THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAT 2, 1866.

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 Atontr, inarrabye in addasese for se period

## The Bombardment of Vatparatio. TIER news of the destruction, by a Spanish

 ffeet of the e ctic of valpariano, together with public and private propertys to the value, aeetimated, of twenty millons of dollare, IIkely to produce a areat deal of indiganat
feeling in this country. In the Arst tlase Spain had no just cauas of war with Chill:
Her quarer was wth Peru, respecting the
Cor Chincha Iolands, which she designed to selza prove proftable, and spat thought
sbe had the poover to approprite them
to ber own use and beneft repardeses of all to her own use and benefit regardess of all
questions of right Tais atempted robbery Perru natu.al'y and very property resisted
and $m$ the progress of the controversy tha
 to got supples of coil in the Coilian porsts;
but Cull, not wiblins to be made even an nveluniary a acessory of Spain in a war aidghiorbood, and desi ous. anoo, to maintain
her obligations of neutral ty, refuoed to the ppaniards the prrvilege of obtaining coil for
heir war vessels in her barbors. This

 order cmene fromen Madri, to the spanish $\Delta \mathrm{d}-$
miral "to destros, burro, and doe


 cuss just now the conduct of thoee represen
tives, in withdraw.ng from the haibor of the case, and abandoninge it to
the mercy of the Spaniards. Prudence requires that before passing judgment on mat-
ters of so murh deltiacy and importance, the stitement of all the essential tacts, and it is
drobable that Commolore RodGERS and erament on the ocaston, will be able to
explain satiffactorily the line of action pursue in the emergency. Indeed, it
arready appars that at a meeting
or the Butish residents on maty resolutions were adopted severely censuraing
the vacillating coarse of the British Admiral De vachating course of the British Admiral
Dexams, while a committee was simulta.
neously appointed to express to General Kitpathick and Commodore RoDazes their It remains, howeveven, to inquire whether any ration shall be allowed to blockade the coast
and destroy the towns and cities of another, without any just cause of hostility, merely kecause it may have power enough at the
particular time and place to perpetrate such an outrage? Chill, in refusing to allow the with a view to prosecute belligerent measures the moment, and in the specific instance, in de-
fense of the common law of for their matual interests. in so far
for law. Moreover, the property of citizens of
the Vnited states, England, and France, to
say nothing of peril to thei cluded in the destruction of the Chillan city,
and it may become a question whether side of Spain against he little South Ameri-
can republics, the deatruction of the can republics, the destruction of the private
property of foreigners resident fin Valoaraiso Governments for protest against the act of
the Spanish Admiral, and for claims of indemniheation against the Spanibh Govern-
ment. And this, too, notwithstanding the four days' notice given by the commander bard the place.
to excite the resentral celings of the people European powers attempt by combination to overthrow republicantism in Mexico and
establish an empire in its stead, and another European monarchy, of comparatively tusignificant pretension or rank, undertakes to
destroy a republic in another part of hemisphere, it is quite time that the United States should interpose in such manner and
form as will suffice to put an end effectually and at onee to all such foreign designs or conspiracies to subvert her institutions and plant
monarchism in elther divieion of the American continent. For obvious rea-
sons of temporary policy, we have it self with the quilet menace of a gum poinsting its muzzle from the porthiole of a portrees.
 ism on this side of the globe, against all
conarchical cabals, and in despite of all consequences.
The Cotton Question in England.
Tur cotton manufacturers of England have,
for several years, been trying to derive their
supply of the raw materinal from some quar-
ter of the British possessions. Were they


 contemplating merely a provision areninst a
defcient crop in this country, they would be defcient crop in this country, they would be
acting with commendable providence. Bat they have again and again avowed that their selves rompom dependenence on Ameripa for a ma--
terial which enters so largely nato the comsercial interests of the kingdom as to impair this hemisphere. It is easy to unlerstand
why the British minisiry and Parliament should wish to break loose from any condi-
tions inconvenently restricting their action in
inater on in patters of international consequence; but it s amazing that the Governmeat has Dsen
literall instigated by spencers of man-
chester to measures intended to substitute the cotton of Indin for that of this country. Do
they see the formidable rivalry their policy must raise up in opposition to Brtish ind iss
iry and commerce, and the millions of jearly
 Way, forgetting that trade insists upon recicounter suspension on the other? of growing cotton in India will yet be suc-
cegsful, and that the Britisl cottoa fretories will cease altogether consuming the Ameri-
can product; what then? Whin, two most important effects must eartainly follow, eithe
of which will prove diastrous to the loom than they could long stand up under. In
the first place, the closing up of the British
 material would equal the domestic produc
ion. of the source of supply, and the saperabun-
dant quantity of the stap'e always obtainable would cheapen it greatly, so that the home
farrics could be sold, not only in the United fully as low, if not lower than those of Eng the friends of a protective or elsificowhere. And not desire
a more favorable expedient for the cffeetual long-cherished policy, that raalization of transfer of the consumption of American raw cotton from
the factories of Old England to those which would be specdily mult plied on this side or
he ocean by the cessation of the deman acturing district of Laneashirre.
Hence, Yankee labor, skili, and capital would be afforded a powerfil impulse in
fow difrection, and, as a final consequence, $t$ th United States would be made a formidable
competitor of Great Britain in the fabrication of cotton cloths and threads, and the like, no kets of the Old World. The advantage of cheaper labor on the side of the English
would be counterbalanced by the cheaper raw cotton on our side, as the article can hardly
be grown and transported from India to Man chester as cheaply as it may be raised and trivered to our manutacturers from the plan-
tations in the South; and with these essential
condtions of competition in condutions of competition in our favor, we feel
confident that the American manufacturer would be able to meet those of England in in the second placee, Great Britain, in igg to take our cotton and forcing us
manuacture it, would lose the chief for her own tabrics. We would not want our own necessities, at lower prices than tho market for their muslins, thread, and like commodies elosed aganst them, where would
Britith manutacturers sind an equivalent one?
With no sufficient demand tor their tabrics outside of the United King dow, what would
be the nature or the cotton supply to the mill-owners and operatives of Man-
chester? For these rensons chester? For these reasons our English
cousins had better take care lest, in striving
to achieve independence of this country in respect of the cotton supply, they do not
maker us, in turn, entirely independent ot them. By the change they seopk, they hav
everything to lose, while the United States has everything to gain. Daily News, in denying the right of the
Government to disfranchise the late Rebels,

 This is certainly profound. Rebellion and treason can only be committed by cittzens.
This is neither the This is neither the doctrine of the Constitu-
tion nor of common sense. There are thousands of persons living in this country who are not citizens, and yet who can commit
treason and rebellion as casily as they can commit burglary or murder. The "dilemma" of the
editor.

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