THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood

LIFE GIVING POWER, It causes reinxarion of the contractle power of the blot dressers of the brown and the intentines open their myriad brind ressers and all the albuminous or fleshmaling material passes off from the bowels PURF AND BEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE, And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of impure blood are most liable to suder.



IN THE SPEING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a clange, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCLNTRATED IXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVID G LICON TO THE PALLID CHEEK BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

PT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASER OF the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SEIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and remeving all taints in remeants of DI EANE hereditary or otherwise and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.



Not a tew or the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the curruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Heimbold's Compound Extract of Sais, paril a it cleanses and renovates the blood instills the vigor of health into the sysem, and purges out the tumors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expess the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



Scrofulous merce rial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whosever part they may attack. Shousands die annually from protracted diseases of the class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asy um and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truling mess of this asser ion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a nucleous combination of Tonics.

Helmbola's lightly oncentrated Fund Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the reatest value—arresting the most inviterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the Lones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the



AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the second hiruralical Re lew, on the subject of the expected arrangement and extended by Benjamin ravers, F. R. T. e.e. Speaking of Syphilis, and discusses thing it in the excess of mercury, he states. That not may its equal to the expect of Sasaparnia; it spope is already during it in the strategister of the end of the expectation of the end of the expectation of the ex



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbou Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrop of ramaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublessine, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the structure is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fine saturated with sugar is susceptible of hoiding in so union much less extractive matter than waser alone, and he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently manuscated and his somach sarfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of tarsaparil a and which is of no mase whatever, except to keep the decoction from sooiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuld Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest. TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsa



He mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease He mbold's EXTRACT BUT HU Cures Rheamatism He mbold's IXTRACT LUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases. Helmbold's EXTRACT LUCHU Cures Gravel. He m old's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures. Helmbold's IX WACT BUCHU Cures Dropay For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back. Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BREN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES APMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and TUBLIC SANIFARY INS'ITUTIONS throughout the and as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Denot. HELMSOLD'S DRUG AND Principal Debot HELMSOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 564 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND NO. 1848. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THIRD EDITION

RIOT AT MEMPHIS.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

MEMPHIS, May 1 .- This evening a riot occurred in the southern portion of the city between policemen and negro soldiers, growing out of an attempt of the officers to arrest a white man whom the negroes were determined to protect. Twenty or thirty policemen assembled, and kept up a fight for a couple of hours with about one hundred and fifty negroes. One policeman was killed and three wounded. Eight to ten negroes were killed and several wounded. The 16th Regular Infantry were finally called out, and at 10 o'clock everything was quiet.

The Trial of Isham Henderson. NASHVILLE, May 1 .- The trial of Isham Henderson was resumed to-day,

Colonel Irvin testified that Henderson, on the 13th of May, 1864, made a proposition to the witness to furnish the Government with about 3000 mules, which the witness rejected, chiefly because it required him to give the accused the control of the market. On June 1, 1864, he received a letter from Henderson proposing to furnish 1000 mules, which was returned to the accused with an endorsement.

The counsel for the defendant stated that if such a letter was ever written it was to show that the mules in question were not intended

for the Rebels or any other improper purpose.

The witness stated that Henderson furnished 178 males in July, 1864; that stampedes were of frequent occurrence, and the loss to the Govern-ment was very considerable in consequence.

Bruner had charge of picking up estrays, in reply to a question the witness said the voucher-books show that vouchers were given to parties for mules who never put in a mule, but they were given to those who had brought receipts from parties who had put in mules. This system was adopted to break up large contractors, so they could not monopolize the market, and so that the witness could control it humself. The books show that the accused furnished the Government with 1003 mules between June 11th and July 3d, 1864. The accused put

william McKay Hoge was sworn—His duties were to superintend the sales, and keep an account of the mules received from contractors. count of the mules received from contractors. There was an arrangement between the witness and the accused for defrauding. Henderson always insisted on the witness giving receipts for a larger number of mules than were put in by him. No positive agreement was had as to what division of money should be made; think he generally gave witness half. The agreement to defraud the Government, between the accused to defraud the Government, between the accused and the witness, commenced in 1863. On one occasion the witness received from the accused \$1000. He gave the accused, in August, 1864, a fictitious receipt for 98 mules at a stable at Nashville, when the accused gave the witness \$10,000. Other transdulent transactions occurred n July, done by changing the size of the mules, and entering on the books more mules than

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention-Proceedings Yesterday-Racy Resolutions.

Louisville, May 1.- A very large convention of the Democracy of the State assembled at the Court House to day. Most of the counties of the State were represented.

Ex-Governor Wicklyffe was elected temporary chairman.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring warm attachment to the Union of the States under the Constitution; that the Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers, and the exercise of any power by the Federal Government not delegated to it, is a usurpation to de prive the liberties of the people; that Congress has no right to deprive any State of representa-tion in Congress; that the Federal Government has no right to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, and their suppression destructive of every principle of constitu-tional aberty; that the Federal Government has no right to try civilians by military commissions and drum-head court martials; that the question of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several States; that we recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but earnestly assert that Kentucky has the right to regulate the political status of the negroes within her territory; that the right of habeas corpus is fully restored as soon as the war is ended. The resolutions require the Government to practise rigid economy and prosecute those who have been gulty of fraud, corruption, and embezzlement; they declare that large standing armies are not to be tolerated in times of peace, and that taxation should be made equal and uniform, and that the Government securities should not be exempt from taxation; that the thanks of the country are due to the President for his vetoc of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills that our Senators and a majority of our Repre sentatives in Congress have acted satisfactorily to the people, and merit our thanks.

In c inclusion, we declare to the people of the whole Union that we have met not to loment discord, but to heal dissensions and to endeavor to the utmost of our power to bring back our Government to its ancient purity, and to try to make it such as it was in the days of Washing ton, Jeserson, and Jackson. We wish to main tain and save both the Constitution and the Union as they came to us from the hands of our patriot fathers—to preserve the main and liberties of our citizens—to main tain all the safeguards of the Constitution and inviolate, and to rescue the fathers -- to preserve the rights Government from the vandal grasp of that radi cal Congress whose governing principle of action is 'rule or ruin." The Democratic party is but is co-extensive with the Union ectional, itself, and its mission is not to destroy but to restore concord and traternity, and to resist all encroachments, from whatever quarter they may come, upon the Constitution and the liber ties of the people. This is the great work we To accomplish these noble patriotic purposes we invite the co-operation of every patriot th roughout our vast domain.

The Tennessee Legislature-Deteat of the Franchise Bill. NASHVILLE,. May 1 .- The Senate has rejected the Franchise bill by a vote of 16 yeas against

Arrival of the Steamer "Queen," NEW YORK, May 2 .- The steamship Queen has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

5 nays.

Ohio Troops Mustered Out-CINCINNATI, May 2 .- The 7th Ohio Regiment (National Guards) was mustered out of the service yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Storm at Baltimore Last Night, BALTIMORE, May 2.-A very severe hall storm prevailed here at 10 o'clock last night. Some lumps as large as a Minie bail fell, breaking Its Bombardment by the many windows and doing other damage. Torrents of rain and incessant thunder, with lightning, accompanied the hall.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1,-The Commission that went from Galveston to Liverpool to arrange a line of ships to carry out cotton and wool, and bring back emigrants, under the superintendence of Commissioner A. F. Flick, have returned, and report that plenty of emigrants can be obtained if the line for bringing them over is established. The Emigration Bureau in New York is fully established and in working order.

The United States Courts are closed. General Shoridan has arrived from Texas. The Regular Infantry are being distributed

throughout the State under General Heintzle-

Governor Hamilton has issued a proclamation for the holding of State elections under the new Constitution on the 5th of June.

From New Orleans

New Obleans, May 1 .- A large meeting was held last evening to encourage Baltimore trade. Mr. Paisel, representing three hundred Baltimore houses, made a speech, in which he gave many encouraging facts.

The brokers of New Orleans last night organized a Board for the regulation of business, There is high water everywhere, and the floods are coming down. The planters are in

Mexico.

New Orleans, May 1 .- Advices from the Rio Grande report that all is quiet.

The Liberals are making movements continually, but the Imperialists hold on to the strong

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Felegraph.

New Orleans May 1—Cotton—the sales to-day smount to 1200 bales at £3@34c for low middlings. Sales of three days, 2800 bales. Receipts for four days 6078 bal-s. against 6844 bales for the corresponding period last week. Receipts to day 653 bales. Exports 8832 bales. Stock in port. 171 647 bales. Flour—Superfine, \$8.75. tats. 57@58c. Hav. \$27@28. Pork, \$31. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½; clear sides, 18½c. Geld, 125. Serling exchange, 134. Freights on cotton to New York, \$2 per bale; to Liverpool, 9 16d @id; to Havre, 1]d. Western produce lively, with large receipts. Corn in quick demand tor shipment. Shippers are preparing for a large Western business.

business.

Alw York, May 2—Cotton dull 32@34c. Flour steady; sales of 9500 bbls. at unchanged prices. Southern steady; 600 bbls. sold. Canadian steady; sales of 850 bbls. Wheat has advanced 1@2c. Corn dull and drooping. Beet steady "The Pork market is excited; sales of Mess at \$23@28 50. Lard heavy but unchanged. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Pierce. Titlow vs. Titlow. This is a feigned assue to determine the validity of a will, the allegation being that the testator was of unsound mind. Before reported. This morning the plaintiffs moved for the with-drawal of a juror on the ground that one of the jurors in the case had, since the adjournment of the tion with one of the detendants' witnes ence to the case, and that he and certain of the ce-lendants had been at a hotel together drinking.

Witnesses were heard in support of the motion, and in explanation of it the defendants called the witness, who testified that his conversation with the juror was in relation to horses, and that nothing was said about the case on trial. The defendant was also put on the stand, and denied that he had any conversation with the juror whatever. Judge Pierce said, that the explanation was not entirely satisfactory, and he should allow the motion. The juror was reprimanded. Both sides then agreed to go ou with the remanining eleven jurors, and the case was

resumed.

Bistrict Court No. 1 — President Judge Sharswood.— Smith vs Adams & Levis. An action of trover to recover for the alleged conversion by defendants of certain Five-twenty United States bends which were deposited with them, as is alleged, by an agent of plaintiff. The decense set up was that credit for the deposit was given to the alleged agent cersonally, without knowledge of the agency, and that his account was drawn. Before renorted. Verdict for plaintiff for \$32,340.

Estabeth Haenn, administratrix of A exander Haenn, deceased, vs. Longa Kindt, administratrix of Fe er Kindt, deceased An action to recover for goods alleged to have been sold by A exanger Haenn and work and labor done by him for Peler Kindt in their lifetime. On trial.

Kindt in their lifetime. On trial.

1918-1918 t Court No 2 Judge Hare.—Bebert
B Kirspatrick vs. Edwin Kirkpatrick and Jac b Lex. An action in the case to recover damage

for an alleged conspiracy between defendants, withdraw certain partierships funds from the firm, of which plaintiff and detendants were members, in 1856, by means of which the firm which, as is alleged, before that time was prosperous became insolvent. The defense had not opened when we c osed our report. On trial.

the way. Hoffman asked him to move

Deal then said he intended to k: 1 Hoffman, and

rushed upon him with a kaife; he made a thrus at Hoffman with the knife but fortunately cut only the coat. Hoffman called for help, and when he obtained assistance Dear was disarmed. Hoffman wes acquitted, and Doal convicted.
John Phaff was acquitted of a charge of assault
and la tery upon Mary Ann Carrol
John Mutha and Mary Gill were acquitted of a

charge of awault and battery upon Nicholas Glene.

Mary Ann Mentz was acquited of a charge of the larceny of millinery goods to the amount of \$29.50, property of Martha Hagan. The prosecutiva discertisalised that the defendent had been in her employ for some time, and attended to the business while the prosecutive was out. She missed some articles, and former cutrix was out. She missed so ne articles, and found

upon the sisters of the defendant goods correspon-ding to those that were missing. She had these sisters (sisters in law) as with sees and they gave in some very bit or evidence. But it seems that ill will was existing between these sisters-in-law and defendant on account of a ruit brought by defen and against her husb and for desertion. So their testimony was of but little weight. There was a witness for prosecution, who said that there was no other ribbon in market like that of Mrs. dagan's,

found upon de endant; thus going to prove that it came from Mrs. Hagan's alone
But this was contracted by a witness for defondant, who said that 'dat man ought'ut say dat for I say dat to de customer ven I vant to sell goods. Ribbon like dat is made in a hundred thousand factories.'

The prosecution then eased for a witness, when a voice answered. 'She couldn't come; she is dead.'' In short, is was what the District Attorney said it was, "small potatoes" and the jury found it their duty to acquit defendant.

VIRGINIA UNIONISTS .- The anti secession Union

men of Virginia bave been comparing notes, and

they find the sentiment throughout the State unanimous in favor of holding a convention of the party. It is now announced that the first meeting will be held in Alexandria on Thursday, THE WHISKEY OF FLORIDA. - Near Lake Worth Florida, whisky is manufactured from sea grapes and palmetto berries. The beverage thus pro duced is said to possess remarkable intoxicat

ing qualities, and is much cheaper than Bourbon

Spanish. Atroclous Orders of the Spanish

gers Protest in Vain.

All the Foreign Residents Appealing

Defenseless City Under Fire for Three Hours.

The Churches, Hospitals, Custom Houses, and Palaces Fired and Destroyed.

The City Set on Fire.

Women and Children Killed.

Great Destruction of Private Property of the American, French, and English Residents.

Loss Twenty Millions of Dollars.

The Spanish Admiral Threatens to Bombard Other Ports.

Full Details of the Affair by our Special Correspondent in the Bombarded City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALL READY IN THE HARBOR. VALPARAISO, April 3 —Everything seemed per-fectly quiet in the harbor. The American squaaron lay close in near the city, and beyond were the English frigates and the Spanish fleet. Admiral Desman baying given Commodore Rodgers to understand that he should not permit a bombardunderstand that he should not permit a bombard-ment, the Commodore, in order to be ready for an emergency, had left directions for the vessels to be put in fighting trim. All had steam up, both hatches put on and the guns ready. The Tusca-rora had her chains streiched along her sides to protect her boilers, a la mode de Kearsarge, and nad the necessity arisen our squadron could have slipped its cables and gone into action in five minutes.

ARRIVAL OF ORDERS TO ADMIRAL NUNEZ. Thus masters stood on the night of the 26th Next morning a telegraphic despa ch was received from Coquimbo announcing the arrival at that port of the English man steamer from Panams, and stating that she brought orders for the Spanish Admiral to maritime warisre. I his telegram was Loste in the Exchange, and somewhat relieved the apprehensions of a bombardment, many constraing the orders, if such were on the steamer, into direction for Adniral Nunez to leave this port, and to look a trithe allied fleet only. Indeed, many discontinued the allied fleet only. Indeed, many discontinued the ren eval of goods, a firm in pantago telegralbing to their house here not to ship any more merchandise, as this city would certainly be spared.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th General Kill atrick, accompanied by Mr. Rand, visited the Aumancia and informed Admiral Nunez that the Chilan Government had declined to accept the terms mentioned by him as the basis of peace. The Admiral increiv shringed his shoulders, remarking that he must carry out his instructions, and delivered to the General the following manifesto. This remarkable decoment was in Spanies. markable document was in Spanish. It has been translated by one of the best Spanish translators in the world, and this copy is the same as that furnished the Bepartment of State and the English M nister. The reader will probably be contused in petusing; but had he document been translated literally it would have been almost whether its resulting it. hterally it would have been almost wholly unintelli-

The thetoric of Admiral Nunez and the reasons for bombarding are now public property, and cannot be approprized for in order to repet criticism, but the grammar is better than that of the original (which required much patient labor before anything like sense could be made of it) and cannot be properly judged without comparing it with the Spanish.

ADMIRAL NUNEZ'S MANIPESTO,

ADMIRAL NUNEZ'S MANIPESTO,

HEADQUARTERS OF HER CATROLIC MAJESTY IN THE
PAOFIC. Mani-esto to the Dipiematic Corps resident in
Santingo:—the memorandum addressed by his late fix
celency general Parela to the Governments of the
Spanish-American repub ics on the 24th of last Section
her, and the circulars of interdate of his Excel ency Don
Manuel Bernwedz de Castro Minister of State, must
have well in ormed the corps of which your Excellency
is the worthy dean of the causes of the war between
span and (hill, and doubtiess must have a'so made
manifest to it that the nature of those causes let open
to spain no other road cameads for the ofenses which
constituted and still constitute these very causes having
been reussed by Chills than that of appealing to the ultimate recourse of Governments to obtain them.

While the dire necessity still existed the Government
of Spain and its representative in these waters, carried
away, it may be said, by the proverbial generosity of the
Spanish astion—a generosity na trail in a people which
lee is itself nobe and great—desired to employ their
means of coercien with all possible lenity in the belief
that the superabundant strength of these means and the
generosity with which they were cuntoved being approclated at one and the same time by (Thill, the amenis
which most justly she has owed and owes to Shain
would be obtained—a justice ostensibly recognized by
two of the first powers of Europe from tae moment in
which in order to put in practice their good offices they
as reed with Spain upon certain conditions which demon
strace without any roon, for Goubt whatever that justice;
and according to which are end might be not to the conflict
decorously for both parties. The blockade of Chili was
established and carried on with so much generosity that
neither neutrals nor enemics of Spain can over fail to
recognize that it was impossible to keep it within strice;
imits, within hose imposed by the laws of war. There
can, perhaps not be found withis the annals of war of
to the present

VALPARAISO.

Government Carried Out.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Com. Rod-

French and English Ministers Decline to Interfere.

to the American Agents for Protection.

And that this opinion of the manner in which the blockade has been pracised and is being pracised is in accordance with the strictest traft, is demonstrated by the unanimity on the part of the ministers and agents of neutral nations in this recognizing it. High twas not substitute for spain assisted as she was and is by justice to the force to sustain it to early her underation even the traft of the part of the ministers and agents of the more to sustain it. To early her underation even the traft of the part of the more of two countries when could only be pasted in war by a biindness. His that at Chilip Bishale by the laws of nations. First to the break-line out of his which both oes not ruly demonstrate the disinterestedness of the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease. Evidence as respected the state of the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease. Evidence as respected the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease. Evidence as respected to the state of the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease. Evidence as respected to the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease. Evidence as respected to the state of the conduct of spain and her containt desire to re-state by ease as a state of the state of the state of the conduct of spain and carry the force of the state of the sta On board of the rigate Numancia, in the bay of Val-paraiso, March 27, 18.6. CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ. PROTEST OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

Next merning, the 28th, Commodore Rodgers received petitions from the Consuls of Beigium and Denmark, and one hundred and sixty of the principal terman residents of Valparaiso, asking interperence. Ien o'clock A. M. had been appointed for a meeting of the diplomance corps, but General Kilpatrick, the Pressian Minister, and the Italian Consul-General were the only ones in attendance. It was then found that the English Minister had backed down altogether. He had gone on loard the English flag ship the evening previous, asked for a jostponement of the diplomance meeting from 9 o'c ock that night till 10 o'clock next morning, in order to enable him to look over his o cock that night til 10 o'clock next morning, in order to enable him to look over his letters and deepaches received by the mail; and in violation of his word, at the very hour when he promised to meet the other Ministers, he look the feeble old French Minister under his arm and ran away by the tain to Santiago. This conduct was rendered more ridiculous by the fact that he has lored the Intendente of the city until after midnight with importunities for a special train to carry him off in the dark. His departure, although intended by him to be very siy did not escape the notice of the citizens, a arge number of whom, including many English merchan s aissed h m as he entered the car. The efforts of the remaining members of the dillomatic body baying failed, General Kilpatrick addressed to the Spanish Admiral the following members of the second secon

for owing protest :-LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHILL VALPA-BAISO, March 28, 1863—The und rigned Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, is as the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excelency the Commander-in-Chief of her t'atholic majesty's quadron in the Pacific and her Plenipotentiary, addressed him on the 27th inst. trans-mitting to him a manifesto, addressed by his Excellency to the representatives of organ nations readent in to the representatives of origin ha ions readed in Chili In this document his Excellency is pleased to state the reasons which in his opinion justify the emp ownent of extreme hostilies against the port of Valparaiso, and other ports upon the coast of Chili by the forces under his command, allowing a term of four days for the purpose of placing in safety the od, the young, and the helpless.

The uncersigned has transmitted copies of that maxified to his courses of the discourse of the discourse

The uncersigned has transmitted copies of that maximise to this coverages of the dip omatic corps. For himself he does not seel called upon to examine into the causes of the present war, or of the all ure of the attempts bitherto made to bring it to a close by conclinatory measures, or by force of arms; but he does see, himself called upon earnestly to remonstrate and so emul to protest against the destruction of a purely mercanifle port almost exclusively the property of unoffending neutrals.

port almost exclusively the property or unofiending usurals.

His fixellency states that upon the establishment of the bockade of the 'hillan coast, it was co due ed with lenty, and that neutrals were courseously desit with; that inding this course unavailing to obtain the desired amends from Chill the occess under his command made amends from Chill the occess under his command made two disting attempts to obtain by combat he satis action Spain demanded, and finally, that falling to do so on account of insuperable natural obstacles. It is his cut to cause ('hill to fee all the risors of war, and that he will come squently fire upon Valparaiso and upon any other port he may deem proper with the suns of the squadron, as a terrible act of hostility rendered legitivate by the reasons set for h by him, and which place the full responsibility of all the evils thereby caused to neutrals upon the Government of Chill. These reasons and it or satisfy the undersigned as they will fail to satisfy civilized nations, that his inaccitony the Spanish Admira, is justified in resorting to a species of warrare which he himsel most truly qualifies as terrible, in order to punish an enemy whom he has thus far failed to punish an enemy whom he has thus far failed to punish by legitimate modes of war are.

Which beingeren rights permit a recourse to extreme measures for the carrying out or legitimate military perations they do not include the wanton destruction of private property where no result advantageous to the law u ends of the war can be attained. International law expressly exempts from destruction purely commercial communities such as Valparalso and the under-

law expressly exempts from destruction purely com-mercial communities such as Valparalso and the under-signed would beg his Excellency to consider most earnestly the immense loss to neutral residents and the impossibility of removing within the brief term allofted to them, their household goods, chatters, and mer-

f however his Excellency persists in his intention to bombard the port of Va patalso, in spite of the samestremonstra ces contained herein it only remains or the undersigned to r branch in the clearest manner in the name of his Government his mo t solemn protest is the name of his Government his mot solomn protest as sines the act as unexand unnecessary and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government the right to take such action as it may deem proper in the premises.

The undersigned has the honor to reason to his Excilency the commander in Chie of her "atholic Malesty's naval torces in the Pacific, and her Plenicotentiary, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

To his Excelency the Commander in Chief of the naval orces of her Us halle Majesty in the Pacific, etc.

THANKS OF THE POREI ON CITIZENS TO OUR AGENTS. During the foremoon of the 28 h the toreign con-suls in Valjaraso, with the exception of the Eng-lish and French, waited in a body on General Kil-patrick, and formatly tranked him for his efforts and those of Commodore Rodwers to string about a penceful adjustment of the difficulties between Spain and Chill. Several delegations of English and other loreign residents also called for the same purpose. but no turiber a ens were fa en to prevent the bom bardment.

REMOVING THE INHABITANTS. The regular trains on the rathroad to Santiago tere stopped, and all the transportation that could be brought into use was employed in removing the inhabitants and property. Every eart that could be found in the surrounding country was sent for the owners obtaining prices ranging from one to three

hundred do lars per day.

PROTEST OF THE CONSULAR CORPS. Next day the following protest of the consular corps in Valuarano was sent to Admiral Nunez by Mr. Clark, the American Consul:—

VALPARAISO, March 27, 1868.
The undersigned, consuls resident in Valoraiso, have informed themse ves of the note which, under date of this day, the Chief of her Catholic kajesty's squadron blockading this port has been pleased to address to the consul General or Portugal, enclosing a copy of the

manifesto transmitted by said Chief to the diplomatic cof, a resident in Child Importance of the contents, we cannot of lierwise than manifest to your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency and not offer four of the interior residents in which to place their lives and property in sale y. It is not our lines from to the refin of a discussion of the not vest which your Excellency acduces to justify the edoption of so extreme a measure, but u is our duty to make every effort to cause you to deast from an act with must be the cause of ruin to the merests of thousands, at our constituents nervin resident. International law does not permit the bembardment of undereaded places, and the desiraction of ports like this. It is condemned in itself; but in this par bailar pace it will be more so, since yearn upon all occasions has obsented declared in itself; but in this par bailar pace it will be more so, since yearn upon all occasions has obsented declared in the present was that she will all ways respect meutral property, and will endeavor, o avoid injuries and campromise, the foreigners resilent in the city have continued in their peaceful avocations confident that Spain would fish thully comply with such solemn pedges. The port of Valparates, your Excellent y we'l knows, represents throughout its entire extent valuable neutral laterasts. And its destination would sail almost exclusively upon subjects of powers flendly see the effects of so violent and at. The bombardment of Valparaiso may be rather considered as an act of hostnit against neutral laterasts and its destination would all almost exclusively upon subjects of powers flendly see. The fless of the fless with be fest by them alone.

History will certainly not present in its annals any event which can rival in horror the poture which the residency will be soon known to

A project was also sent by Mr. Gomez, the Minister of Honduras, and by the Peruvian and Bo-livian Ministers.

COMMODORE RODGERS' REPLY TO THE PETITION FOR PROTECTION The Consuls also addressed a ostition to Commodore Rodgers for protection, to which the following

reply was given :-

reply was given:—

biarch 20. 1868.—Gentlemen:—I regret to announce that I am not able to comply with your wish to impede, with the forces under my command, the project of the Spanish Government to bombard Valparaso My action was premised in case the other toreign powers would unite with the forces of the United States. They judging that it was not within the limits of their instructions to co-operate, and as I never nave proposed to act alone, but always have said that I was only able to move in union with them, my armon intervention cannot take place. In this unhappy juncture I wish, believe me to do all in my power to project the interests of n utrais, and I am satisfied that the Spanish Admiral will do all in his power to spare insocent blood and the desiruction of private property, employing solely the force necessary to comply literally with his instructions. I am, sirs, with much respect, your obedien servant, JoHR RODG-RS. Commodore.

A similar answer was given to the memorial of

A similar answer was given to the memorial of the American merchants and residents of Valparaiso. Among the signers of this petition were Messrs, Alisop & Co., Mr. Wolfe. of the firm of Hemenway & Co., of Boston; Loring & Co., and private gentlemen, such as David Truxball, Thomas 1 age, Washington Booth and John Brown, each worth from three to ten milions.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Saturday morning seemed the most beautiful of the sason. A soft autumnal haze, richly tinged by the sun, hung over the bay whose waters lay smooth as a mirror, reflecting the cutlines of every vessel. Thousands of people covered the httls like an army, and the city, in its stillness as peared as if a plague had suddenly swept off its inhabitants.

At seven o'clock, black columns of smoke rising like inverted monuments from the Spanish frivates indicated their preparations for action, and soon after the smokestacks of the other steamers added to the cloud above the harbor. The English frigates satted first from the anchorage and moving slowly out, veered around to the castward, where the storeships and prizes of the Spand ards lay. Next the Powhatan, Tascarora Mohongo, and Monadock, of our squadron, acandoned the positions they had held close in a ong the tront of the city, assembled around the flat ship Vanderbilt, and following her out, dropped into line again a mile and a half from the flarship Vanderbilt, and ioliowing her dropped into line again a mile and a half

By this time the Spaniards had commenced moving he Numancia, tollowed by the litt e steamer Paque e Maniey (captured from the Chuanos) as a tender, and the frigate Resolution, steam d from their sta-tions at the right of the city, looking seaward straight across the mouth of the bay, and slowly veering around came in near the Custom Houses continuing their course until opposi e the centre of the lown. The Villa de Madrid, Blanca, and Vence dora also changed their positions, but still lay off a some distance, and the Berenqueta remained to grand the prizes of the Spanish squadron, which wer anchored near the Vina de la Mur. Little flag were constantly gliding up and down the halvard of the Numancia, signaling to the other vessels and in a short time a small steam launch came in to the flar ship, and by alongside to receive and carry the orders of the admiral. All the Spanish flag were at half-mast, the observances of the Vieraes Scalo not concluding until 9 o'clock.

THE SIGNAL GUNS. At 8 o'clock the Chilian flag went up on the staff at the for ress, and almost at the same instant two guns flashed the warning of tembardment from the black sides of the *Numancia*. Another hour remained telore the firing was commenced, and I again rambled through the business portion of the city. Foreign flags were displayed over the con-sulates, and white signals hung out from the towers of the churches and hospitals. Sentineis were por ed at the angles of the squares, and a few venturescene ones ingered about the mole and esplanade of the custom Houses; but with these exceptions not a soul was o be seen. The down were wardering about in a frightened manner, as if conscious of impending evil, and occasionally some cious of impending evil, and occasionally some onely cur howled dismaily in the street,

OPENING OF THE PIRE. Affew minutes before une the Villa de Madrid, followed by the Blanca and the Vencedara, started in.
The leading frigate steamed slowly towards the mole, and at twelve minutes past 9 opened from her star-loard with a single thirty two pouncer at a dis-tance of two hundr d yards, the shot striking in the sides of the precipice over the Custom House. A cheer of defiance from the bill above was drowned in the roar of a broadside, and the Blanca joining in the fire, both vessels thundered at the Custom douse. Immense clouds of red dust rolled up like belches of smoke from the walls as the shot struck them, and the reverberations from the surrounding buffs added horror to the sound of the gauss and the development of the beach and lost the range of the Custom House they ceased firing, spening again when opposite the Bolsa (or Exchange) and the palace of the Governor. Three broadsides were poured into these, and the frigates turning their heads outward moved into position with their port guiss hearing on the Custom House, and resumed their fire. Immense clouds of red dust rolled up like be ches of Custom House, and resumed their fire.

In the menntime the Resolucion had dropped astern of the Numarica and opened on the railroad but divided. The Vencedora coming in more rapid y, sent a few of her rifled sixty-eight pound shells into the fustom House, and passing the Blanca and Villa de Madrid, turned and took a position from which she could fire through the Bolsa, and ake that portion of the city between the Palace and the Custom House.

At this time, half-past nine, the frigates commenced a steady fire, the Vella de Mudeid and Bianca firing rapidly, their sho's going is and through the Custom House. The Vencedara fired deliberately, her shots not averaging more than one every five minutes, and doing much damage to private buildings. The Resolucion kept un almost a constant fire on the depot, in which the Vencedara occasionally joined from her starboard; but the shots from the tormer were very wild, most or tann passion. from the tormer were very wild, most or them passing up on the hills two hundred leet high. I here being little or no wind, the smoke settled down heavily and drifted off towards the eastern part of the city so slowly that its movement was scarcely percepti-

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]