VOLUME XIX.---NO. 259.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted) at No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JT., F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—BECHTEL—On the morning of the little, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Samuel Irwin, William P. Reynolds to Miss & ary M. Bechtel. No cards. Berks and Chester paragraphese conv.

AARONSON—On the morning of the 15th instant, of scarlet fever, Amy T., daughter of Chas. B. and Sallie A. Aaronson, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Seventh day afternoon, at to clock, from the residence of her father, North west corner of Sixteenth and Wallace streets.

COLLADAY—On the 12th instant, Samuel R. Coliaday, in the 66th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 117 North Seventeenth street, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, the 16th inwatant, ithout further notice. wstant, ithout further notice.

Wednesday morning, 14th February William Diehl, in the 72d year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend this funeral from his late residence.

No. 2020 Vine, street, on Friday, 16th instant, at two eclock P. M. On the morning of Fourth day, 14th inst. DIXON—On the morning of Fourth day, 14th inst.
Henry T. Dixon, aged 41 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his
brother, F. M. Dixon, No. 217 Arch street, on Seventh
day morning, at 10 c'clock.
GRANGER—On the 13th ult., Pere C. Granger, of
Salishury Md Sallsbury, Md.
His friends living in the city are invited to attend
the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 929
Spruce street, on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.
Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LAVARELL—On the 14th instant, Mary Lavarell, in

LAVARELL—On the 14th instant, Mary Lavarell, in the 73d year of her age
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Thomas T. Lea, Miles, town, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in walting on the arrival of the twelve o'ciock train at the Germantown Depot, to convey them to the house. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MCCONNELL—In the city of New York, on the morning of the 13th instant, Mary McConnell.

The suneral will take place from the residence of her brother, Wm. McConnell, No. 93i North Fourth street, on Friday, 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

Green Watered Moreens.
64 and 54 Green Balze,
White Cloth for Sacks,
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med atment and medicines furnished gratuitously REVEREND HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT CONCERT HALL.—This distinguished
divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at
the above Hall on Wednesday evening, February 21st,
Places for the sale of tickets will be announced in a

few days.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GRATION before the SOCIETY of the ALUMNI of
the PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
will be delivered on THURSDAY EVANING, Februrary 15th, at MUSTCAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES
HENEY BROCK, ESQ.

GRÖVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY will commence a brief season at
the

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866, with Several Important Additions to the Company, Chorus, Orchestra, and Respective. pertore. Full announcements will appear in the Journals Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday morning. T Season sale will commence Monday morning next.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.

ecember 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, intest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Siackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads convected the ewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto. nd the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
de21-rptfl 122 South Second street.

CONCERT HALL

WM LIOYD GARRISON will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course before "The Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on THURSDAY EVENING. February 1:th. Subject—Liberty Victorious." February 22d.—General OARL ECHURZ. Subject—"The Problem of the Day." March 1st.—Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Subject—"The Nation's Great Opportunity." March 5th.—Prof. WM. H. DAY.

Miss E. T. GREENFIELD (the Black Swau) has kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music on each evening.

each evening.

Tickets for the course \$1.25; single tickets 35c. To be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut.

and at the door,
Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8. fel2-4trp MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIA-TION.—At a Special Meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the follow-ing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

adopted:

Murras, The hand of death bas suddenly removed a most highly esteemed member of our Board, one with whom for many years it has been our privilege to associate in the fullest confidence as an officer, and the most sincere regard as a fellow-member; and Wheras, There only remains to us, the sad satisfaction of referring to the memories of the past in tribute of his worth, and of expressing our sympathy with the sorrowing friends who mourn his loss; therefore Resolved. In the death of our late Treasurer, S. R. COLLADAY, Esq., this Board has lost a most faithful and conscientious officer, and a most efficient counsellor.

fall and conscientious omicer, and a most emicent counsellor.

Resolved, Whilst we submit with proper resignation to the event which has taken from us our esteamed colleague we nevertheless mourn his loss to the needy and suffering of our Association, to whom he has ever heen a kind and hearty friend.

Resolved, In the life and character of SAMURL R.

COLLADAY we recognize the true portraiture of an ihonorable merchant and an honest man; kind and agentie in his deportment, firm in his principles, yet conciliatory in his intercourse with his fellow men. We commend his example to all who value a good and honorable reputation.

Persolved The awmynathies of this Association be con-

commend his example to all who value a good and honorable reputation.

Resolved, The sympathies of this Association be conveyed to the bereaved relations of our deceased friend, and that this Board unite in the fineral ceremonies from his late residence, on FRIBAY MORNING next

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.

Taxes Paid.—The following Internal Revenue Taxes, returned by the principal New York manufacturers of Cabinet Or-gans, Harmoniums, Melodeons, and similar instruments, for the months of October, No vember and December, 1865, are of interest as showing the amount of business done:

Mason & Hamlin, - - - - George A. Prince & Co., S. D. & H. W. Smith, - - -Carbart, Needham & Co., Estey & Co.,

X. Spang,

Taylor & Farley,
B. Shoninger Melodeon Co., 987 12 925 68 Jewett & Goodman. -Kinnard, Dreher & Co.,

A. C. Chase, - - -H. R. Phelps, - - -343 80 THE REGISTRY OF AMERICAN VESSELS.— The President has approved the bill, which is therefore now a law, providing that no ship or vessel which has been recorded or registered as an American vessel, pursuant to law, and which shall have been licensed or otherwise authorized to sail under a foreign flag, and to have the protection of any foreign government during the existence of the rebellion, shall be deemed or registered as an American vessel, and shall have the rights and privileges of American vesof Congress authorizing such registry.

SPAIN vs. CHILE.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Parties to be Tried in March.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District of New York—Before Judge Shipman. The United States vs. Benjamin Vicuna

Mackenna.—Yesterday being the day fixed for the application to discharge the defendant from arrest under the bench warrant in this case on the ground of his privilege as being Secretary of the Chilean Legation, the parties appeared in court, and Mr. Stoughton having called the attraction of the Christian ton having called the attention of the Court to the matter proceeded to read the follow-ing affidavit, and the letter attached to it: United States of America, Southern District, ss.: Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna being duly sworn, says that he was born in Santiago, the Capitol of Chile; that his family had been connected for many years with the public service of that country, his maternal grandfather, General Mackenna, haqing been a member of the earliest Executive Government, when the country broke the yoke of Spain in 1810, and his paternal grandfather a President of the Republic some time after; that he is a lawyer and an author by profession, having published several historical and political works; and consequently been a member of many learned societies both in Europe and South America; that for the last two years he has been a member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Chileand Secretary of the body, which office he yet retains.

That when the Spanish Government sent a fleet to humiliate and plunder his country under the most scandalous pretexts, he was requested by the Secretary of State of the Republic, Hon. Alvaro Covarrulias, to come to this country in the capacity of Secretary of the Chilean legation at Washington, and as confidential agent of the Government, to awaken the public opinion of this country to the righteonsness and justice of the capacity of Chilean Legation as of the cause of Chile, and by this means to increase the feeling of friendship and mutual interest existing between the two countries, which always, and particularly since the war of the rebellion broke out, were on the most amicable and intimate terms— Chiie having consent d to pay the only claim made by this country upon her treasury, and which before the rebellion, the Government had refused to yield for more than three years. That he unhesitatingly consented to serve his country in those capacities, and sailed from Valparaiso on the next Monday—the 2d of October last—in an English steamer bound to Panama, and thence to this city, where he arrived on the 19th of November. That previous to his de-parture he had only time to receive a few letters of introduction to this country, having been principally thus savored by Hon. Thos. H. Nelson, Minister of the United States in Chile with whose warm and kind friend-ship deponent had been honored since his arrival in that country, this deponent having, on several occasions, been the channel of intercourse between Mr. Nelson and the representative being most sincerely es-teemed and respected both by the Government and the people of Chile, who had looked with general grief to his removal from office at the moment when, as senior

of the diplomatic body of Chile, he exer

Spaniards to reason. Deponent has had an opportunity of presenting but few of Mr.

Nelson's letters, among them those addressed to the Hon. Montgomery Blair,

Speaker Schuyler Colfax, Senators Lane, Sumner and some others. Among the let-ters written and delivered by the Hon. Mr.

Nelson to deponent on the eve of his depar-

ture, was an unsealed one to Hon. William

H. Seward, Secretary of State, which, as

Mr. Nelson is no longer in office, deponent

whole of his influence to bring the

has not delivered, but a copy of which he annexes hereto, marked A, the original being in deponent's possession, and ready to be produced under the direction of the Immediately upon the deponent's arrival in this country, as aforesaid, he had an in-terview with the Chilean Minister, and very soon thereafter delivered several lea tures and speeches in this city, for the pur pose of presenting the war of Chile in its true light of honor, patriotism and justice against the atrocity of the attack on the par of Spain. That the demonstrations were made in the presence of thousands of the citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute, and at various other public said city. That for the same purpose he has made several publications in pample has issued a newspaper in the Spanish language, under the title of La Voz 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 in the house of the Chilean Minister as a member of his family, While deponent was so there Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, was absent from the country, and Mr. Hunter, who acted as such, was invited to dine with the Chilean Minister, who presented deponent to Mr. Hunter, as Secretary of the Chilean Lega tion, and deponent as such was also intro duced to the President of the United States at a public reception, and upon other occasions to Lieut. Gen. Grant, Major General Sherman, and to several other high official

Deponent further says he holds in his possession a document in the Spanish language, all in the handwriting of the Chilean Minister, and signed by him, and under the seal of the Chilean Embassy at Washington, an exact translation of which docu

ment is hereto annexed, marked B. Deponent now holds and exercises the said office of Secretary of Legation, and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities

thereof.

Deponent further says he presents the foregoing facts and claims his diplomatic privilege, because he is advised and believes 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 institutions of the United States, all of which he has respected and observed

Sworn, &c. Benj. Vicuna Mackenna. To this were annexed copies of a letter of introduction from Mr. Nelson and the fol-

lowing letter: LEGATION OF CHILE IN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1865.—Sir: The Hon. Secretary of State of Chile informs me that hy order of the Supreme Government, your Excellency
has been appointed Secretary of this Lega-

tion with the salary assigned by law, and with the retention of the office of the Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, according to the agreement of that body, the which I have the honor to communicate to your Excellence for your information.

| A formal plea of not guilty was then put in '(the indictment, Neither party being even tready for trial, the case went over college of the Secretary of the Secretary of the indictment. Neither party being even tready for trial, the case went over college of the Secretary of the Gocellency for your information.

May God preserve your Excellency F. S. ASTA BURUAGA.
S. B. Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, Secre tary of the Legation of Chili in the United States of America.

Having read these papers Mr. Stoughton said that when Mr. Mackenna applied to him to act as his counsel in the case, he found on inquiry that he had at the time of his arrest made a statement of his official position to the marshal; that there had appeared in the public prints however state-ments contradicting this, and the telegram which had been referred to was somewha equivocal in its character, and that in view of these facts he had advised Mr. Mackenn that his privilege was a privilege of his Government, and it was his duty to Government, and it was his duty to put it forward; that it was due to Mr. Mackenna however to say that from the first moment when he placed his case in counsel's hands, he insisted that he would place himself upon trial, and not allow any stain to rest upon himself, such as might rest if he allowed an indictment to remain against him; that he was glad to say that circumstances had occurred which say that circumstances had occurred which rendered it proper for him to waive his privilege, and place himself before the Court for trial; that he had in his possession a letter from the Chilean Minister, explaining the circumstances under which the telegram was sent, which he would read as

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.-My Dear Sir: As it may prove of interesest, in the case of Mr. B. N. Mackenna, in which you are counsel, to establish his character as a man f honor and truth in its real light, I deem it my duty to state to you that I forwarded to him at the proper time the appoinment of Secretary of this Legation, according to in-structions which I had received from my Government,

But as Mr. Vicuna Mackenna had not ye been officially presented to the State De-partment, he was free to assume or decline

that position. This circumstance explains why the hon-orable Secretary of State informed the District Attorney that Mr. Mackenna was not received as such Secretary at the State Department, and at the same time places in its true light the telegram which I send to that functionary, stating that Mr. Makenna may not be considered as Secretary, for which purpose I take pleasure in sending you this communication. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. S. ASTA BURUGA. Chilean Minister.
Mr, Stoughton proceeded: With this explanation, which I have thought it due, to Mr. Mackenna to make, I now on his be-half, withdraw all claim to his privilege, conceiving that he is justified in doing so. We are ready to plead to the indictment, and desire to have as early a trial as possible. He would suffer any inconvenience rather than to suffer his Government to be injured in the eyes of our Government and of the world, and he is ready to pursue the course

which I have proposed.

Mr. Dickinson, the United States District
Attorney, rose and said: After the remarks
of my learned friend, some explanation may to due to the Government. cumstances of this affair were thrown upon the authorities suddenly, and with little time for consideration, various measures were instituted upon my direction. It is due to the President and the Secretary of State to say that I have received from them instructions that what I have done was approved, and that they were determined in all circumstances to preserve in good faith all the obligations of international law. The circumstances rendered it advisable, n my opinion, that the facts connected with Mr. Mackenna should be presented to the Grand Jury: an indictment was found, and bench warrant was issued on the 6th inst. Early on the morning of the 7th, I learned for the first time that he had claimed a privilege as representing the Chilean Govrnment. The position in which we had ound him had seemed to indicate no such position, and I had not heard of it before, telegraphed at once to Washington the rcumstances in some detail. Before getg a despatch in answer, I received from

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.—To the United States District Attorney—Mr. B. V. Mackenna may not be considered to belong to the Chilean Legation.
F. S. ASTA BURUAGA,

he Chilean Minister a despatch in these

Chilian Minister.
Shortly after I received from the Secre ary of State the following : DATED WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHING-

con, Feb. 7, 1866.-To Daniel S. Dickinson, mited States District Attorney-Benjamin V. Mackenna is not known to this Governnent as having any diplomatic privilege. You will proceed accordingly. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. On receiving the motion papers in this

case I wrote at once requesting a speedy answer, as the motion was for this morning, answer, as the motion was 10, and I received the following reply: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEPART-MENT OF STATE.—To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—I certify that it appears from the records and files of this Department, [that Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna is not now and never has been Secretary to the Chilean Legation in the United States; and that he is not and never has been accredited to this government in any capacity which would entitle him to privileges and immunities of a diplo-

matic agent pursuant to the law of nations and the act of Congress in such cases pro-In testimony whereof I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department o

and caused the sear of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of February, A. D. 1866, and of the Independence of the United Statesf of America the ninetieth. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

I have thus given the history of what has been the course of the Government, and the documents which—I say it with due deference—seem to justify its action. We have no desire to do injustice to this gentleman, but merely that he shall be made amenable to the laws if it shall be found that he has violated them. We desire to regard him as the law regards him—as entitled to equal rights and immunities before it. Mr. Stoughton remarked that the act of

Congress provided that any one who should arrest a Minister of a foreign power should be considered a disturber of the public tranquility. It might be claimed from the let-ter which the gentleman had read, that the privilege of which he had spoken did not exist. He made the remark that he might not be considered as acceding to that view.

Mr. Dickinson said he differed from the gentleman in his views of the law in the case, and that a Minister was not such till e Court asked if it was desired that

r. Mackenna should should remain under Mr. Dickinson said the matter had better take its usual course.

Both parties therefore agreed that the bail should be continued.

The same disposition was made of the case of Dr. Rogers, and the Court adjourned.

THE NAVAL RACE.

The Wincoski Winner of the First "Stretch"---Differson in Time of Arrival of the two Vessels at Sand's Point 3 1-2 Hours.

[From to-day's N. Y. World 1 The grand naval race, of which so much cas been said and written of late, after reveral vexations delays consequent upon "unforeseen events," and many other much-to-be-regretted circumstances, was finally begun last Tuesday afternoon. The race was to have come off last Saturday afernoon past, but owing to the illness of the chief civil engineer of the Algonquin, and the foggy state of the weather, it was not commenced until the day before yes-day. The route fixed for the race was from Sand's Point to Faulkner's Island, near New Haven, then round the island, and back to Sand's Point, four times without stopping, making in all a distance of about eight bundred and fifty miles.

The Winooski arrived at Sand's Point, about 2½ in the afternoon, and after laying to for a short time turned round to meet the Algonquin, which was at the time steaming up the Sound two or three miles in the distance. On nearing her, the Winooski turned around again and ran up the stream in company with her competitor until they both stood directly on Sand's Point, the place selected for the start. It was just 3 o'clock. The two vessels then, without stopping their engines—after having obtained a position as directly opposite one another as possible—blew their whistles as an "all right" signal; the colors were run up, and the race was fairly begun. At first, to a spectator from the light house at the Point, the two vessels seemed to be but one, so closely did they glide along together But this was but for a moment. Fa taster the Winooski commenced to leave her opponent. For a second her bow alone was stretched a few feet ahead of that of her antagonist. Soon her stern was opposite the middle of the Algonquin and at last a clear open space was revealed between the rear of the one and the bow of the other. In the space of twenty minutes the Winooski led the Algonquin by a full half mile. Every stroke of her paddle seemed to lengthen the distance that separated her from her competitor by as many feet of an hour passed, and the Winooski was ost to the view in the distance, while the hull and mast of the Algonquin were still distinctly outlined against the blue horizon A few moments more, and sh bevond

also had disappeared from the view of the spectators on shore.
At Throgg's Neck, Hart's Island, Sand's Point, and, in fact, at every point of land where a good view of tat part of the Sound over which the contending vessels were to run could be had, hundreds of spectators were assembled. At Throgg's Neck, some ight miles below the starting point, as the Winooski hove in sight with her antagonist steaming up far in the rear, the officers of the garrison and the visitors present cheered lustily, and hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved in token of cougra tulation. At an early hour the next morning, notwithstanding a cold, drizzling rain that fell, chilling every one to the heart's core, there were a goodly number of persons on the shores on either side the Sound to await the return of the vessels. At Sand's Point betting was freely indulged in by several enthusiastic gentlemen as to which vessel would come in the winner of the first heat Ten to one on the Wincoski was the go, with no takers. Fight o'clock came, and sign of either of the vessels. o'clock, and the 'spectators became impatient. Half-past nine, and everybody prepares for departure. Ten o'clock and-s moving something is dimly shadowed against the eastern horizon. Expectation is on tip-toe. The barely discernible mass becomes more and more distinct as it approaches. At last the sound of the paddles of the steamer are distinctly heard, and in a iew minutes the dark hull of the Winooski is learly discernible. In a half hour from the time she was first seen she steams up to Sand's Point, rounds the buoy, and is off again on her second heat—the winner of the first, and the Algonquin nowhere to be seen. "What is the matter?" and this question was repeated by many as the Winooski disappeared in the distance for the second time, and no Algonquin in sight. Could an accident have happened? An hour passes by, two hours, three hours and a half—and at last she hoves in sight. Exactly three hours and a half after her com-petitor had rounded the buoy at Sand's Point, she commences her second heat, at

least twenty-eight miles behind.

In view of the great distance which separated the two vessels on the completion of the first heat, if no accident should happen to either craft, there can be little doubt as to which vessel will have the honor of towing the other homeward. Before the race began a large number of those who had considered the Winooski the better vessel of the two from the outset of the first contest, were of the opinion that the Algonquin would not be beaten without a severely contested struggle, if given a trial in a clear open sea. These persons, however, were greatly taken aback on seeing the vast difference of time between the arrival of the two vessels at

Sand's Point on the first heat. The results of the three last heats, which will be completed in three days and nights at the very utmost, will no doubt be known before Saturday morning, which, no doubt, will put at rest for ever the mooted question of the Algonquin versus the Winooski.

THE REBEL SEMMES .- The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the Commandant of the Marine Corps to allow the ex-rebel Admiral Semmes such exercise as he may wish, in the yard of the marine barracks. This morning he was observed walking on the parade ground, in company with Lieut. Cochrane, one of the officers detached to take charge of him. He appears to be in excellent health, and is represented to be far more affable and courteous than his unprepossessing appearance would indicate.

MEXICO.

Surrender of Papantla to the Imperi alists---Restoration of Order in Monterey--Further Outrages by Guerillas.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald 1 HAVANA, February 7, 1866.—The English packet Eider arrived at this port on the 5th, with dates from the city of Mexico to the

The Mexico city papers contain full accounts of the capture of Bagdad, and express the hope that the United States will make such explanations and reparation as will remove the necessity of a declaration

A party of Imperial troops, on their way for Aqua Dulce, were suddenly attacked in front and flank by a heavy force of Liberals January 14. The surprise was complete, and the Imperialists lost one piece of artillery, after the gunners had been either shot down or captured. At this juncture a squadron of French cavalry that had been serving as the rear guard made one of those britas the rear guard made one of those bril-liant charges which have so marked their warfare in this country. They swept through the lines of the enemy and put them to flight, with a loss of fifty men killed on the field. The gallant Captain Susani, who led the charge, was killed. The liberals fled towards Papantla, closely tollowed by the imperialists. Soon after Generals Munoz and Aletorre sont in a dec-Generals Munoz and Alatorre sent in a flag requesting an armistice, which was granted and resulted in the surrender of Papantia

on the following terms:

Papantla recognizes the empire! The enemy will deliver up all arms and munitions of war in their possession. The principal officers will receive passports to leave the country if desired.

A model document, embrccing every-

On the same day Captain de Geldern, at the head of a troop of lancers, attacked the liberals at Tecolutia, inflicting a loss upon them of thirty-three killed and eleven prisoners, the remainder being dispersed in all directions. A few days afterwards the Austrian Captain De la Sala, concluded a treaty on the same terms with Juan Francisco Lucas, by which the military pacifi-cation of the Sierra del Norte is entirely

secured. Many of the merchants who had removed to the interior on account of the proximity of the liberals have returned to their homes. Among them we see the names of P. Milmo, Jose Morell, Brach, Shonfeldt & Co., &c., all well known as of the first merchants of Monterey, and is accepted as a proof of restored confidence in the quiet and order of

that section.
On the night of the 13th of January a on the night of the 13th of January a guerilla force of three hundred men, commanded by "Martinez," captured the deligence at Encarnacion—a point between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi—thereby they got possession of the mail and military despatches from Mexico to Monterey, and also the malls which were on their way to San Juis and Mexico, from Saltillo and Monterey. An unfortunate Frenchman named Ruissant, a beef contractor for the French army, being among the passergers on the

diligence, was brutally murdered.

The roads from Monterey in ail directions are held by detachments of the liberals who invariably make heavy contributions from the passing traveler. The passengers on the stage from Matamoros to Monterey were lately robbed at Seralvo by the troops of Trevenio. A new guerilla party of one hundred men, commanded by Davis, had made their appearance on the road between Monteres and Matamoros, the object of each and all being the plunder of friend and foe.

The inhabitants of Chihuahua have been disarmed by order of the Imperial autho-

An imperial decree of the 8th ult. grants o Messrs. Dousdebes, Siegler and Zangronis the exclusive privilege for seventy-five vears of building a railroad from Puebla to the Pacific Ocean, via Atlixco, Matamoras, Izuca and the valley of the Atoyac, the road to be opened to Matamoras Izucar by the 1st of January, 1869.

An attempt was made to throw the train of the Vera Cruz and Paso del Macho Railroad from the track on the 18th ultimo, but without success. It was the work of guerillas. A party of mounted Egyptians had been sent to discover them. Don Mariano Sanches, a liberal chief, has submitted to the imperial authorities at Tuxpan.

It is said that Mr. Langlais, the great

French financier, who was sent by Napoleon to regulate the finances of the new empire, has formed a financial scheme on the fixed basis of thirty millions of dollars, of which it is estimated that twenty-four millions will be produced by the ordinary revenues of the empire, and six million by extraordinary means. It is also said that Mr. Langlais, while not occupying the position of Secretary of the Treasury, actually directs its movements.

It is also said that the projet of the "con-cordat" agreed to between the Pope and the imperial commissioners has been examined by the Emperor in a full council of ministers and approved of.
Official information had been received in

the city of Mexico that an imperial force bad attacked Gen. Porfirio Diaz, near Tehuantepec, and had been defeated with a The Emperor and Empress had left for

AN OIL VOLCANO IIN VENANGO COUNTY.

Affairs at Pithele.

[From the Meadville Republican, Feb, 8.] Having heard so much within the last few days about the burning oil well, a party of us started last evening (Feb. 7) for the well. Taking the ice on one of the small ravine which are so numerous along the banks of the Allegheny, we, after reaching the mouth of East Sandy Creek, which empties into the Allegheny some seven miles below Franklin, again took to the road, and after walking and riding about five miles further, came to Mayes's Hotel, whence we started on foot for the great burning well, which is nearly two miles from the hotel, down by the steepest and narrowest path that can be imagined until we reached the flat land or bottom, and after going through a short piece of woods a most magnificent sight met

our gaze. Imagine a space perhaps forty feet square sending up a solid sheet of flame nearly sixty feet in height. It lights up the country for miles around, so that one can see to read a newspaper at a distance of four or five miles. The heat of the fire has started vegetation to growing, and grass can be plucked there as green as that found in

summer time. The well is owned by parties at Rochester, N. Y., and was struck some four years ago. It commenced flowing oil and water with a very strong force of gas, and the owners were confident they had a good well, but two weeks ago last night, the men going to supper, the well took fire—it is supposed from the engine—and has been burning ever since. The flame, when first discovered, was coming out of the driving pipe and was not more flame, when first discovered, was coming out of the driving pipe and was not more than three or four feet in diameter; but, after burning two or three days, the driving pipe was melted off two or three feet and thus allowing the gas and oil to separate before reaching the top, spread over a surface thirty or forty feet square. It has burned ever since with no cessation.

since with no cessation.
Sometimes the flames will reach to a height of 100 feet, and livening the trees which crown the summits of the surrounding hills, and the reflections against the sky produce an effect which no pen can describe or pencil dojustice to.

[From the Pithole Record, Feb 10.]

The oil well excitement still continues and the presence of oil has been found on and the presence of oil has been found on nearly all the side of the hill above Holm-den street, and there are numberless springs which are yielding oil freely. People from all parts of the oil regions are beginning to arrive for the purpose of seeing these flowing oil springs, which are considered by all to be one of the greatest curiosities yet seen even here, where our wells flow forth freely even here, where our wells flow forth freely from 100 to 1,500 barrels per day. To see a from 100 to 1,500 parrels per day. To see a common wooden pump bringing forth its full volume of oil worth \$3 50 per barrel, convinces us there is more money to be made in Pithole than anywhere in the oil made in Filipole than anywhere in the old regions. The whole ground seems saturated with oil. One man dug a hole in the ground about a foet deep, and in a few minutes got a pailful of oil for his trouble. The ground is now being riddled with shallow holes, in which large quantities of oil come up, and the scene forcibly reminds us of gold dig-ging. Mr. L. L. Hill's well pumped out 25 barrels of oil in fifteen hours, and he is now erecting a tank for its reception.

Mrs. Rickert's well has not been pumped much yet, but yields the oleaginous fluid freely to the stroke of the pump, and if a proper one is put in, there can be no doubt but the yield would be very considerable. At one of the springs belonging to the Buffalo House the proprietor had gathered four barrels of oil with a tin dipper, and there are many others who have been there are many others who have been

equally fortunate.

Oil was found in a great many cellars vesterday. Mr. Bernand Morahan filled a large wash-tub with oil from his waterpipe; a number of other have done the

A well belonging to the Confer Hotel (late Hubbs House) has been found to have oil on it; another oil spring has been found in the rear of Fifth street, so that we may fairly presume that every man will be able to dig his own oil before long.

Scientific men-are much puzzled as to the cause of this outpouring of nature's greasy treasures, and their perplexity is added to by the flow of salt water and gas with the cil, which, according to their experience, is one of the most favorable signs. one of the most favorable signs.

Two men named John Carrol and Justin

Richards were severely burned on Thursday night. They went after dark with a lantern to see the oil on a spring, and holding the light rather near to the spring, the gas caught fire, throwing the lantern a great distance, and severely burning the men, who only saved themselves by rolling in the

Another man who went to see Mr. Hill's well about the same time, put the lantern to the barrel to see the oil, which also caught fire. The fire was put out by throwing blankets over it, while the man who did the mischief ran as if old Nick was after him.

Many ludicrous incidents are narrated of the manner in which some of them took their sudden accession of fortune.

Yesterday morning men, women and boys, could be seen with tin pails, wooden pails, tea-kettles, &c., in their hands, vainly searching for pure water. Oil might buy coffee and test but could not make it, so that urchins who had to be water-carriers appeared to think there might be too much of a good thing, even if it is oil! Nor are they alone in their grief, for a cow walked up to her accustomed watering-place, smelt the oil, and evidently thought petroleum would make butter taste bad.

At the first discovery of the wells the excitement began to increase, and a man who had heard of the various fractions used in the oil trade, offered to pump all day for one-thirty-seventh of the oil; others were more selfish, for they would pump all the time, but wanted half the oil, and were willing to take the washerwoman into the bargain.

An Irishman, who had a small spring,

was highly elated at the turn fortune was taking. Sald he: "yesterday, I wasn't worth a eint, and be jabbers to-day I'm worth thousands upon thousands.

A DESPATCH FROM COLUMBUS, O., Says: "The Treasurer of Mercer county, who is now here making his semi-annual settle there is no truth in the statement published by the Dayton Journal, on the authority of a railroad engineer, that twenty-seven children were drowned in the reservoir at Celina on Wednesday last. Nothing has occurred there to furnish even a foundation for such a story.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADFLPHIA-FRBEUARY 15. 88 Marine Bulletin on Sixth Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY
Schr Nellie Potter, Sheppard, from Newbern, with
aval stores, to captain. Is bound to Boston—leaking badly. Schr John T Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, Del. with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

River, Del. with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

OLEARED THIS DA.

Schr LS Levering, Corson, Savannah, DS Stetson&Co.
Schr Myry & Caroline, Noyes, Washington, JT Justus.
Schr Flying Scud, Hooper, Washington, Oo Schr Jessie L Leach, Endicott, New York, Tyler & Co.
Schr A Robinson, Merritt, Chincoteague, captain.
Schr Franciscus, Higbee, Chincoteague, captain.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Claymont, Allen, hence at Richmond 13th. Steamer Claymont, Allen, hence at Richmond 13th, instant.

Steamer Canada (Br), Inglis, from Boston, at Liverpool 3th alt.

Steamer Bremen, from Southampton at New York this morning.

Steamer Ficrence Franklin, Pierson, hence at Baltimore yesterday, and cleared to return.

Steamer Vineland, from Newbern, cleared at Baltimore yesterday for New York via this port.

Steaming SU Hall, Staples, hence, cleared at Key West 3d linst, for Galveston.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Kirkaldy, from N York, at Liverpoel 28th ult.

Ship John Tucker, Hallett, from New York Aug 26, at San Francisco yesterday.

Bark Haversham, Pearce, from New York Ist Dec. for Adelaide, was spoken 3d ut. lat 5 N, lon 29 W.

Schr Henrietts Simmons, Godfrey, sailed from Providence 13th inst, for this port

sence 13th inst. Schr L & M Reed, Reed, was loading at Pilatha, Fla.

Ist inst.

Ship Hemisphere, Benson, at New York from LiverShip Hemisphere, Benson, at New York from LiverFool, reports Dec 20, lat 46 33, lon 30, in a heavy gale
from WNW, had decks swept, lost hoats, companion
skylight, bulwarks from fore part of poop (port side)
and across the stern, and wheel unshipped, A B Blake,
the man at the helm, and C A Pierce, steward, being
washed overboard at the same time; from that time
to Jan 19, continued gales from SW to NW; lost sails,
and mainmast head damaged.