its present flood.

We must have a union of the Provinces; we shall then be the better able to mould our com-mercial policy. That we shall soon have a union we have the repeated word of our Cabinet Ministers. Whatever legislation may take place in the meantime upon commercial subjects will in all probability be of a temporary character. ROSTILITY TO THE SCHEME SAID TO BE WEARING

OUT. From the Ottawa Citizen, February 13.

The opposition to confederation in Nova Scotia is wearing out, and some of the journals hitherto bitterly hostile are calling for another convention to arrange terms of unioo. The anti-press probably begin to find out that the people are in advance of them, and that it is not safe to persist longer in their opposition to that which people recognize as the true policy for the British North American Provinces.

-Lamps of a greatly improved description are introduced into the streets of Paris. Candelabras, bronzed by an electric process, are erected at intervals of twenty-five metres, instead of forty, as formerly. The flame is only three metres from the ground, and its light is thrown upon the pavement by a powerful replaced inside and at the top of the flector, globe lantern.

-Some rascals in Syracuse stole a horse and sleigh from a stable last Thursday night, and drove with the establishment to a flour and feed store, into which, after several failures and much hard work, they effected an entrance. After getting in, they took the safe, weighing 1400 pounds, loaded it upon the sleigh and drove off. The next day the safe was found on some low land next to the canal, where it had been forced open by means of a sledge and cold chisel. The only valuable booty the rogues obtained for all their trouble were two dollars in fractional currency and nine dollars in uncurrent and counterfeit bank notes. The papers were left in the safe, and the horse and sleigh returned to the stable whence they were taken.

-M. Van Born, a banker in Dortmund, Germany, lately made excavations in the neighbor-hood of Frankenhausen, in the hope of finding copper, and in doing so has discovered the largest and most beautiful caverns in all Germany. The two largest are eight hundred and six hundred feet i. length respectively, and about one hundred and thirty reet in breadth, and forty to fifty feet in height. The third cavern is also several hundred feet long. The three caveras contain in all nine pools of water, so clear that the smallest pebbles can be seen at the bottom, though they are eight and nine feet deep. This, of course, is only possible when the caverns are lighted up by magnesium or Bengal lights, which, however, is very constantly the case, as they are visited by many hundred per-sons every day. A great many heautiful slabs of gypsum hang from the roofs.

portion of her cargo is discharged.

her. The Female Emigration Scheme.